

## **SYSTEMIC INTERVENTION FOR COMMUNITY-BASED PREVENTION AND ERADICATION OF DRUG ABUSE AND ILLEGAL DISTRIBUTION IN BANTEN PROVINCE**

**<sup>1</sup>Harits Hijrah Wicaksana, <sup>2</sup>Teguh Aris Munandar**

<sup>1</sup>Lecturer Magister Administrasi Publik (M.AP) University Esa Unggul

<sup>2</sup>Lecturer Program Studi Administrasi Publik Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik (FISIP)  
Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa

<sup>1</sup>[harits@esaunggul.ac.id](mailto:harits@esaunggul.ac.id), <sup>2</sup>[teguharis86@untirta.ac.id](mailto:teguharis86@untirta.ac.id)

---

### **ABSTRACT**

Drug misuse is a complicated issue that contributes to several social and health issues. The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) had previously used various strategies to prevent drug abuse, including outreach, public awareness campaigns, informational media campaigns, and other prevention activities that helped the central and regional levels of prevention targets to be met. In actuality, though, it's believed that the current strategy falls short in terms of lowering the prevalence of drug misuse. A specific action taken by communities of interventionists in an attempt to effect change or develop a tool for reasoned issue resolution is known as the community-based systemic intervention paradigm. The intervention procedure aims to affect the target or social environment in a way that will help the person's capacity to perform social functions return or even improve. A qualitative methodology is used in the research process. A comprehensive intervention strategy for social community-based prevention, eradication, abuse, and illegal drug trafficking is also the outcome of this research. "By and for the community" is how community collaboration to prevent drug misuse is implemented.

---

**Keywords;** Systemic Intervention, Drugs, Social Community

---

### **A. INTRODUCTION**

Drug misuse is a worldwide issue that impacts all nations. An estimated 284 million people between the ages of 15 to 64 used drugs worldwide in 2020, with men accounting for the majority of this population (UNODC, 2020). An estimated 35.6 million people suffer from drug addiction, with more drug users in developed countries than in developing ones (UNODC, 2022). Approximately half of those who used drugs once or twice in the United States cited curiosity as their reason for doing so, whereas 40% of those who used drugs once a week or once a month cited boredom, stress, spiritual seeking, peer pressure, and social isolation; additionally, 5% of respondents

reported using drugs daily because they felt psychologically isolated, lacked a sense of self, and were apathetic (Cornwell & Cornwell, 1993).

In the meantime, according to the results of the 2021 National Narcotics Agency (BNN) study, an estimated 3,662,646 Indonesians between the ages of 15 and 64 reported an annual drug addiction prevalence rate of 1.95%. Of these, 56.4% belonged to the productive age group (25–49 years), which is the group that abuses drugs the most, and 21.1% belonged to the 50–64 age group (BNN, 2022). Please be aware that narcotics, psychotropics, and other addictive substances can be utilized for scientific, medical, and health reasons. This involves the distribution of specific opioids due to their high demand as medication; this is an attempt to enhance the community's access to treatment and health services. Since human resources are among Indonesia's most valuable resources, they must be consistently preserved and enhanced to create a thriving society. Even though narcotics are medications and have potential applications in the realms of medicine, health, and science, they may also lead to dependence, which can be extremely harmful if misused or taken without careful, thorough administration and monitoring. Therefore, the Indonesian government adopted Law No. 35/2009 about Narcotics and Law No. 1/2023 amending Law No. 35/2009 addressing the Criminal Code.

Furthermore, Banten Province, a province of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, is inextricably linked to the issue of drug usage. In Banten Province, drug abuse cases totaled 271 suspects out of 210 cases in the first quarter of 2023, according to BNN Research, Data, and Information Center statistics. The police reported 269 suspects out of 207 cases, while BNN reported 2 suspects out of 3 cases (BNN, 2023). Banten Province responded to this by issuing Regional Regulation No. 15/2019, which makes it easier to handle and prevent the misuse of opioids, psychotropics, and other addictive substances. When someone uses drugs, they go through several stages, including learning about drugs, trying to use them, using drugs regularly due to their presence in the environment, using drugs for fun, and using drugs regularly due to the risk of developing physical and mental dependence (Fuhrmann, 1990). Physiological factors (body mass, gender, and drug presence), psychological factors (user expectations/hopes), and social factors (user personality and mood when using) can all influence how someone responds to drugs (Cornwell & Cornwell, 1993).

Drug abuse, according to philosophy, is the excessive, willful, and improper use of drugs and other substances for pleasure, with negative consequences for both

individuals and society as a whole (Abadinsky, 2011). Furthermore, substances like opioids and psychotropic medicines can get people addicted. The following traits define drug addiction, also known as drug dependence: 1) compulsion, in which addicts use drugs despite experiencing severe side effects; 2) relapse, in which addicts stop using drugs in response to negative consequences before resuming their regular drug use; and 3) preoccupation, in which addicts place such a high value on obtaining drugs that it jeopardizes social relationships and employment (Abadinsky, 2011).

