

Through the Prevention Program for Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Drugs (P4GN) in Bandung City

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Abstract

This journal was prepared to investigate how the policy network participates in the program to prevent the eradication of drug abuse and illicit trafficking (P4GN) in Bandung. What is the Bandung City Government doing in collaboration with the Bandung City BNN to prevent drug misuse and illicit trafficking (P4GN) in Bandung City? Bandung City's P4GN prevention program aims to reduce drug usage and unlawful trafficking. The Prevention Program for the Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) is an ongoing effort by various components of society and the government, both nationally and internationally, to raise community awareness about the dangers of narcotics, psychotropics, and other addictive substances. The Bandung City Government, specifically the Bandung City BNN, and the community play an important part in ensuring that this program prevents and eradicates drug trafficking in Bandung. This paper employs qualitative methods of descriptive analysis with secondary data collection from old books, journals, articles, and websites that focus on the role and involvement of actors in the sustainability of the prevention program to eradicate drug abuse and illegal trafficking. The purpose of this study is to determine the importance of actors in the long-term viability of a prevention program to eradicate drug abuse and illicit trafficking (P4GN).
Keywords: P4GN; Drugs; BNN

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1. Introduction

Indonesia's drug misuse is becoming increasingly sophisticated. Drugs have a variety of meanings. For example, according to WHO, a drug is a substance that, when administered into the body, affects physical and/or psychological functioning. Narcotics (narcotics and drugs/dangerous substances) can also be called NAPZA (narcotics, psychotropics, and other addictive substances), which are medicinal substances or non-food substances that, when taken, smoked, inhaled, swallowed, or injected, affect the functioning of the brain. When they enter the human body, they affect the body, especially the brain (central nervous system), causing physical, psychological, and social function disorders due to Another definition of narcotics, as stated in Law Number 27 of 1997, which is referred to as Narcotics, is compounds or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, whether synthetic or systematic, that can lower or change awareness, cause loss of taste, or erase taste.

Priambada (2003) suggests that suffering can lead to dependence. Drug usage has penetrated to every level of Indonesian society. The targets have expanded beyond nightlife places to include residential neighborhoods, campuses, and even schools. Victims of drug misuse are on the rise in Indonesia, and they are no longer limited to well-off community groups due to the high cost of narcotics, but have expanded to lower-income groups as well. This is possible because there are numerous sorts of drug commodities, ranging from the most expensive, which can only be acquired by elites or celebrities, to the cheapest, which are consumed by low-income individuals (Priambada, 2003). Drug usage has a variety of negative effects, including decreased or altered consciousness, loss of taste, reduction or elimination of pain, and dependence/addiction.

The abuse of opioids and illegal drugs among today's young population is increasing, and the enormous number of aberrations in their conduct might harm not only their own existence but also

that of the surrounding environment (Priambada, 2003). According to the National drugs Agency, there are 49 international and national drugs networks in Indonesia, targeting everyone from the countryside to the cities. The number of drug users has increased, reaching 4.8 million. Throughout 2022, BNN successfully arrested 23 international drugs networks and 26 national narcotics networks. Looking at the period from 2022 to March 19, 2023, BNN confiscated a considerable amount of narcotics evidence; according to its disclosure, there were 768 cases of narcotics crimes with 1,209 suspects. BNN seized a variety of narcotics, including 2,429 tons of methamphetamine, 1,902 tons of methamphetamine, 1.6 tons of marijuana, 184.1 tons of wet marijuana, 79.4 hectares of marijuana land, 262,983 ecstasy pills, and 16 ecstasy powders. 5 kg. BNN has destroyed 152.8 tons of wet marijuana on 63.9 hectares. In the 2021-2023 year, BNN confiscated around 5.6 tons of methamphetamine, 6.4 tonnes of marijuana, and 454,475 ecstasy pills (Priambada, 2003). Drug usage is prevalent in large cities, like Bandung, which receives significant attention. Mada Roostanto, the head of Bandung City BNN, reported that the number of drug users in the city is increasing annually. He stated that in 2020, the city of Bandung had 250 drug instances, which grew to more than 300 cases the next year. The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) released data on drug misuse in West Java in 2021, and Bandung was designated the city with the most drug users in West Java. Despite its diversity, workers remain the dominant demographic, followed by students (Soraya, 2023b). According to the results of the Bandung City National Narcotics Agency (BNN) prevalence survey, drug misuse in Bandung City has increased, particularly after the pandemic in 2021. It increased from 1.80 percent in 2019 to 1.95 percent in 2021 among users aged 15 to 64 years (Din, 2022).

