



Government Policy in Establishing an Against a Core Youth Cadre Organization Against Drugs (KIPAN) West Java

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Abstract

Narcotics abuse is a crime that has entered the Disaster phase in Indonesia. West Java Province is included in the list of provinces in Indonesia with the fourth largest drug crime case rate with a total of 2,494 cases. In addition, you can also see data showing data on drug crime cases in West Java by age group. The purpose of this study is to find out how the evaluation is carried out by the West Java National Narcotics Agency in handling narcotics addicts in West Java. Evaluation is a way to assess the extent to which a policy can run according to the goals to be achieved. This study used a qualitative method with a literature study and documentation study approach. evaluation put forward by Milstein to evaluate the handling of narcotics addicts by the National Narcotics Agency of West Java Province.

Keyword : *Narcotics; Policy; Evaluation, KIPAN.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Drug use is a serious problem to be addressed, the government has an important role as a policy maker (Nugroho, 2003), public policy is in the form of legal products, regulations, government regulations (Nugroho, 2011). Based on the results of a 2018 National Narcotics Agency (BNN) study, the majority of drug users in Indonesia are youth. The high risk of drug abuse starts from the early age of 12-14 years to the end of 15-17 years and reaches its peak at the age of 18-25 years.

UU no. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics mandates the need to prevent drug abuse in the younger generation and school-age children. Regulations regarding prevention are also listed in Presidential Decree No. 2 of 2020 concerning the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (RAN-P4GN) for 2020-2024.

Currently, the Government is rolling out the Anti-Drug Core Youth Cadres (KIPAN) program. KIPAN has a major role in efforts to prevent and eradicate drug abuse and illicit trafficking (P4GN). Its presence in almost every region is so significant, especially to help socialize and educate youth regarding the dangers of drugs. In order to support the continuity of this program, there is a need for synergy from related ministries/agencies.

Based on data from the National Narcotics Agency, the Republic of Indonesia is no longer a transit area for Narcotics circulation, but has become a very profitable target market for Narcotics sales. This cannot be separated from the many factors involved, such as easy access to smuggling, the large



demand for certain types of narcotics such as methamphetamine or ecstasy in Indonesia and other factors. Based on the results of the 2011 BNN research in collaboration with the UI Research Center on the National Survey on the Development of Drug Abuse in Indonesia, it is known that the prevalence rate of drug abusers in Indonesia has reached 2.23% or around 4.2 million people of the total population (aged 10-59 years).). In 2015 the number of drug users is projected to be \pm 2.8%, equivalent to \pm 5.1 - 5.6 million people of the Indonesian population.

The government's efforts to see the prevalence rate of narcotics abuse in Indonesia and the high law enforcement process related to narcotics illicit traffic is one of the results of government policies in carrying out the eradication of narcotics. Government policies related to handling the abuse and illicit traffic of Narcotics in Indonesia really open up space for evaluation both in the aspects of prevention, rehabilitation, community empowerment and eradication.

"Youth as the next generation and determinant of the progress of the Indonesian nation in the future. Therefore, it is important to protect and ensure that young people in this country do not fall into the abyss of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Assistant Deputy for Youth Empowerment at the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture (Kemenko PMK),

If we look at it, the number of youths in Indonesia is approximately 64 million. This group has great potential for us to achieve the demographic bonus in 2030, but if we don't do proper coaching, it's not impossible that they will end up mired in the future. However, the authors of this paper will try to focus the policy analysis on the prevention aspect as stated in the Decree of the National Consultative Council of Anti-Drug Youth Core Cadres (Mpn Kipan) Number: 29/Mpn.Kipan/Kep-02.05/1/2023. That the Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Indonesia has facilitated the Training and Formation of Anti-Drug Youth Core Cadres (KIPAN) throughout Indonesia. Whereas with the Letter of the Minister of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Indonesia to Governors throughout Indonesia Number DP.01.01/9.30.1/MENPORA/IX/2020 concerning Notification of the Establishment of the Anti-Drug Core Youth Cadres Association (KIPAN), it is necessary to follow up this by forming a Cadre Management The Anti-Drug Youth Core (KIPAN) at the Provincial, Regency/City, District, to Village/Kelurahan levels.

2. METHOD

This research is a type of literature study research by looking for data and information references as well as theories that are relevant to the cases or problems found (Moleong , 2007). Theoretical references obtained through research on literature studies are used as the basic foundation and the main tool in analyzing Narcotics eradication policies from a criminological perspective. This approach is used with the hope of being able to describe the phenomena that occur especially regarding the policy of eradicating Narcotics in Indonesia in a criminological perspective by focusing on fact finding (fact finding) according to the actual situation.



