

Optimizing The Role Of The Community Against Drug Abuse as a Form Of Countermeasure In Realizing a Clean Village From Drugs

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Optimizing The Role Of The Community Against Drug Abuse as a Form Of Countermeasure In Realizing a Clean Village From Drugs

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Abstract. The rise of drug trafficking in Indonesia based on the results of BNN data processing still shows a high crime rate, which in the last 2023 reached 4,244,267 people exposed to drugs. Of course, drug crime is a problem that must be strictly prevented and supervised, because gen z is one of the targets of this crime. This is very necessary to be aware of, considering that gen z is the hope of the nation which will be able to advance, develop and educate the nation. The implementation and participation of the role of the community that is carried out optimally can be an effective step in trying to tackle drug abuse. Qualitative method is the method used by researchers. Through observation and literature study, it is possible to know factually about the level of understanding and behavior of the community with the holding of socialization supported by books and journals as research sources. This study aims to determine the role of the community against drug abuse in realizing a clean village from drugs.

Keywords: Community Role, Drugs, Countermeasure.

1. INTRODUCTION

Narcotics, psychotropic substances, and other addictive substances are a group of substances that affect the performance of the body, especially the brain. On the one hand, drugs have benefits in the medical field, health services, and the development of science. However, on the other hand, drug abuse without proper control can lead to dependence. When these substances enter the human body, especially affecting the brain or central nervous system, the impact is impaired physical health, psychological, as well as social functioning, as it creates habits, addiction, and dependence.

Substance dependence is a severe outcome of drug abuse that is often considered a disease. The inability to control or stop the use of these substances leads to significant physical impairment if stopped, which harms not only the individual but also his or her family, as well as having a wide social impact. One factor that plays a role in drug abuse is lack of knowledge. If a person knows that their actions will have a negative impact on them, they are unlikely to do so. Therefore, increasing knowledge through counseling is important to prevent drug abuse (Kusno Adi, 2009).

Drug abuse worldwide is on the rise, with nearly 12% of users being severe addicts. This drug abuse is dangerous because it will affect the user, where he will be addicted and his life will depend on the substance (Dirdjosisworo, 2010). Of the various drugs, marijuana is the

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number one most abused drug globally with prevalence rates ranging from 2.3% to 2.9% annually.

The village as a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries and is authorized to regulate and manage government affairs and community interests, has a major role in carrying out government and development tasks in accordance with statutory regulations. The Protomulyo Village Head is obliged to foster the peace and order of the village community, and empower the village community in efforts to prevent drug abuse and illicit trafficking. One of the objectives is to create a peaceful and orderly condition for the village community.

The involvement of the Protomulyo Village government in the fight against drugs through public communication for the prevention of drug abuse and illicit trafficking is an appropriate strategy. Based on Law No. 6/2014, villages have the authority to foster their communities in order to obtain protection from disturbances to peace and order. The implementation of drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking prevention programs can involve various village elements such as PKK, Posyandu, RT, RW, religious leaders, community or traditional leaders, and youth organizations. However, information about drugs among the community in Protomulyo Village is still low, so more optimal socialization is needed. On the other hand, the location of rehabilitation centers for drug addicts is still poorly known by the community, causing those who have family members affected by drugs to not be able to get immediate treatment.

2. METHODS

The research method used by researchers is a qualitative method. Qualitative research can be in the form of creating a comprehensive and complex picture that can be displayed in words, detailing a comprehensive and complex picture that can be displayed in words, announcing point by point seen from source sources, and carried out in a subjective atmosphere. Seeing the ins and outs obtained from witnessing sources, and carried out in a normal atmosphere. Based on qualitative methods, researchers use observation and literature study. Observation is done by observing the behavior and level of understanding of the community through socialization activities held in Protomulyo Village On July 19, 2024 to increase the role of the community in realizing a clean drug village. Literature study is a source of data derived from the results of research that has been done and published in journals and books that are in accordance with the research.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Role of the Community in Realizing a Village Clean from Drugs

The formulation of drug crimes is stated in Law Number 35 of 2009 which states that drugs are materials or substances that can affect psychiatric or psychological conditions which include thoughts, feelings and behavior, and can cause physical and psychological dependence. Drugs are classified as an international organized crime, as well as an extraordinary crime. The assumption that drugs are called an extraordinary crime is because the consequences of drug abuse can destroy the entire order of society and government, not just the users who feel the impact (Reny Jabar, Sri Nurhayati, 2021).