According to Mada Roostanto, the Head of the Bandung City BNN, many students use drugs since there are inexpensive narcotics available, such as list G medications, excimer, and tramadol. Meanwhile, the particular age specifications are unknown, but there are users who are still in elementary school who consume tramadol since it is easy to get, inexpensive, and widely available, and this type is classified as a hard drug rather than a narcotic. He believes that environmental circumstances and one's circle of acquaintances can contribute to drug use. Aside from that, strong curiosity can be a factor, particularly among young users (Soraya, 2023a).

The research question is, "What role does the policy network play in preventing drug abuse and illicit trafficking (P4GN) in Bandung City?"

2. Method

The author did qualitative research with a descriptive methodology. According to Sugiono in the book (Anggito & Setiawan, 2018), the qualitative research method is a research method that is based on the philosophy of Post-Positivism, used to study objects naturally, the researcher is the key tool, the data source for sampling is purposive, the collection technique is transgulation (combination), data analysis is inductive or qualitative, and findings emphasize meaning rather than generalization. The descriptive technique is to collect data in textual form, such as opinions, assertions, descriptions, papers, and other information.

The author employed library research techniques while creating this paper. This literature study is a data collection strategy that uses written sources such as books, previous research, journals, papers, reports, articles, and research magazines.

3. Results and Discussion

BNN RI has taken initiatives to deal with medicines in two stages: supply reduction and demand reduction. Supply reduction focuses on eradication initiatives, whereas demand reduction focuses on prevention, community empowerment, and rehabilitation. In accordance with existing regulations, specifically the drug war, BNN RI implemented a plan using three approaches: hard power, soft power, and smart power (BNN Public Relations, 2021b).

The term "hard power approach" refers to an approach that is centered on eradication, specifically firm and measurable law enforcement. The soft power method focuses on rehabilitation and prevention efforts with the goal of assuring people's resilience and ability to resist narcotics

consumption. Meanwhile, the Smart power strategy focuses on maximizing the use of information technology in the digital era to support efforts to prevent and eradicate drug misuse and illicit trafficking (P4GN) in Indonesia (BNN Public Relations, 2021b).

When implementing a policy or program, network players or networks of many parties engaged, such as government, non-governmental organizations, the commercial sector, local communities, and other connected actors, must play an important role. Because this network of players frequently plays an essential part in the process of developing policies, executing programs, and monitoring and reviewing previously established policies (Ilhami, 2023).

BNN RI established the P4GN initiative in an effort to prevent or reduce drug trafficking. P4GN is an abbreviation for preventing the eradication of narcotic abuse and illicit trafficking. P4GN is an effort that is still being carried out by various components of society and the government both nationally and internationally as a form of community attention to avoid the risk of narcotics, psychotropics, and other addictive substances (SMKN3pekanbaru. sch.id, 2023).

The public can contribute to the P4GN program in accordance with national policy in Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, Articles 104-108, which states that the community has the greatest possible opportunity to play a role and assist in the Prevention and Eradication of Narcotic Abuse and Illegal Trafficking (P4GN). It was then reinforced by Presidential Instruction No. 2 of 2020, which addressed the P4GN national action plan (BNN Bandung City, 2023).