Penelitian telah menunjukkan bahwa karakteristik demografi, seperti usia, tingkat pendidikan, status sosial ekonomi, dan apakah seseorang tinggal di wilayah perkotaan atau pedesaan, dapat memengaruhi penggunaan narkoba dan perilaku kriminal; tingkat penyalahgunaan narkoba lebih tinggi di wilayah metropolitan daripada di wilayah pedesaan (Amiri et al., 2014). Bagi orang dengan masalah penggunaan narkoba, stigma dan kualitas hidup tampaknya menjadi dua faktor sosial dan kesehatan yang penting (Fung et al., 2022). Faktor penting lainnya adalah usia; individu yang lebih muda biasanya mengonsumsi narkoba untuk menghadapi tantangan hidup, sedangkan orang lanjut usia biasanya mengonsumsinya untuk bersenang-senang dan untuk tidur (Boys et al., 2001).

There are many reasons why people misuse drugs. First, several circumstances can either lower or raise the likelihood that teenagers would use drugs (Abadi et al., 2018). Because negative personality characteristics are associated with high-risk behaviors, it is especially important to actively monitor and provide health information, motivation, counseling, and emotional support to any adolescent who exhibits these features. The family, which is the primary educational institution, comes in second. Children's character is greatly influenced by their families, which also serve as a "fortress" against societal disorders, including keeping an eye on drug misuse from a young age (Rachman et al., 2020). Children engage with their parents frequently as the learning process starts. It should be mentioned, nevertheless, that environmental variables may contribute to drug usage. Teenagers' susceptibility to drug usage is influenced by three environmental factors. First, their social environment is unstable and devoid of social capital (Ford et al., 2017). Peer pressure and influence, for instance, can result in antisocial conduct and drug and alcohol dependency (Caleb et al., 2019). Last but not least, it is shown that up to 85% of individuals undergoing drug addiction therapy are both heroin and tobacco users (Stark & Campbell, 1993).

Adolescents who smoke continuously throughout their lives are significantly more likely to develop marijuana addiction as well as other substance abuse or dependence (Vega & Gil, 2005). This is due to the close relationship between illicit drug use and teen smoking, as well as alcohol (Eckhardt et al., 1994; Myers & Kelly, 2006).

Prevention is thus the central tenet of programs designed to enable communities to reject drug use. BNN has put in place many initiatives to prevent drug addiction at both the national and regional levels. These tactics include socialization, public awareness campaigns, information media campaigns, and other complementary preventative measures. Laws against drug use and illegal trafficking are enforced by eradication, rehabilitation, and preventative activities, as outlined in Law No. 35/2009. Active community engagement is one example of a collaborative method that incorporates the ideas of collaboration and cooperation to enhance outcomes that align with shared objectives. Because the partnership model necessitates a concept of cooperation and partnership that includes government, business, community, universality, and media, rather than just focusing on the interaction of government and business actors and institutions, a collaborative approach involving multiple industries is crucial for success (Irianto et al., 2021). According to Article 104 of Law No. 35/2009, "the community has the widest possible opportunity to play a role in helping to prevent and eradicate the abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors."

Community engagement is crucial in assisting law enforcement in preventing and ending the illegal trade in narcotics and their precursors, even if the government has achieved great strides in reducing drug misuse, especially considering the annual growth (Litta, 2018). Counseling and legal socialization initiatives on drug prevention and control affect raising community awareness of appropriate behavior. In addition, follow-up activities are being carried out to combat and prevent drug trafficking by establishing special posts in villages that make it easier for the community to report incidents of drug abuse. Community awareness has increased from 30% to 70%, with 75% actively participating and 80% sharing ideas on how to combat and prevent drug abuse (Wahyudi et al., 2021).

Policies that benefit society must take into account the nature, incentives, and other factors that influence drug use, as was outlined in the aforementioned argument. Combining preventative initiatives with systemic interventions is one way to address drug misuse, trafficking, eradication, and prevention in society. Instead of a rudimentary operational approach that seeks to control, critical systems thinking and

practice have established a framework for comprehending our interconnectivity and interdependence. Collaboration between Ministries/Institutions, the business community, and the community is required to undertake community-based prevention, sometimes referred to as Network Policy. This is in line with Van Horn's implementation theory, which claims that this phrase describes actions taken by the public, private sector, or governmental entities to accomplish policy objectives (cited by Hijrah Wicaksana & Fauzi, 2024).

A national action plan is required to combat the misuse, illicit trade, and prevention of drugs and their precursors, according to the reason provided. Presidential Instruction No. 2/2020 has been put into effect for 2020–2024 as a result. The State Budget (APBN), Regional Budget (APBD), and other sources provide funding for the community and corporate actors to carry out this plan in compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. The Head of the BNN, who works with the pertinent ministries, reports the plan's outcomes to the President. There is still more work to be done to make the most of this program, though, considering how common drug usage is. This research report proposes a systematic community-based intervention as the study strategy. In this case, the interventionist community uses this model as a unique action to try to modify things or turn it into a tool for rationally solving issues (Riswanda, 2018).

