

Drug Eradication In Indonesian Millennials Through School Visits

by Kacung Marijan

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Research Article

Drug Eradication In Indonesian Millennials Through School Visits

Wira Yudha Alam^{*}, Kacung Marijan, Siti Aminah, Teguh Dwi Putranto

Faculty of Political and Social Science, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

Address correspondence to Wira Yudha Alam, wirayudhaalam@yahoo.com

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Abstract

Background: Indonesia which is in the golden triangle area of drug trafficking makes Indonesia a destination for drug trafficking from outside. A survey conducted by the National Narcotics Agency shows that there are approximately three million people who use drugs. Based on a survey found that almost 50 - 60 people die every day as a result of drug abuse without knowing gender, age, education or occupation. Even the millennial generation who will become the successor of the nation will determine the success of the country. This study aims to determine the drug eradication in Indonesia millennials through school visit.

Methods: The approach used in this study is quantitative, with content analysis method through the online news during the 2019 period on Kompas.com.

Results: From the calculation results using the formula coder holsti reliability formula shows that the coefficient of reliability is 0.77 or 77 percent, is therefore of ample importance and can be recognized

Conclusions: Based on data analysis it was found that the eradication of drugs in Indonesia during the 2019 timeframe via school visit in Kompas.com was not included in the press.

Keywords

Drug eradication, Indonesian, Government, Policy, School visit

1. Introduction

Data from the Badan Narkotika Nasional (BNN) or Indonesian Narcotics Agency indicates that 38 per cent of the 189, 294 people arrested for drug offences were accused of trafficking offences between 2007 and 2012 [1].

Several countries, like Indonesia, are worried about the increase in drug trafficking. At present, Indonesia is already in a situation where "Drug Trafficking Emergency" exists. Many efforts to complete and prevent the growth of drug trafficking have been made to save the younger generation [2].

Narcotics are drugs or pharmaceutical items that come from plants or not, both synthesis and semi-synthesis,

which may induce a decrease or shift in consciousness; loss of taste, reducing and alleviating pain and inducing dependency [3]. This reinforces that victims of drug abuse do not choose people. Both in terms of age, background, education, religion, gender, and so on. So this is a threat to the survival of the nation. The impact of drug abuse can make Indonesia increasingly lose generations and this must be watched out for and received serious treatment. The amount of drug abuse among students in 2018 (from 13 provincial capitals in Indonesia) reached 2.29 million. One group of people who are vulnerable to substance addiction is those who are 15-35 years of age or millennials of age.

Social and environmental factors are becoming a central factor in deciding either the success or failure of the "war" on substance addiction and illicit drug trafficking. This is because, while the actions of the government and law enforcement officers have been well done, but when society does not help them, all the aims will be useless. Moreover, in the prevention of drug trafficking, social and personal supervision must be the key to the prevention and eradication of substance addiction and illicit trafficking, beginning with the family, school/ educational environment, community and other general communities [2].

In addition to that in ASEAN, Indonesia is the largest market for drug sales, while China and Thailand are the top importing countries [4]. The problem of drugs and substance trafficking in South East Asia is a long-standing issue facing ASEAN. The use of narcotics and dangerous drugs is then a threat to every nation in Southeast Asia, given the level of threat faced by different countries. Giving rise to a danger caused by the epidemic of substance addiction is one type of transnational crime; this is described as crimes that occur across national borders [5].

The Port of Tanjung Kalian, Muntok is one of the ports that are the entry point for illegal goods. Muntok Port is the main port and drug offenders come through the route [6]. Head of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) Police Commissar General (Komjen Pol) Heru Winarko claimed that there are 1400 entry points in North Kalimantan (Kaltara) for the sale of illegal drugs.