It is hoped that the formation of P4GN activists in the educational environment, including students and professors, will enable them to battle drugs (War on Drugs) in their community. Several responsibilities are carried out, including mobilizing, instructing, and advocating for prevention. In the realm of rehabilitation, it helps to reach out and counsel drug addicts/users so that they can participate in rehabilitation programs. Furthermore, in the realm of cooperation, he might act as a facilitator and mediator. The eradication sector can then persuade the public to be eager and daring in reporting drug crimes (BNN Public Relations, 2021a). The P4GN program is the most effective technique of promotion and prevention. Meanwhile, those who have fallen into the trap will be rehabilitated under the supervision of authorities (kumparan.com, 2023).

P4GN activists are activists or individuals who actively participate in initiatives to prevent and eradicate drug usage and illegal distribution in their communities. P4GN activists believe in the principles of sincerity, hard work, intelligence, integrity, and completion. P4GN activists serve as anti-drug educators, consultants and companions for addicts and their families, and organizers of community reports, such as encouraging people to report drug crimes in their environment through reporting channels by providing a sense of security and preventing drug syndicates from intimidating them. Not only that, but it also serves as a facilitator, coordinating P4GN efforts in the environment with BNN, drug care organizations, funders, and benefactors in STOP Drugs initiatives (National Narcotics Agency, n.d.). In 2022, 120 activists and more than 50 anti-drug volunteers, including adults and teenagers, were established and instructed to launch P4GN acts autonomously in their various settings (BNN Bandung City, 2023).

The Bandung City National Narcotics Agency (BNN) is now aggressively accelerating and collaborating on the P4GN (Prevention and Eradication, Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics) program in the educational environment, beginning with middle school, high school, and tertiary levels. Bandung City BNN P2M Subcoordinator Saras Putri Utami, S.IKom, stated that this was an implementation of Presidential Instruction No.2 of 2020, which aims to strengthen P4GN through the National Action Plan (RAN). The Bandung City BNN's SIGAB (Siaga Against Drugs) module provided training and understanding to around 35 schools and institutions. The Bandung City BNN has also intervened in the implementation of the P4GN program by issuing regulations in the form of a Decree (SK) on the formation of an anti-drug volunteer task force and a Circular Letter (SE) on the call for P4GN implementation (BNN RI, 2023). The Bandung City National Narcotics Agency (BNN) has also issued Technical Guidance (Bimtek) to activists working to prevent and eradicate the abuse and illegal trafficking of narcotics (P4GN) in educational environments. This is done to create drug-free classrooms, often known as Shining classrooms. Saras Putri Utami, CEO of Bimtek and Sub-Coordinator of P2M BNN Bandung City, stated that this activity was carried out to foster collaboration between institutions, such as the regional government (Pemda), the community, and educational activists. The

two-day activity was attended by P4GN activists, representatives from the Bandung City Education Office, the Chair of the Association Forum, Bandung City Teachers, Bandung City PGRI, Parent Student Forum, School Committee Forum, School Principal Communication Forum, junior high school teacher representatives, and elementary school teacher representatives (Putra, 2023).

In 2022, the Bandung City BNN identified a number of cases of narcotics addiction and illegal trafficking, as well as the proof discovered and presented in court. BNN Bandung City has executed the P4GN program on a large scale through collaboration and synergy with numerous stakeholders from government, education, business, and society. This is also an implementation of Presidential Instruction Number 2 of 2020 concerning the National Action Plan (RAN) for Prevention, Eradication, Abuse, and Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors (P4GN-PN), which states that the community's role must be included in the implementation of this action so that it runs more efficiently (Bandung City BNN, 2023).

The Bandung City National Narcotics Agency (BNN) has conducted monitoring and evaluation activities to support the implementation of an anti-drug family resilience program based on village or sub-district development resources, including two shining (Drug Clean) sub-districts. The Bandung City BNN Community Prevention and Empowerment (P2M) Sector event had 30 participants from Bandung's two sub-districts, Sukaluyu and Binong. The Community Based Intervention (IBM) element provided information on 28 participants, while the other two were the Sukaluyu and Binong subdistrict heads (Diskominfo Bandung City, 2023b).