Furthermore, the intervention process seeks to establish social objectives or circumstances that will aid in regaining or even enhancing an individual's ability to carry out social tasks more successfully. To demonstrate accountability, it is crucial to provide intervention targets the chance to participate. This notion of systemic intervention has several applications, one of which is community-based. Based on the description of this issue, the research question that forms the basis of this study is "How is the systemic intervention model in preventing the eradication of drug abuse and illicit trafficking based on the community in Banten Province?" It can be challenging to create network regulations for commercial institutions, community groups, and ministries, particularly for drug users who have complicated issues (Daru Dewi et al., 2019). Optimizing the development of a community-based systemic intervention paradigm is the aim, nevertheless. This necessitates familiarity with the creation, application, and effective management strategies of network policies. In this instance, the objective is for all drug-abusing institutions to gather together as one cohesive unit and form a stronghold. According to the 1969 Gulbenkian Report, which

Mayo cited, communities can implement community-based systemic interventions at three different levels: (a) neighborhood or grassroots work; (b) local agency and inter-agency work; and (c) regional and national community planning work (cited by Adi, 2013).

## **B. METHODOLOGY**

To explore and comprehend meaning as experienced by numerous individuals or groups of people who are thought to have their roots in social or humanitarian issues, this study employs a qualitative research technique (Creswell, 2010). Qualitative approaches necessitate a methodical examination of socially significant actions through close and direct observation of people in their natural settings to comprehend and explain how people create and preserve their social environment (Neuman, 2006). With an emphasis on community-based systemic interventions, the goal of this research is to offer ideas for Banten Province's drug usage, eradication, prevention, and illegal trafficking. Several persons are utilized as informants, including the head of the Banten Province National Narcotics Agency, the drug prevention division of the agency, and young people and members of socioreligious groups.

Methods of gathering data include documentation studies, in-depth interviews, and observation. In the data validity method, triangulation techniques are utilized for data verification or comparison, as well as to confirm the authenticity of data that employs sources other than data. The introduction of this study piece made the first remark that drug usage is a problem in Banten Province. The 1969 Gulbenkin Report, proposed a theory of community-based systemic interventions that consists of three components: (a) grassroots or environmental work; (b) local and inter-agency work; and (c) regional and national community planning work (cited by Adi, 2013). To investigate the issue, in-depth interviews were conducted and data was sought from related individuals or agencies. The author thinks this can better investigate the background of drug misuse issues in Banten Province by examining data such as this.

## **C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **1. Grassroot or Neighbourhoodwork**

Based on research findings, substance abuse begins in adolescents between the ages of 12 and 21. Every teenager is trying to find out who they are. Teenagers learn

about themselves through this phase of identity exploration, and they need to think about themselves well to prevent drug use. The target of the Banten Province National Narcotics Agency (BNNP Banten) is to reveal 11 drug crime case files in 2023; However, in practice, 13 files were revealed involving 13 suspects. The evidence found was marijuana (63,151 grams) and crystal methamphetamine (15,381 grams). Meanwhile, the implementation of the Integrated Assessment Team has reached 86 suspects who tested positive for drugs including crystal methamphetamine and marijuana. The details of the suspects are as follows :

**Table 1. Data on Integrated Assessment Team  
Services of the National Narcotics Agency of Banten  
Province in 2023**

No	Name of Institution	Amount
1	POLDA Banten	44
2	POLRESTA Serang Kota	12
3	POLRES Serang	16
4	POLRES Pandeglang	4
5	POLRES Lebak	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>86</b>

(Sources : Peneliti, 2024)

BNNP Banten has conducted 255 socialization campaigns to labor groups (both government and private), students, and the general public through various media throughout 2023. The following are the activities in question:

1. Twenty students of Senior High School 1 Serang City will receive soft skills development;
2. Anti-drug family resilience will be developed technically by using village development resources, and family resilience will be facilitated in Serang Village, Serang City and Cibeber Village, Cilegon City;
3. Ten families in Serang Village, Serang City will receive assistance in implementing the anti-drug family resilience program; and
4. *Desa Bersinar* will be launched in Serang Village, Serang City and Cibeber Village, Cilegon City.



This is necessary because agents of change must involve local community organizations. At the grassroots level, drug abuse prevention efforts are more successful because they facilitate established communication and emphasize the importance of deep emotional ties. Families, playgroups, school groups, religious groups, hobby groups, and groups based on shared fate are examples of social communities at this level. Researchers and the Banten BNNP program have a common view, namely that prevention is encouraged through various routine activities, not only based on community awareness. The tactic is to carry out daily activities, especially those carried out at home, such as:

1. Developing Toddler Well-being through Parenting Skills: This initiative aims to improve parents' capacity to support their children. Creating nutritious food menus and school supplies, for example, is one way to prevent children from becoming targets of drugs.
2. Improving Children and Adolescents' Life Skills through the Youth Welfare Development Initiative, which aims to offer resources to adolescents aged ten and above. The goal is to survive now and in the future by providing skills to the younger generation through athletics, tutoring, self-defense, and simulation. Children's free time can also be utilized for these activities, keeping them away from drugs and promiscuity.
3. Family Assistance in Handling Drug Abuse Problems Affecting Family Members seeks to provide support to families when they need additional support in dealing with drug abuse experienced by their family members or to take over family responsibilities temporarily.

The family, which serves as the child's primary socialization environment, is critical in preventing a variety of behavioral problems, illnesses, and diseases, including drug abuse. Children increasingly rely on their peers for social and emotional support and messages about acceptable and expected behavior as they age and the family's attention decreases. Research shows that parents play a significant role in shaping their children's social groups and that parents have a lasting influence on children's values, attitudes, and beliefs. Young children and adolescents typically choose friends from families that share their beliefs. In addition, activities, clothing, and lingo are more likely to be influenced by peers, although parents often have greater influence in decisions that have long-term consequences (Kathleen et al., 1998).



