

Strategies For Overcoming Narcotics Abuse Through The Shining Village Program (Clean Drugs) In Tukadmungga Village Based On Law Number 35 Of 2009

Luh Juni Karini¹ , Made Sugi Hartono² , I Wayan Landrawan³

Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, Ganesha University of Education,

Email: Juni.karini@undiksha.ac.id

Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, Ganesha University of Education,

Email: sugi.hartono@undiksha.ac.id

Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, Ganesha University of Education,

Email: wayan.landrawan@undiksha.ac.id

Article Info

Received: January 20, 2024

Accepted: March 20, 2024

Published: April 1, 2024

Keywords:

Crime, Narcotics, Shining Village Program

Corresponding Author:

Luh Juni Karini, email:

Juni.karini@undiksha.ac.id

Abstract

This research explains in depth the strategy for dealing with criminal acts of narcotics abuse through the Bersinar Village (clean from drugs) program in Tukadmungga Village based on Law Number 35 of 2009. The goals of this examination are (1) To dissect the adequacy of the Bersinar Town (Clean Medication) Program in Conquering Opiates Wrongdoing in Tukad Mungga Town, (2) To break down the obstructions experienced in carrying out the Bersinar Town (Clean Medications) program in Tukad Mungga Town. The kind of examination utilized is observational juridical exploration with enlightening exploration attributes. The area of this exploration was done in Tukadmungga Town. The information assortment procedures utilized were record concentrate on strategies, perception and meetings. The testing method utilized was Nonprobability Inspecting and the subject assurance utilized Purposive Examining Procedure, a subjective information handling and investigation strategy. The examination results show that the Sparkling Town (without drugs) program in Tukadmungga town, Buleleng Rule has been actually executed with the genuine change in the Sparkling Town program being the arrangement of Against Medication Volunteers to make inspiration and harmony among the local area in Tukadmungga Town. The motivation for having volunteers in the village includes the increasing sensitivity and enthusiasm of the young generation in the village to fight narcotics. The obstacles experienced when forming a shining village are the busyness of the community in implementing the Shining Village program, some of the visiting community who live in the village are less afraid of distributing and abusing narcotics, insufficient anti-drug volunteers, and an insufficient budget to run several village shine programs.

1. Introduction

Indonesia, as a law-abiding nation, affirms the principle of the rule of law in Article 1 paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. This affirms Indonesia's commitment to using law as a philosophical foundation to achieve order,

harmony, welfare, and objectivity for all people. As a state of law, Indonesia emphasizes that all actions of the Indonesian people must be based on law (Hartono, 170: 2023).

A piece of imperative legislation is Law No. 35/2009 on Narcotics (Landrawan, 183:2023). Indonesia is one of the target countries for the distribution of these prohibited goods. According to Hadiman and Moh. Taufik Makarao, et al, narcotics, especially the kind of ecstasy that was originally popular in western countries, especially the Netherlands, but has now spread in various countries. Narcotics is one of the most worrying problems in Indonesia today which requires various parties to contribute to finding ways to solve it thoroughly, straightforwardly and quickly, perhaps if you pay attention in general, the problem of Narcotics is very fast plaguing various circles of society, the fact can be seen from 3 (three) interrelated parts (Zubaidah, 2011: 14).

The spread of drugs in Buleleng is still predominantly carried out by the paste system, the tempal system is a system such as for example the perpetrator puts the illicit goods in a place, then later according to the seller's direction, the buyer will pick up the goods in a place that has been told. He also admitted that the police still have difficulty arresting drug dealers. This is because the dealers already know the movements of the officers, so the dealers change places quickly.

In preventing and overcoming the level of spread and abuse of narcotics, the role and assistance of the community in providing information is needed, the slightest information is very important and meaningful in helping law enforcement officials. To tackle the increasingly widespread spread of narcotics, the government has established an agency in direct charge of the State leader, called the National Narcotics Agency or BNN. BNN is a non-ministerial agency in Indonesia with the obligation to carry out government activities related to the eradication, containment, diversion, and illegal expansion of narcotics and other addictive substances, except for addictive substances related to tobacco and alcohol.

This is one of the main factors in the frequent spread and misuse of narcotics. The crime of distribution and misuse of Narcotics in Buleleng Regency according to data from the Buleleng Regency Police was recorded from January 2019 to 2023 as follows:

No.	Year	Dealers	User	Total
1.	2019	6	23	29
2.	2020	5	55	60
3.	2021	1	43	44
4.	2022	-	35	35
5.	2023	3	42	45

Source: Buleleng Police Drug Investigation Unit

In this case, Tukad Mungga Village, Buleleng Regency formed a Clean Drug Village program or can be abbreviated as Desa Bersinar. Desa Bersinar is an area unit at the Kelurahan / Village level that has certain criteria in the implementation of the massive Drug Abuse Prevention and Eradication (P4GN) program. Related to the development of efforts to prevent drug abuse and distribution at the Pakraman Village level, to date there have been 30 Pakraman Villages in Buleleng Regency that have made pararems on drug abuse. Based on the above background, the author is motivated to conduct more in-depth research related to how the effectiveness and obstacles in the implementation of the Desa Bersinar (Clean Drugs) program in Tukadmungga Village through the cooperation of the community, village officials, and government.