A person who starts to take drugs starts from a high curiosity, environmental factors, wanting to look cool, escape from problems. Many of the young people who are addicted to drugs try to taste drugs and alcohol with the intention of just knowing the taste. After they try it, they may think that it will give them validation and they can have the same experience as others. In addition, choosing a healthy social environment is equally important because a person is easily tempted and entangled in a circle of drugs starting from people who are often met or favored. Considering the substance content in certain types of drugs can cause a user to appear more confident and courageous. So that by consuming it looks cool in the eyes of people and it becomes a trendy thing. Another factor that encourages someone to use drugs is that one of them makes it an escape when in trouble because by taking drugs there are substances that give the effect of sleep or being happy. Thus a person who uses drugs feels that the burden of his life is gone even if only temporarily (Hendri Jayadi Pandiangan, 2019). The types of drugs include opium, morphine, cannabis, cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, ecstasy, putaw, alcohol, sedatives. In Law o 35 of 2009 narcotics are divided into three groups, for class I narcotics which can only be used for the purposes of science and technology, diagnostic or laboratory reagents. Class I narcotics have a very high potential to cause dependence. While class II narcotics have benefits for treatment that can be used as a last resort and can be used in therapy and / or for the purpose of scientific development. Class II narcotics also have a high potential to cause dependence. While class III narcotics are for treatment and used in therapy and scientific development purposes, and result in mild dependence.

Drugs are not only a problem in big cities, but have also spread to villages. In fact, villages, especially those in coastal areas or near borders, are often used as smuggling sites for various types of narcotics. This situation is very worrying because the number of victims of drug abuse in Indonesia is increasing, and this problem has penetrated into rural communities.

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Therefore, the state must immediately take serious action to prevent drug abuse and trafficking by involving all relevant parties. The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) through its Deputy for Prevention has implemented various efforts to address this issue, including launching various innovative programs such as the Bersinar (Clean Drugs) Village Program. It is important for all parties, especially stakeholders, to jointly support and implement BNN programs to prevent drug trafficking and abuse in Indonesia, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 35/2009 on Narcotics which regulates community participation in articles 104 to 108 (Monita, Y., Hafrida, H., & Munandar, 2021).

Information about the dangers of drugs is one way the community can help prevent and combat drug abuse. As outlined in the regulation, the community has a responsibility to help prevent and combat drug abuse. As such, this activity was considered highly relevant to support the government's program to combat drug trafficking by improving the community's understanding of the Narcotics Law. As part of this activity, there were many exchanges, discussions and Q&As with partners.

Improving community understanding of regulations relating to drug abuse and developing policies and strategies for the prevention and control of drug abuse in the community. The government has been working to tackle illicit drug trafficking in the community since the enactment of the Narcotics Law and a number of other related regulations, such as Presidential Instruction No. 12/2011. With the increase in narcotics abuse, it is necessary to overcome it. Countermeasures can be carried out by the community in the following ways:

1. Preventive

Communities need to be strengthened so that they have strong enough resilience to protect themselves from the influence of drugs. Prevention can start with guiding and supervising families so that they do not become entangled in drug use. In addition, counseling on the dangers of narcotics conducted by law enforcement officials, with the support of competent parties, is very important. This counseling can be done in various places, such as schools, markets, nightlife, and other strategic places to convey related information.

2. Repressive

Law enforcement officials can firmly take action to eradicate drug abuse through legal channels, including arresting those suspected of being involved in drug abuse and processing their cases further. The role of the community is very important in this regard. If they are aware of drug abuse, they are expected to immediately report to the authorities.

3. Curative

Drug addicts are often regarded as people suffering from a disease, so they are given the right treatment to help them recover from drug dependence. This treatment can be done medically, such as through drug therapy prescribed by a doctor or rehabilitation programs supervised by medical professionals. Non-medical approaches can also be applied, such as psychological counseling, group therapy, or social support from family and community (Wahyudi, D., Usman, U., Haryadi, H., & Erwin, 2021)

Realizing a drug-free village is also the responsibility of all villagers, especially Protomulyo Village. The village community has an important role to always protect the environment from bad influences, especially drugs. Some strategies that can be done by the community in creating a drug-free village include:

1. Organizing socialization for the community is an important step in drug prevention efforts. This activity is carried out with the aim of conveying an understanding of the dangers of drugs with an approach that is tailored to the age and psychological development of each individual. Thus, the message delivered can be more easily understood and accepted by various age groups, ranging from children, teenagers, to adults. Activities can include seminars, counseling, and interactive discussions involving competent experts and practitioners. In addition, the program may also include the use of visual media, such as videos and informative brochures, to help explain drug risks in a more engaging and understandable way. Not only targeting individuals, the program also invites families, educators, and community leaders to participate, so that education about the dangers of drugs can spread widely and have a more significant impact in creating a safe and drug-free environment.
2. Helping villagers to protect themselves, their families and the environment from the dangers of drug abuse is very important. One way to achieve this is by attending training or workshops that focus on self-development. These trainings can provide the knowledge and skills needed to reduce the risk of drug abuse and improve the protection of themselves and their loved ones. With this training, people can learn how to recognize the early signs of drug abuse, understand prevention strategies, and know the steps to take if someone around them is facing drug-related problems.