Research findings show that drug abuse has many complex causes that often include many elements. Friendships, neighborhood, inherited, genetic and biochemical problems, financial circumstances, traumatic pasts, and poor self-esteem are some of the factors. can be displayed as described below:

- Friendship : One reason is that the likelihood of developing drug abuse problems increases when someone is in a bad social environment or is around drug users.
- Environment : High crime rates and easily accessible drug markets are the result of a dangerous physical environment. One factor that influences a person's attitude and behavior towards drugs is access to social media that displays drug use in an attractive or glamorous way.
- Inherited Problems : Personal characteristics that contribute to drug use include lack of knowledge about the risks associated with drugs, poor decision making, low self-esteem, experiencing mental or emotional problems such as anxiety or depression, and having a family history of drug abuse.
- Genetics and Biochemistry : A history of problematic family drug use is a contributing factor to addiction in certain individuals.
- Financial Situation : People who experience stress due to economic instability turn to drugs as a coping strategy and a way out.
- Traumatic Past : Teenagers who experience traumatic acts of violence, harassment, or intimidation are more likely to use drugs.
- Poor Self Esteem : In defining their identity, adolescents and young adults often prioritize their body image and social image above all else. Drug use, alcohol use, and smoking are often associated with being classy or trendy.

The findings of this study indicate that drug use must be stopped early, especially at the community level. This problem arises from the relatively high percentage of poverty in Banten Province, which triggers a high crime rate that has an impact on the local economy and interpersonal relationships. To overcome this, the drug addiction prevention initiative carried out by BNNP Banten must produce practical solutions. Although several community partnership-based programs have been implemented to prevent, eradicate, abuse, and trade drugs, the weakness of these initiatives is that

social action activities do not have a control mechanism. As a result, changes that occur from the bottom up, especially in the social environment of the community, have not been measured accurately and sustainably. This is done in order to improve services and social capital, or social cohesion, in the community, addressing crime problems and concerns about safety and security among some members of the community. In general, "social capital" refers to the network of interpersonal relationships, common values and views, the level of community involvement, and community involvement in the environment.

## **2. Local Agency and Inter-Agency Work**

According to the Government of South Australia in 2010, forming alliances, working groups, and partnerships that recognize common goals and interests is essential to the success of drug prevention efforts. One tactic used by the government to combat drug abuse is cross-sector collaboration. This includes cooperation with BNNP Banten and carrying out its obligations in accordance with the main tasks and functions of each sector. BNNP Banten responded to this by taking several actions, such as:

1. Potentially vulnerable areas in Serang District, Serang City will be mapped to empower vulnerable areas;
2. Stakeholders will be consulted to align alternative empowerment programs in vulnerable areas in Serang Village, Serang City;
3. Communities in drug-prone areas in Serang Village, Serang City will receive technical guidance on life skills in the form of training to become baristas (coffee processors); and
4. The empowerment program for vulnerable areas in Serang Village, Serang City will be monitored and evaluated.

Meanwhile, the role of the Banten BNNP community is to implement:

1. Technical Working Group for Community Empowerment Programs in 2023;
2. Mapping community empowerment programs in Serang City;
3. Developing a city responsive to drug threats (KOTAN) for the people of Serang City;
4. Providing technical assistance to activists in government agencies and the Banten Province community regarding the prevention, eradication, abuse, and illicit trafficking of drugs;

5. Synchronization of KOTAN programs and policies in Serang City;
6. Workshop for activists in the Prevention, Eradication, Abuse, and Illicit Trafficking of Drugs to the business world, community environment, government agencies, and educational institutions in Serang City;
7. Assistance from the Regency/City in overcoming drug threats in Serang City, Cilegon City, Tangerang City, and Tangsel City; and
8. Monitoring and evaluation of KOTAN policies in government agencies and the Banten Province community environment.

Community-based or local crime prevention focuses on places that have a greater possibility of crime or victimization compared to certain individuals. This includes areas that do not have community cohesion or are very lacking in terms of finances, infrastructure, and services. Urban or suburban slums, which often encompass a cluster of social and economic problems, may fall into this category (UNODC, 2010).

Poverty is a problem that will continue to exist in communities at all socioeconomic levels (Nurhadi, 2022). However, because it places people in a vulnerable position and interferes with their ability to make decisions, it is a major contributing factor to drug abuse. The repressive environment in poor areas creates a variety of overlapping problems, including social and normative problems, major conflicts, and economic problems. Poor communities are particularly faced with low welfare and limited access to social services. Based on research findings, poor economic conditions make it easier for people to engage in criminal activities, such as working as drug couriers or dealers, to meet their living needs. The financial obligations they must fulfill prevent them from doing so, even when they face the dangers and losses they will suffer if caught. For example, the number of poor people in Banten Province in 2023 is as follows:

**Table 2. Number of Poor People in Banten  
Province in 2023**

No.	Regency/ City	Amount
1	Pandeglang Regency	114,23
2	Lebak Regency	114,54
3	Tangerang Regency	276,33
4	Serang Regency	73,83

5	Tangerang City	137,7
6	Cilegon City	18,2
7	Serang City	44,99
8	Tangerang Selatan City	46,31
<b>Banten Province</b>		<b>826,13</b>

(Sources : BPS Banten, 2023b)

In addition, drug abuse is also driven by the lack of access to various services in the community. One of the challenges faced by poor communities is getting an education. The number of children who do not go to school or drop out of school does not always decrease, even though the government has carried out several initiatives to provide education to as many people as possible. The home environment is full of various pressures that lead to a lack of appreciation for the value of education. A key component of any successful strategy to stop and end the illegal drug trade is education.