2. Research Methods

This research is an empirical legal research that aims to explore information and also obtain answers to the formulation of existing problems, this research refers to empirical facts on human behavior. The data collection technique with 3 (three) ways, namely by conducting interview techniques, observation techniques and document study techniques. The sampling technique used is *Nonprobability Sampling* and the determination of the subject uses *Purposive Sampling Technique*, Qualitative data processing and analysis techniques, then the data is presented in the form of data not numbers. The author uses a qualitative descriptive method in this research. Qualitative methods are carried out with literature studies which are analyzed descriptively. Furthermore, the data obtained is arranged systematically in order to get perfect legal research results.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 The Effectiveness of the Bersinar (Clean Drugs) Village Program as an Effort to Combat Drug Trafficking and Abuse.

The negative impact of drugs is widespread, including on physical, psychological, economic, social, cultural and other aspects. If drug abuse is not seriously addressed, it can jeopardize the sovereignty and stability of the state. Through this, solid cooperation from all sectors of society is needed to avoid and deal with drug abuse (Soedjono, 2000: 41). Based on information from the village volunteer board satya dharma laksana tukadmungga village which is associated with Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning narcotics that in providing an increase in the health of human resources (HR) provisions in the State of Indonesia, especially tukadmungga village to create peace and prosperity of the people, it must make efforts to improve in terms of rehabilitation such as treatment and health services, for example, further optimizing the existence of certain types of narcotics and carrying out efforts to avoid and eradicate the circulation and misuse of narcotics. The contents of article 7 reads Article 7 Narcotics can only function for service purposes.

Based on the results of interviews with tukadmungga village volunteer administrators that the assistance stage begins when there are people who are identified as abusing drugs, then to take the next step, they are coordinated with BNNK Buleleng to be followed up, then in the process of upholding justice the perpetrators or victims must be accompanied so that they do not feel afraid and want to provide information as it is and be honest with their actions. If in this matter supervision continues to be carried out every day at every activity or activity carried out by the community, for example such as New Year's Eve activities and birthday events for tukadmungga villagers. This supervision aims to prevent or minimize the occurrence of narcotics parties that occur among the community, the beginning of narcotics can start from drinking alcohol and free association. So with this supervision, residents are afraid to touch or abuse narcotics, besides that it is expected to be able to overcome the problem of narcotics distribution and abuse. If there are residents who abuse drugs, an approach will be taken first and if proven to abuse, anti-drug volunteers will coordinate with BNNK for follow-up.

Obstacles experienced by Satya Dharma Laksana Village Volunteers in Implementing Desa Bersinar (Clean Drugs) to Prevent and Eradicate Narcotics Crimes in Tukadmungga Village

"At this time the impact of narcotics distribution and abuse is very widespread among the community, narcotics not only attack physical and mental health but can also have a negative effect on the welfare of life in the family, disturbing the community, and often committing criminal acts."

When viewed from the impact of narcotics crime in the community, which is so much and disturbing the community, it cannot be separated from the obstacles faced by the government and law enforcement officials. Anti-drug volunteers of tukadmungga village also experience obstacles in preventing and overcoming narcotics crime. The following are the obstacles experienced by satya dharma laksana volunteers in tukadmungga village:

1. The community is busy participating in the Desa Bersinar program

Many people in Bubunan Village are involved in routine daily activities, such as work, farming, or family obligations. This busyness can be a barrier to participating in the Community-Based Intervention (IBM) program, especially if the program is held at a time that conflicts with their routine activities. Second, time constraints, people's busy schedules are also related to their limited time. Many of them find it difficult to allocate extra time to attend meetings, socialization, or other activities organized by Community-Based Intervention (IBM). Therefore, to overcome these problems, tukadmungga village anti-drug volunteers in this Desa Bersinar program activity, volunteers must arrange scheduling when the community is not busy and must carry out education and socialization by going directly to residents' homes to make it more effective.

2. Some guests living in villages are less afraid of drug trafficking and abuse.

Some people are less afraid to commit narcotics abuse, especially some guest communities who live in tukadmungga village who are less afraid of committing narcotics crimes in the village, therefore to overcome this problem there are efforts that can be made regarding in overcoming criminal acts, namely there are 2 kinds by penal means (criminal law) and by non-penal means (other than criminal law) (Nawawi, 2014). Penal efforts are efforts that focus more on the repressive character, namely in the form of eradication, eradication, and suppression carried out after the criminal act occurs. Meanwhile, efforts made through non-penal channels are efforts that focus more on pre-metive and preventive efforts in the form of prevention or control so that crimes or criminal acts do not occur.