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To create a safer environment from the dangers of drugs, it is important to encourage the community to be more sensitive and motivated in conducting socialization programs on drug prevention. These programs should be implemented both at the family level and in the wider community. At the family level, socialization can involve open discussions about the dangers of drugs, as well as techniques to recognize and deal with drug-related problems that may arise. At the community level, socialization programmes can include various activities such as seminars, information campaigns, and trainings that involve various elements of the community, including schools, local organizations, and community centres. By involving all levels of society, it is hoped that awareness of the dangers of drugs will increase, and a solid network of support for the prevention of drug abuse will be created.

Drug Control Efforts

Indonesia has the third highest rate of drug abuse in the world, just behind Mexico and Colombia. This makes Indonesia one of the countries in the drug emergency phase. The year 2024 is now, which is a phase of a very technologically literate age so that many young teenagers and even small children can access information very easily via the internet. The ease of accessing all information on the internet is the origin of drug abuse, especially among z-generation youth. In fact, drugs can cause various side effects that can harm the body.

Some of the dangers that can be caused by drug use include the brain and nerves being forced to work beyond their actual abilities in unreasonable situations so that blood circulation and the heart are disrupted by toxic substances that have harsh effects. As a result, the heart is forced to work beyond its capacity. Breathing will not function properly and one will tire quickly. The use of doses that are more than the body can tolerate can lead to a gruesome death. In addition, the use of drugs can cause dependence both spiritually and physically, as well as withdrawal symptoms. (Mintawati & Dkk, 2021).

Drug abuse is the most frightening crime for the nation's generation because its effects not only damage the health of users, but also the economy, social, and national generation. This is because the majority of drug abusers are young people, who are the next generation of the nation. Indonesia, as a country with a very dense population, is one of the potential markets for narcotics (Ida Bagus Gede Bawa Mahaputra, 2022).

There are several factors in efforts to tackle drugs which are divided into two, namely internal factors and external factors. Regarding internal factors as follows:

1. Generally, in order to eradicate drug abuse in Indonesia, it can be empowered by the strength of the current number of police officers.

2. Combating drug abuse in Indonesia can be more focused and directed thanks to the policy of the National Police leadership to establish a Directorate of Drugs at the Headquarters and Polda levels.
3. The main tasks and duties in eradicating drug abuse are strictly regulated in the organizational structure of the National Police, both preemptively, preventively and repressively.

Meanwhile, external factors include:

1. The support of the government and the entire community towards Polri, especially on the issue of eradicating drug abuse.
2. The process of overcoming drug abuse can be optimally successful thanks to the harmony in the relationship that has been established between related agencies, so that they can coordinate more easily.

In order to tackle drug abuse, there are institutions that are authorized to deal with these problems, one of which is the National Narcotics Agency (BNN). BNN itself is a non-ministerial government institution that is domiciled under and responsible to the President through the coordination of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police. The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) has the duty and authority to formulate and implement national policies regarding the prevention and eradication of abuse and illicit trafficking of psychotropic substances, precursors, and other addictive materials except addictive materials for tobacco and alcohol.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Efforts to tackle drug abuse are not only the responsibility of the government, law enforcement officials, and related agencies, but also require an active role from the community. The community has a strategic role as the frontline in preventing drug abuse, especially in the immediate environment such as villages. Through synergy between the community, government, and institutions such as the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) and the Police, prevention and prosecution measures can be carried out more effectively and thoroughly.

Community involvement covers various aspects, from education, socialization, to monitoring suspicious activities in their environment. Public awareness to participate in monitoring and reporting drug-related activities is very important in preventing the spread of drugs, especially among the younger generation who are vulnerable to abuse. In addition, active

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participation in activities such as anti-drug campaigns, youth development, and strengthening the role of families in educating children are also needed.

Optimizing the role of the community in the form of support, concern, and cooperation with related parties can create a clean environment from drugs, especially at the village level. Thus, through empowerment and increased community awareness, drug prevention can be carried out comprehensively and sustainably. This will have a positive impact in creating a healthy, accomplished young generation, and avoiding the bad influence of drugs, thus ultimately helping to realize a drug-free village.

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