3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Narcotics Law and the Psychotropic Law are the result of ratification Single Convention Drugs In 1961 it was ratified through Law Number 8 of 1976 Concerning Ratification of the Single Convention on Narcotics 1961 and the 1972 Protocol which changed it. This convention is the juridical basis of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971 was ratified through Law Number 8 of 1996 concerning Ratification Convention On Psychotropic Substances 1971 (1971 Psychotropics Convention) and became the juridical basis of Law Number 5 of 1997 Concerning Psychotropics. So it can be concluded that there is a separation between the Narcotics Law and the Psychotropic Law.

Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, provides an understanding of narcotics, namely substances or drugs derived from plants, both synthetic and semi-synthetic, which can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to eliminate pain and can cause dependence. In addition, the definition of a narcotics addict according to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics is a person who uses or abuses narcotics and is in a state of dependence on narcotics both physically and psychologically. Regional government participation, in this case BNNP, Regency BNN, and City BNN, are regional technical institutions in the form of bodies implementing P4GN in accordance with the Decree of the head of BNN Number: KEP/07/XI/2002/BNN. The duties and functions of the Provincial, District and Municipal BNNs include (Aqil, 2015)

- a. Carry out guidance, supervision, and control of all activities related to narcotics carried out by government agencies and non-governmental organizations.
- b. Coordinate related government agencies in their regions in preparing technical policies and implementing them in the field of availability, prevention and eradication of the abuse and illicit traffic of narcotics, psychotropics, precursors and other addictive substances;
- c. Carry out prevention and eradication of abuse and illicit traffic of narcotics, psychotropics, precursors and other addictive substances by forming task forces consisting of relevant government agencies in their respective regions according to their respective duties, functions and authorities.

There are three distribution networks and modus operandi to the West Java region:

- 1) The cannabis network. Coming from Aceh, Bengkulu and Palembang, they are supplied via Jakarta. After that it was distributed to the West Java region via Bogor and forwarded to three areas, namely Bandung, Cikampek and Cirebon. From Bandung it spread to the Sukabumi area, then to the Tasikmalaya and Ciamis areas. From Cikampek to Purwakarta and Subang areas and from Cirebon to Indramayu and Kuningan areas.
- 2) Psychotropic network, Shabu and Ecstasy. The substance comes from overseas from Bangkok and Manila. The entry route to Indonesia is via Singapore to Batam. In Indonesia, it is distributed via Batam to Medan and Jakarta, after which it is distributed to all regions of Indonesia, one of which is West Java, which is concentrated in three regions, namely Bandung, Bogor and Cirebon. From that area to the regions, to the Cimahi, Tasikmalaya, and



Purwakarta areas. From Cihami to Sumedang; from Tasikmalaya forwarded to Ciamis, Garut, Banjar and Purwakarta forwarded to the Subang area.

- 3) Heroin Narcotics Network, imported from abroad through intermediaries of black foreign nationals. These goods enter Indonesia via Jakarta by air. The distribution of heroin in the West Java region is supplied from Jakarta to the Bandung area. Through Bandung, it has only been distributed to major cities in the West Java region, including Cianjur, Bogor, Garut, Tasikmalaya and Cirebon.

As a strategy for preventing risky behavior in youth related to drug abuse, the government has issued Presidential Instruction Number 2 of 2020 concerning the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of the Abuse of Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors (P4GN), by forming Anti-Narcotics Youth Core Cadres (KIPAN).

Daily Executive Assistant Deputy for Youth Empowerment Kemenko PMK, Roos Diana Iskandar explained that KIPAN empowerment is a youth development strategy in preventing risky behavior in youth through a coordination system across ministries and institutions, as well as developing the role of the private sector and the community in organizing integrated youth services. "This KIPAN empowerment can prevent abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics, especially among youth through a cross-stakeholder coordination system, developing the role of the private sector and the community in organizing integrated youth services," KIPAN empowerment in 2021 and Collaboration on the Drug Abuse Prevention Program between the Narcotics Agency (BNN) with Regional KIPAN throughout Indonesia.

With the existence of KIPAN, it is hoped that youth can be empowered in efforts to prevent drug abuse and other matters related to youth risky behavior in order to form a quality and competitive young generation. As well as other matters related to youth risky behavior as an effort to form a quality and competitive young generation, in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Youth and Sports and National Narcotics Agency on the implementation of youth, sports and scouting programs in the context of preventing and eradicating the abuse of illicit traffic of narcotics and narcotics precursors, then KIPAN can be empowered in the field during program/activity implementation. the need for support and collaboration from KIPAN in the successful implementation of the P4GN Program in regions throughout Indonesia. Support and collaboration from KIPAN in implementing the P4GN Program in regions throughout Indonesia can produce a level of independence in forming activists from the P4GN Program," he said. The flagship program of the previously implemented P4GN activities consists of empowering Clean Villages from Drugs (Shining Village), forming anti-drug volunteers, Family Resilience, Anti-Drug Education Houses

(Rean.id), Anti-Drug Insight Development Responsive Program (Bangwawan), and formed a Social Media Center to carry out social campaigns. However, the implementation of KIPAN empowerment in the regions is still constrained by the limited management bodies that have been formed.