3. Inadequate anti-drug volunteers

Anti-drug volunteers are individuals recruited by BNN to support AntiDrug activities related to the Desa Bersinar program. Although there are 22 people involved in this activity in the village, this number is considered inadequate by the program implementers. They expect each banjar to have at least one anti-drug volunteer. Therefore, the implementers open the opportunity and invite new volunteers to join and help with AntiDrug activities.

4. Insufficient budget to run some of the shining village programs

Funding, also known as fund allocation, is one of the most crucial aspects of the program. At present, the need for funds is essential to meet various needs, including the purchase of equipment related to the Desa Bersinar program. Based on the researcher's interviews with informants, it was found that the funding allocation for the Desa Bersinar program is still limited and insufficient. As the Desa Bersinar program is an ongoing program, it requires funding that is not only limited to one period of activity.

The village has attempted to secure special funds for the Desa Bersinar program through proposals that have been submitted.

The basic principle in regulating the financing of a Drug-Free Village is to promote the participation and awareness of the villagers. This emphasizes that the financing of the Clean Drugs Village originates, is managed, and boils down to the interests of the villagers. On the other hand, given the limited resources owned by the residents of the Drug-Free Village, it requires the basic loyalty of the Regional or Village Government to support the allocation of financing for the Drug-Free Village Program through legitimate channels.

Based on what is explained above, it is necessary to collaborate between the government and the community, especially the younger generation to respond to this problem so that narcotics crime can be handled properly, so that it can provide a peaceful and prosperous life, avoiding the circulation and abuse of narcotics which has a very bad impact on human life.

4. Conclusion and Recommendations

In accordance with the findings of the research and discussion after being presented, it is concluded that in realizing the shining village program (clean drugs) to run effectively, the role and authority of village volunteers *satya dharma laksana tukadmungga* village to run the program in the shining village program (clean drugs) is needed. The real evidence that Desa Bersinar has been running effectively in Tukadmungga Village is as follows, the evidence that Desa Bersinar has been effective in Tukadmungga Village can be seen from the comparison before and after program implementation. The real change with Desa Bersinar is the formation of Anti-Drug Volunteers to motivate and calm the community. Volunteers in the village raise the awareness of the younger generation in fighting drugs with an informal socialization approach through friendship circles. With a positive friendship environment, the temptation of drugs is difficult to enter, so that the younger generation is more productive. Apart from that, it cannot be denied that every activity must have obstacles. The obstacles in running the shining village program (clean drugs) are the busyness of the community in participating in the Shining Village Program activities. Some guests who live in the village of *tukamdungga* are less afraid of drug trafficking and abuse, inadequate anti-drug volunteers, insufficient budget to run several shining village programs. In the following, there are a number of suggestions that the author can provide, namely, for the central government and government throughout Indonesia so that both central and regional governments are expected to form anti-drug volunteers in each village in order to be able to prevent and overcome narcotics abuse in the village area. For the Tukadmungga Village Community and the wider community, the community is expected to be more open if they find someone, both family and neighbors, who are doing illegal distribution and misuse of narcotics to report so that narcotics crime can be resolved. For Law Enforcement Officials to be able to impose sanctions for narcotics crimes that have repeatedly abused narcotics.

References

Books

- Irwan Jasa Tarigan. 2017. *The Role of the National Narcotics Agency with Social Community Organizations in Handling Drug Abusers*. Yogyakarta: Deepublish
- Wilson, Nadack. 2013, *Victims of Cannabis and Drug Problems*, Bandung: Indonesia Publishing House.

Journals

- A. Soedjono, 2000, *Social Pathology*, Bandung: Alumni.
- BNN RI. National Survey on Drug Abuse in 2021. Jakarta. Research, Data, and Information Center of the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia
- BNN RI. 2021. *Technical Guidelines for the Implementation of Drug-Free Village*. East Jakarta: Directorate of Advocacy, Deputy for Prevention
- Dr. Siti Zubaidah, M. Ag. 2011 *Healing Drug Victims Through Integrated Therapy and Rehabilitation*. Medan: Perdana Mulya Sarana.
- Fahmi, Irham. (2014). *Financial Performance Analysis*. Bandung: Alfabeta
- I Wayan Landrawan, (2023). Analysis of Factors Causing Recidivism of Narcotics Users in Singaraja Class IIB Correctional Institution Viewed from the Aspects of Criminology, 1 (1), 183-185.
- Sugi Hartono. (2023). Legal Protection for Children Who Become Middlemen in the Sale and Purchase of Narcotics, 3 (4), 170-173.

Legislations

- Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945
- Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2009 Number 143, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5026).