The movement of drugs also allows use of the sea as gateway to Indonesia (Figure 1). There are as many as 2500 maritime lane points used by smugglers to import drugs into Indonesia, BNN says. Drug production in Indonesia originates from a triangle country, which ultimately makes drug trafficking easy to smuggle into Indonesia, because the location of Indonesia is close to the triangle route of three countries, namely Vietnam, Thailand and the Philippines (Figure 2). Apart from Kaltara, the Sumatra islands are another land route that smugglers use to import drugs into Indonesia. Thanks to

the triangle route that passes through Phuket (Thailand), Penang (Malaysia), Sumatra has a lot of drug distribution then reaches Indonesia via Aceh, Belawan and other areas on the island [7].

In Indonesia, there are three types of drugs that are most widely circulated, namely marijuana, methamphetamine and ecstasy. Most of the marijuana in use in Indonesia is coming from Aceh, according to the National Narcotics Agency. A small portion of cannabis is of Papua origin. Typically, the shabu-shabu originates from China and Iran. Though Ecstasy originates in Europe.

Aceh is listed by the National Narcotics Agency as the only cannabis growing area in Indonesia. Several areas in Papua, however, still cultivate cannabis, although it has not been widely distributed all over Indonesia. DKI Jakarta is Indonesia's primary destination for narcotics traffic. DKI Jakarta is still the principal drug marketing



Figure 1: Drug entry through the sea.

Source: (William, 2015)



Figure 2: Drug trafficking in the country.

Source: (William, 2015)

destination. Compared to other regions this area has the highest ratio of drug users. There are an estimated 4.1 million users of drugs nationwide. Since surveillance is getting tougher in Jakarta, drugs trips finally pass through other cities before they finally arrive in Jakarta [8].

World Drugs Report 2018, released by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), reported that as many as 275 million people worldwide or 5.6 per cent of the world's population (15-64 years of age) had used drugs. While in Indonesia, National Narcotics Agency is the focal point in the area of Dark Drug Saving and Circulation Prevention and Eradication (P4GN) Figures that could be used for drugs in 2017 pocketed as many as 3,376,115 people in the 10-59 year range. While the number of drug abuse amongst students exceeded 2.29 million people in 2011 (from 13 provincial capitals in Indonesia). Another group of people who are prone to drug abuse are those who are within the 15-35 year or millennial generation age range [9]. Dependence on drugs both physically and psychologically can lead to a very large state of addiction if it lasts a long period of time. Drug abuse then has dangerous and wide-ranging negative effects. Drug abuse has a harmful effect, particularly for teenagers, on the physical, emotional, and social environment.

Millennial is deciding one of a nation's futures. In reality, the Millennial has a strategic role and function in accelerating growth, including in the national and state life processes. The millennial is an actor in building up a nation. A country's development is also seen from its youth's efficiency, for the millennial is the successor and heir to the nation and the state. A large nation needs to have a millennial with a strong character to grow the nation and its culture, a high personality, a nationalist spirit, a competitive spirit, be able to understand the global competition between knowledge and technology. The millennial must also pay attention to having a role as Agent of Change, Moral Force and Social Power so that the position can be beneficial to the society.

President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) calls on the various parties to be more effective in the war against drugs. Drug eradication is considered to be urgent because the number of drug abuse cases in Indonesia is growing to millions. Apply to that the open geographical conditions of Indonesia and the large population that has the potential for international drug syndicates [10].

In reality, Jokowi is not like Duterte in the Philippines, who shoots drug offenders on the spot. Jokowi did not choose to eliminate drugs like Duterte, despite the cruelty policy he knew would leave a painful historical burn. In different occasions, Jokowi disclosed drug-related data and facts that happened in Indonesia, where an average of 50 people died every day from drug use.

The Philippine government launched a nationwide anti-drug campaign based on enforcement-led anti-illegal drug policies mainly enforced by the national police as

soon as President Rodrigo Duterte took office in 2016 [11].

Illegal drug trafficking has been identified internationally as significant non-traditional threats to the security of governments, culture and human welfare. In the Indonesian context, IDT's major threats to domestic security have in many cases been revealed, in particular violent conflicts and crime [12].