The Bandung City BNN utilized a variety of techniques to carry out the P4GN action, including the Hard power approach, which was an eradication action, and the Soft power approach, which included preventative action, community empowerment, and rehabilitation. Preventive action has been implemented by offering outreach and training to the community in a variety of settings, including schools, universities, the corporate world, and several sub-districts. This is done to strengthen the resilience of the community, family, and each individual in order to prevent themselves from drug abuse. Community resilience has also been sought by forming shining sub-districts, where there is advocacy for the formation of volunteers, regulations, and the existence of independent P4GN activities in each Shining sub-district area (BNN Bandung City, 2023).

Implementation of P4GN The Governor is in charge of facilitation at the provincial level, followed by the Regent or Mayor at the district or municipal level, and finally by regional leaders in charge of government matters related to national unity and politics. Meanwhile, the Sub-District Head facilitates the Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics and Precursors (P4GNPN). Meanwhile, at the sub-district and village levels, the Village Head and Village Head work to create a shining (drug-free) village or sub-district with deterrence and self-resilient immunity to prevent and eradicate narcotics abuse and illicit trafficking (Maulud, 2020).

The Shining Subdistrict Program has been implemented in Cikutra Village, Babakan Surabaya, Situsaeur, Kebonwaru, Braga, Cisaranten Kulon, Pasir Kaliki, and Sadang Serang. According to the survey, Family Resilience in the City of Bandung has achieved a very high score, indicating that the family's resistance to drugs is also extremely high. Teenagers in Bandung City scored well on self-resilience, indicating that they are aware of the dangers of drugs and can regulate themselves not to abuse them (BNN Bandung City, 2023).

According to the poll, the independence of P4GN participation by Bandung City residents has reached the highly independent category, indicating that P4GN activists and volunteers in Bandung City are very active in fighting for P4GN in their local communities. Furthermore, there are five facilities in Bandung City that provide IBM rehabilitation services: Kebon Pisang, Kebonwaru, Lebak Gede, Cikutra, and Babakan Surabaya. The IBM Unit was established to make it easier to contact abusers and provide the community with basic rehabilitation services (BNN Bandung City, 2023).

BNN Bandung City has worked with a variety of media to distribute information and education, including radio stations to deploy podcasts and online news sites to broadcast news online. Aside from that, prominent social media platforms such as Instagram, Twitter, and YouTube are utilized to broadcast information more swiftly and reach all areas of society, allowing individuals to better access P4GN information (BNN Bandung City, 2023).

The P4GN program does not run in a single program; rather, program children from many regions, including Bandung City, participate in the P4GN program to help it work more smoothly. Like the Overtime Cepot Champion Program, which focuses on nine sub-districts in Bandung City that have reached the drug red zone. According to Bandung Police Chief, Police Commissioner Budi Sartono, the village, or Lembur Cepot, serves to accelerate efforts to reduce drug trafficking. Bandung Police and BNN are monitoring 19 sub-districts, including Andir, Coblong, Sukajadi, Kircon, Cicendo, Bojongloa Kaler, Regol, Batutunggal, Rancasari, Cibeunying Kidul, Buahbatu, Sukasari, Bojongloa Kidul, and Ujungberung, as well as Cibeunying. Kaler, Antapani, Lengkong, Babakan Ciparay, and Bandung Kulon (Diskominfo Bandung City, 2023a).

4. Conclusion

Bandung City's drug trafficking prevention program, known as P4GN, is carried out by a variety of parties, including the Bandung City Government through the Bandung City BNN and the community. The P4GN program's efforts are carried out in a variety of methods, including the formation of P4GN activists from various groups. P4GN activists are activists or individuals who actively participate in initiatives to prevent and eradicate drug usage and criminal distribution in their communities. P4GN activists serve as anti-drug instructors, public report raisers, and facilitator. Community involvement is predicted to have a significant impact on preventing drug misuse in Bandung.

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