One sign of the development of anti-drug community resilience is the presence of a community that is knowledgeable and aware of drug problems. If there are obstacles in education, this will not be achieved. Drug addiction continues to increase, especially in poor areas, due to the lack of public awareness of the negative impacts of drug use. As a result, in poor areas, this situation creates vulnerabilities and overlapping problems, which have a major impact on drug abuse behavior.

**Table 3. Average Length of Schooling by Regency/City  
in Banten Province 2021-2023**

Regency/ City	Average Length of Schooling (Year)		
	2021	2022	2023
Pandeglang Regency	7,11	7,13	7,15
Lebak Regency	6,41	6,59	6,60
Tangerang Regency	8,61	8,92	8,93
Serang Regency	7,51	7,78	7,79
Tangerang City	10,83	10,84	10,91
Cilegon City	10,08	10,34	10,38
Serang City	8,89	8,90	8,91

Tangerang Selatan City	11,82	11,84	11,85
<b>Banten Province</b>	<b>8,93</b>	<b>9,13</b>	<b>9,15</b>

(Sources : BPS Banten, 2023a)

Furthermore, the average crime rate can be obtained from the regression analysis conducted is 7.654, and an increase of one will increase the crime rate of 0.508 (Dulkiah & Nurjanah, 2018). This shows that the poverty rate has a significant influence on crime, including drug abuse and illegal trade. As previously mentioned, cross-sectoral alliances are needed for inter-community action in this case.

In this case, BNNP Banten must work more closely with related departments to find solutions to existing problems. There is still much that the Banten Provincial Government must do to help the community eradicate poverty, one of which is by providing employment. After that, BNNP Banten and the Tourism and Culture Office can work together to identify locations or entertainment centers that are prone to drug transactions. In collaboration with the Youth and Sports Office, Health Office, Education Office, and other Regional Work Units (SKPD), we are looking for answers to education on preventing drug abuse.

Subsequently, as part of the flagship Community-Based Intervention (IBM) program, BNNP Banten has undertaken several initiatives to prevent and eradicate drug use in Banten. One such initiative was the "Smart Generation Without Narcotics" event, which took place at Puri Kenaya in Serang City and involved socialization and counseling activities aimed at providing drug prevention services to millennials in Serang Regency (BNNP Banten, 2021). Additionally, working together with other sectors to enhance the caliber of anti-narcotics activists in an attempt to strengthen community involvement in IBM initiatives. To help agencies like the Banten Province National Unity and Politics Agency (Badan Kesbangpol Banten) and activists better understand their responsibilities as anti-drug activists in the community, BNNP Banten conducted an activity in Serang City in 2024. Community Organizations (Ormas) like the Banten Province Anti-Narcotics Agency (BANN Banten), Cakrawala Indonesia Anti-Narcotics Task Force, RIMetc BCM foundation, and other organizations and institutions attended the event (SGI, 2024).

It is anticipated that a shared objective to address drug-related issues would be accomplished by collaboration and coordination across different sectors, as well as community counseling and socializing about drug usage prevention. Coordination will

be carried out with institutions that have duties, functions, and authorities related to this. For example, to overcome drug-prone areas caused by poverty, low education, or the environment, related institutions will cooperate in their affairs to resolve various matters following their duties and authorities that are not owned by BNNP Banten. To enable BNNP Banten to intervene in the community through community groups, they are working in tandem with anti-drug campaigners.

### **3. Regional and National Community Planning Work**

Law No. 35/2009 on Narcotics and Law No. 1/2023 amending Law No. 35/2009 on the Criminal Code were issued by the Indonesian government in response to this signal. Regional Regulation No. 15/2019, which facilitates the prevention and handling of narcotics, psychotropics, and other addictive substance abuse, was issued by the Banten Provincial Government in response. The federal and regional governments' approach to stopping drug abuse by the general public is through these restrictions. The National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors 2020–2024, Presidential Instruction No. 2/2020, has regulated the planning of this problem. The BNN is an organization tasked with coordinating related government agencies and institutions.

Article 70 letter (e) and letter (f) of Law No. 35/2009 states that the BNN's duties include community empowerment as well as supervision, coordination, and improvement of community efforts to stop the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics and their precursors. In addition, Article 104, Article 105, and Article 107 of Law No. 35/2009 also, describe how broad the opportunities are for the community to help prevent and eradicate the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics and their precursors. The community also has rights and responsibilities in this effort and can report this information to the BNN or authorized officials if they know about it. By Article 108 of Law No. 35/2009, the BNN can carry out and implement community-based systemic interventions. This is because the law stipulates that community involvement can be realized in forums organized by the BNN.