From the regulatory aspect, the role of the community in preventing, eradicating, abusing and illicit drug trafficking (P4GN) is explained in great detail in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics.



Regarding community participation in handling narcotics crimes, it is regulated in Chapter XIII Article 104 to.d. Article 108UU No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics (“UU 35/2009”).

The community has the widest possible opportunity to participate and help prevent and eradicate the abuse and illicit traffic of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors (Article 104 of Law 35/2009). What is meant by narcotic precursors are substances or starting materials or chemicals that can be used in the manufacture of Narcotics which are differentiated in the table as attached to this Law (Article 1 number 2 Law 35/2009). Examples of narcotic precursors include Acetic Anhydride, Acetone, Potassium Permanganate, Toluene, Sulfuric Acid, Piperidine, and others. Therefore, the participation of the community in handling narcotics is not only for the narcotics themselves, but also for their narcotic precursors.

Meanwhile, the community's rights in preventing and eradicating the abuse of narcotics and narcotics precursors are manifested in the form (Article 106 of Law 35/2009), including: seeking, obtaining, and providing information on allegations that a crime of narcotics and narcotics precursors has occurred; obtain services in seeking, obtaining, and providing information regarding allegations that a crime of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursor has occurred to law enforcers or BNN (National Narcotics Agency, ed.) which handles criminal cases of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursor; submit suggestions and opinions in a responsible manner to law enforcers or the National Narcotics Agency handling criminal cases of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors; obtain answers to questions regarding the report provided to law enforcement or BNN; obtain legal protection when the person concerned exercises his rights or is asked to appear in court proceedings. The public can also report to the authorized official or BNN if they know of abuse or illicit traffic of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors (Article 107 of Law 35/2009). Forms of community participation can be formed in a forum coordinated by the National Narcotics Agency which will be regulated by a Regulation of the Head of National Narcotics Agency (Article 108 of Law 35/2009).

Based on research data issued by the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), the problem of narcotics is the third largest social problem in Indonesia, which can be seen in the following data table:

Table 1. Data on the Level of Social Problems in Indonesia.

Number	Types of Social Problems	Percentage
1.	Theft	30,60 %
2.	Liquor	29,50 %
3.	Drugs	15,50 %

Source: 2019 Drug Abuse Prevalence Survey Infographic, BNN

The data states that drugs are the third biggest social problem in Indonesia at 15.50%, after theft (30.60%) and alcohol (29.50%).



Table 2. Data on Drug Crime Cases in Indon Source: Indonesia Drugs Report 2021

Number	Province	Number of Cases
1.	North Sumatra	7,353
2.	East Java	6,193
3.	DKI Jakarta	4,749
4.	West Java	2,494

Source: Indonesia Drugs Report 2021

West Java Province is also included in the list of provinces in Indonesia with the fourth largest drug crime case rate with a total of 2,494 cases. In addition, you can also see data showing data on drug crime cases in Indonesia by age group, which can be seen in table below: esia

Table 3. Data on Drug Abuse Crime Cases by Age Group

Number	Age Grou	Number of Users
1.	< 15 year	133 people
2.	16 – 19 year	2,785 people
3.	20 – 24 year	10,219 people
4.	25 – 29 year	16,394 people
5.	> 30 year	28,077 people
6.	Tidak diketahui	1,156 people

Source: Indonesia Drugs Report 2021

Based on the data above, it can be seen that cases of drug abuse target the productive age of Indonesian youth.

So, based on the background of these data, a youth organization for the Anti-Drug Core Youth Cadres of West Java Province (KIPAN JABAR) was formed, to provide

socialization regarding the dangers of drug abuse, which is expected to reduce the number of drug abuse among youth, especially in West Java.

In addition, in its implementation, based on the results of interviews that the researchers conducted with informants, namely several organizational management of KIPAN JABAR, information was obtained in the form of program implementation carried out by KIPAN JABAR which was uneven and sustainable which was expected to be accessible to all elements of society.

As for similar research that has been conducted, namely by M.T Amrullah and N. Widowati (2020) in a study entitled "Effectiveness of Prevention of the Central Java Province National Narcotics Agency in Handling Drug Problems in the Central Java Region" stated that the Central Java Provincial National Narcotics Agency (BNNP) already quite effective although not optimal, with the research method used is quantitative. Furthermore, research conducted by (Imran, 2014) in a study entitled "Effectiveness of the Performance of the National Narcotics Agency of South Sulawesi Province in



Efforts to Prevent and Eradicate Narcotics Among Teenagers in Makassar City" suggests that the South Sulawesi National Narcotics Agency is of good quality, but not yet in quantity effective.

4. CONCLUSION

As a strategy for preventing risky behavior in youth related to drug abuse, the government has issued Presidential Instruction Number 2 of 2020 concerning the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of the Abuse of Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors (P4GN), by forming Anti-Narcotics Youth Core Cadres (KIPAN).

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