Article 23 paragraph (1) of Regional Regulation No. 15/2019 states that community-based programs can be used to prevent and eradicate drug abuse and illicit trafficking in the province. The community can also be involved in overcoming and preventing the abuse of psychotropic drugs, other addictive substances, and narcotics. According to Article 25 of Regional Regulation No. 15/2019, the community

also includes data collection of new residents in the RT/RW environment, weekly or monthly community meetings, community security, anti-drug community movements, drug-free villages, and the formation of anti-drug volunteers. Regarding community empowerment, Article 28 Regional Regulation No. 15/2019 states that the National Unity and Politics Agency (Kesbangpol) in collaboration with regional apparatuses and other agencies carries out community empowerment against the abuse of narcotics, psychotropic drugs, and other addictive substances through the following activities:

- a. cooperate or establish partnerships with community organizations, institutions, private companies, universities, schools, and volunteers;
- b. develop community potential in drug-prone areas;
- c. provide job training or competency training;
- d. participate in interfaith harmony forums, national renewal forums, and community early warning forums;
- e. use the Mandatory Reporting Receiving Institution (IPWL) organized by the community; and/or
- f. involve community leaders.

Drug abuse can be prevented by offering assistance and adequate housing to the community, as well as training, education, alternative lifestyles, role models, and life and work skills. Real initiatives, such as teaching them new job skills or improving their educational and social skills to the point where they can resolve conflicts and apply other restorative techniques, can help prepare the community to avoid drug abuse. They are included in the program according to current policy requirements, as is the case with the Banten BNNP operation shown in the previous indication. However, if observed, it can be seen that Kesbangpol is designated as the institution tasked with coordinating related institutions and agencies in Regional Regulation No. 15/2019, but in Presidential Instruction No. 2/2020, BNN is designated as the institution responsible for doing so. The routine activities of Kesbangpol Banten are limited to disseminating knowledge about avoiding and eradicating drug use and illicit trafficking. It does not specifically involve the community as partners or do things that empower the community such as teaching them how to stop using drugs.

Programs can be delivered in the community, in shelters, or in safe houses, which offer secure housing, as well as support and guidance in the home. These programs can include life skills training, micro-credit facilities, employment schemes, apprenticeship programs, and long-term programs. The use of restorative justice



techniques, such as victim-offender mediation or family or community conferences, or teaching conflict resolution techniques are some examples of programs that involve the community as partners and help people who use drugs to reintegrate into society. (UNODC, 2010).

The programs offered by BNNP Banten and Kesbangpol Banten do not include internships, job development schemes, life skills training, micro-credit facilities, or long-term initiatives. One of the causes of drug use is the high poverty rate caused by low levels of education in a region or area, as seen from the results of the study of Regional Agency and Inter-Agency Work indicators. Drug abuse and crime in society can be reduced by implementing targeted and real community empowerment initiatives.

In addition, the street children community is not the focus of the activities of BNNP Banten or Kesbangpol Banten. Due to the large influence of contextual variables and ignorance about drugs on drug abuse, street children who work or just live on the streets may be at risk of drug addiction. It is the right of street children to know and understand drugs. Information is not limited to children who are enrolled in formal school programs. Because they do not have access to resources or nurturing environments, street children are more likely to use drugs.

Other terms often used in place of prevention include safety and security, mitigation, and community safety. When we talk about community safety, we usually mean the broad issues that need to be addressed to make a city or community safer, and with outcomes that go beyond simply reducing crime. The term “community-based crime prevention” refers to the proactive role that communities play in reducing drug use; the importance of volunteers and community leaders as catalysts for transformation cannot be overstated (UNODC, 2010). This type of prevention is an effort carried out by and for the community, rather than by the community to directly assist the police or law enforcement, in contrast to the notion of community-based crime prevention commonly used in community policing initiatives. Although community safety was chosen because it reflects the broader interest in addressing the impact of crime, prevention has been seen as a policing phrase. Just as community safety prevention must meet the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations, it is also related to the concept of sustainable development and sustainable livelihoods. Examples include the formation of anti-drug ambassadors, anti-drug youth cadres, and anti-drug integration curricula.

## D. CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings above, it is proven that drug abuse occurs during adolescence. The main cause of drug use is the lack of education given to children in the family. This affects the choices made by children when trying to find a supportive friendship situation. In this case, BNNP Banten has carried out community-based initiatives aimed at educating families through the provision of parenting skills or soft skills and life skills. On the other hand, the absence of a control mechanism, such as an appropriate assessment tool, for the implementation of social action initiatives, results in changes that start from the bottom up and are not captured properly, especially in the social environment in the community, which includes: the community and volunteers.

The second problem is the poor social conditions or circumstances in society. One of the reasons why people turn to drugs is the high poverty rate caused by low levels of education. Due to the high poverty rate in the area, people are more vulnerable to drug abuse and will do anything to meet their needs, including working as drug couriers or dealers. The cross-sectoral government is obliged to handle this problem, as well as how each related SKPD works together to overcome it. Because the problem of drug abuse is complex, the involvement of all related parties is needed, especially the community.

Central and regional government policies are not enough to stop drug abuse in society. The way BNNP Banten organizes its activities covering the entire region is still not ideal. In implementing the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, the central and regional governments differ from each other. While the Banten Provincial Government nominated Kesbangpol to oversee the prevention and eradication of drugs and illicit trafficking based on the community, the Central Government appointed BNN as the main institution in charge of it. In addition, BNNP Banten also did not make coordinated efforts with other SKPDs to address areas with high poverty rates, making them vulnerable to drug abuse. One answer is to implement life skills training programs, micro-credit facilities, apprenticeship programs, employment development schemes, and long-term community projects.

The author provides comments and recommendations based on the discussion conclusions. These include: (1) systemic interventions in preventing and eradicating drug abuse and illicit trafficking must have anti-drug ambassadors in every social group

in society; (2) systemic interventions that use a socialization approach must be changed to be more creative, especially if targeting the adolescent and young adult population because the increasing number of prohibitions will increase curiosity and trying; Therefore, an emotional approach is needed through social communities; (3) creating joint work programs, for example between the Youth and Sports Service and the Banten BNNP; (4) involving as many social communities and other creative communities as possible; (5) The government's seriousness in preventing and eradicating drug abuse and illicit trafficking is reflected in work programs and real actions such as budget support and other supporting resources.

## REFERENCES

- Abadi, M. E. H., Bakhti, M., Nazemi, M., Sedighi, S., & Toroghi, E. M. (2018). The relationship between personality traits and drug type among Substance Abuse. *Journal of Research and Health*, 8(6), 531–541. <https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:149954600>
- Abadinsky, H. (2011). *Drug Use And Abuse A Comprehensive Introduction* (L. Schreiber-Ganster, Ed.; Seventh Edition). Wadsworth.
- Adi, I. R. (2013). *Kesejahteraan Sosial: Pekerjaan Sosial, Pembangunan Sosial, dan Kajian Pembangunan: Vol. Cetakan 1* (Edisi 1). Rajawali Pers.
- Amiri, M., Dejman, M., Dastoury, M., & Roushanfekr, P. (2014). The Relationship between Addiction and Socio-demographic Characteristics of Iranian Newcomer Prisoners. *Global Journal of Health Science*, 6(2), 168–174.
- BNN. (2022). *Indonesia Drugs Report Tahun 2022*. Jakarta: Pusat Penelitian, Data, dan Informasi, Badan Narkotika Nasional.
- BNN. (2023). *Infografis P4GN Triwulan 1 2023*.
- BNNP Banten. (2021, June 14). *BNNP Banten Berikan Pembekalan Milenial Cerdas Tanpa Narkoba*. Badan Narkotika Nasional Provinsi Banten. <https://banten.bnn.go.id/bnnp-banten-berikan-pembekalan-milenial-cerdas-tanpa-narkoba/>
- Boys, A., Marsden, J., & Strang, J. (2001). Understanding reasons for drug use amongst young people: a functional perspective. *Health Education Research*, 16(4), 457–469. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/45109683>
- BPS Banten. (2023a). *Rata-Rata Lama Sekolah Menurut Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Banten (Tahun), 2021-2023*. Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Banten.

<https://banten.bps.go.id/indicator/26/76/1/rata-rata-lama-sekolah-menurut-kabupaten-kota-di-provinsi-banten.html>

- BPS Banten. (2023b, November 14). *Jumlah Penduduk Miskin Menurut Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Banten (Ribu Jiwa), 2023*. Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Banten. <https://banten.bps.go.id/statistics-table/2/MTQ1Izl=/jumlah-penduduk-miskin-menurut-kabupaten-kota-di-provinsi-banten.html>
- Cornwell, A., & Cornwell, V. (1993). Drugs, Alcohol and Mental Health. In *Cambridge Social Biology Topics* (2nd ed.). Cambridge University Press. <https://doi.org/DOI:10.1017/CBO9781139168335>
- Creswell, J. W. (2010). *Research Design: Pendekatan Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, dan Mixed* (Ketiga). Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Daru Dewi, M. R., Widianingsih, I., Nurasa, H., & Riswanda. (2019). Perang Melawan Narkotika: Strategi Pencegahan Melalui Intervensi Ketahanan Keluarga Anti Narkotika di Jawa Barat. *Prosiding Seminar Kependudukan, Keluarga Dan Sumber Daya Manusia Tahun 2019*, 194–202.
- Dulkiah, Moh., & Nurjanah. (2018). Pengaruh Kemiskinan Terhadap Tingkat Tindak Kriminalitas Di Kota Bandung. *JISPO (Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik*, 8(2), 36–57.
- Eckhardt, L., Woodruff, S. I., & Elder, J. P. (1994). A longitudinal analysis of adolescent smoking and its correlates. *Journal of School Health*, 64(2), 67–72. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1746-1561.1994.tb06181.x>
- Ford, J. A., Sacra, S. A., & Yohros, A. (2017). Neighborhood characteristics and prescription drug misuse among adolescents: The importance of social disorganization and social capital. *The International Journal on Drug Policy*, 46, 47–53. <https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:19084587>
- Fuhrmann, B. S. (1990). *Adolescence-adolescents* (Second Edition). Glenview, Illinois: Scott, Foresman/Little Brown Higher Education.
- Fung, X. C. C., Chang, K.-C., Chang, C.-C., & Lin, C.-Y. (2022). Stigma and Quality of Life in Substance Users: Methods and Applications. In V. B. Patel & V. R. Preedy (Eds.), *Handbook of Substance Misuse and Addictions: From Biology to Public Health* (pp. 1–36). Springer International Publishing. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-67928-6\\_179-1](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-67928-6_179-1)

- Government of South Australia. (2010). *Adelaide Statement on Health in All Policies: moving towards a shared governance for health and well-being*. [www.health.sa.gov.au/pehs/HiAP/health-lens.htm](http://www.health.sa.gov.au/pehs/HiAP/health-lens.htm)
- Hijrah Wicaksana, H., & Fauzi, M. (2024). Governance Analysis Framework of Disabilities in Indonesia. *Jurnal Manajemen Pelayanan Publik*, 08(01), 30–47. <https://doi.org/10.24198/jmpp.v8i1.51348>
- Irianto, A., Sumadinata, W. S., Widianingsih, I., Riswanda, Paskarina, C., Zakaria, S., Sulistyorini, D., Sari, N., Marliani, S. N., Lestari, S., Haryanti, S., Antasari, E., Safaria, A. F., Waskitawati, D., Rizkhy, P. P., Zakiah, N., Hafidh, R. A., Nuarnisa, S. A., Daru Dewi, M. R., ... Muhamad, I. (2021). *Model Kemitraan Sinergis Rencana Aksi P4GN Berbasis Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*. Jakarta: Pusat Penelitian, Data, dan Informasi BNN.
- Kathleen, E. Etz., Robertson, E. B., & Ashery, R. S. (1998). Drug Abuse Prevention Through Family-Based Interventions: Future Research. *Drug Abuse Prevention Through Family Interventions*, 1–11.
- Litta, E. (2018). Peran Masyarakat Dalam Upaya Pencegahan Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Ditinjau Dari Pasal 104 UU No. 35 Tahun 2009. *Lex Privatum*, VI(1), 133–141.
- Myers, M. G., & Kelly, J. F. (2006). Cigarette Smoking among Adolescents with Alcohol and Other Drug Use Problems. *Alcohol Research & Health*, 29(3), 221–227.
- Neuman, W. L. (2006). *Social Research Methods Qualitative and Quantitative Approach* (6th ed.). Upper Saddle River: Pearson.
- Nurhadi, M. G. (2022, July 15). *Kemiskinan Sebagai Faktor Perilaku Penyalahgunaan Narkoba*. Badan Narkotika Nasional Kepulauan Riau. <https://kepri.bnn.go.id/kemiskinan-sebagai-faktor-perilaku-penyalahgunaan-narkoba/>
- Presiden Republik Indonesia. (2020). *Instruksi Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 2 Tahun 2020 tentang Rencana Aksi Nasional Pencegahan Dan Pemberantasan Penyalahgunaan Dan Peredaran Gelap Narkotika Dan Prekursor Narkotika Tahun 2020-2024*. Pemerintah Republik Indonesia.
- Provinsi Banten. (2019). *Peraturan Daerah Provinsi Banten Nomor 15 Tahun 2019 tentang Fasilitasi Pencegahan Dan Penanganan Penyalahgunaan Narkotika, Psikotropika, Dan Bahan Adiktif Lainnya*. Pemerintah Daerah Provinsi Banten.

- Rachman, W. O. N. N., Syafar, M., Amiruddin, R., Rahmadania, W. O., & Gerung, J. (2020). The family roles to prevention of drug abuse in adolescents. *Malaysian Journal of Medicine and Health Sciences*, 16, 137–141.
- Republik Indonesia. (2009). *Undang- Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 35 Tahun 2009 tentang Narkotika*. Pemerintah Republik Indonesia.
- Republik Indonesia. (2023). *Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 2023 tentang Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana perubahan atas Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 35 Tahun 2009 tentang Narkotika*. Pemerintah Republik Indonesia.
- Riswanda. (2018). *Kampung Tanggap Ancaman Narkoba: Indeksing Kerawanan Regional Desa, Pesisir, dan Perbatasan Berbasis Pengembangan Model Kemitraan Lintas Sembilan Lembaga Negara*. PSDPP - BNN.
- SGL. (2024, June 19). *Kegiatan Pemberdayaan Peran Serta Masyarakat Dalam Upaya P4GN Menuju Banten Bersinar Oleh BNN Provinsi Banten*. PT. Security Guards Indonesia. <https://securityguardsindonesia.com/news/kegiatan-pemberdayaan-peran-serta-masyarakat-dalam-upaya-p4gn-menuju-banten-bersinar-oleh-bnn-provinsi-banten/>
- Stark, M. J., & Campbell, B. K. (1993). Drug use and cigarette smoking in applicants for drug abuse treatment. *Journal of Substance Abuse*, 5(2), 175–181. [https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/0899-3289\(93\)90060-O](https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/0899-3289(93)90060-O)
- UNODC. (2010). *Handbook on the crime prevention guidelines: Making them work*. New York: United Nations.
- UNODC. (2020). *World Drug Report 2020*. Vienna: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
- UNODC. (2022). *World Drugs Report 2022*. Vienna: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
- Vega, W. A., & Gil, A. G. (2005). Revisiting drug progression: long-range effects of early tobacco use. *Addiction*, 100 9, 1358–1369. <https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:24990721>
- Wahyudi, D., Usman, Haryadi, & Erwin. (2021). Peran Serta Masyarakat Dalam Pencegahan dan Penanggulangan Peredaran Narkotika. *Jurnal Karya Abadi*, 5(3), 683–692. [www.BNN.com](http://www.BNN.com),