Policies and practices in response to controlled drug use in Indonesia have been offered, and highlighted some of the main challenges and problems that still remain [1]. Official account of the Indonesian National Narcotics Agency Instagram has limited acts to promote and campaign on prevention of drugs and drug abuse [13]. This research focuses on eradicating drugs through school visits in Indonesia.

2. Drug use and Policy in Indonesia

Based on research conducted by the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in 2017, the number of drug addiction in Indonesia exceeds over 3 million people in the 10 to 59 year age group. Unfortunately, students in Indonesia accounted for 27 per cent of drug users. In Indonesia, 37 to 40 people die every day from narcotics consumption, according to BNN reports.

Drug users were 74.5 per cent males and 25.5 per cent females. By being a courier, the female person has a share in drug trafficking, so finding out is more difficult. Men eat more methamphetamine and cannabis while women prefer morphine. The most commonly used type of drug is methamphetamine, followed by cocaine, ecstasy and heroin, according to the National Narcotics Agency. In 2019 BNN destroyed drug proof with only 4 alleged traffickers in very large numbers.

In Indonesia, people involved in drug trafficking may be subject to penalties of 2 to 20 years imprisonment, death penalty or life imprisonment depending on the size of the case. In Indonesia, people involved in drug trafficking may be subject to penalties of 2 to 20 years imprisonment, death penalty or life imprisonment depending on the size of the case. Poor law enforcement has hindered the prevention of drug trafficking in jails.

Narcotics can only be used for health services and/or for scientific and technological advancement [14]. Yet its use is abused by many people in the world, particularly in Indonesia. In the narcotics circulation is very massive. Once seen from a legal point of view, distribution drugs in Indonesia are legal in its nature, the Drugs Act only bans the use of narcotics without the law in question. Very often when considered from such situations on its objective basis, the use of drugs is not for the sake of medicine and science. We often use large doses of drugs so it can be intoxicating and addictive.

While drug crime is used as a lucrative and rapidly developing market field, Which affects this activity in

terms of mental and physical harm to both narcotics users, particularly the millennial. All elements of society perpetrated drug abuse. From law enforcement officers, policy officials, private officials, students, kids [15].

The new Narcotics Law #35/2009 establishes strategies for turning people away from jail and into recovery using narcotics [1]. In Indonesia, criminal punishment and rehabilitation for drug misuse victims are not yet one-sided in the treatment of drug offences. In order to achieve synergy between the National Narcotics Agency and the Republic of Indonesia Police in efforts to prevent and eliminate not only drug abuse, but also drug trafficking, synergy is required. With so many incidents, and victims of the drug violence that circulates in the community must be addressed immediately. Because it's not just for us but for generations to come, so excitement must start now. Different views have not been settled between the society and also the stakeholders. Sadly, the rehabilitation program failed to run well. Crime suspects need to take constructive action [16].

Indonesia has ratified all the drug control conventions of the United Nations (UN), and subsequently adopted a strictly punitive strategy for controlling the supply and demand of controlled drugs under those conventions. Most of the current drug laws in Indonesia were introduced in 1997 and they include severe sanctions on the use and sale of controlled drugs. It involves enforcing the death penalty in terms of some drug trafficking crimes. While Indonesia was rated as a 'low enforcement state' in terms of the use of the death penalty for drug offences, as of 2011 there were 67 people on the death row for drug offences. Since 1998, Indonesian police have participated in a systematic process of reform of the security sector to address issues of graft, inefficiency and other abuses. As part of this process, Indonesian police worked with international donors and the International Organization for Migration to hold senior officer human rights training sessions, and in 2002 they developed new codes of conduct and a national law on police [1].

3. Method

Uses a quantitative approach to this analysis, quantitative is study that identifies or explains a question whose findings can be generalised, typically researchers are more concerned with the scope of data so that the data or outcomes are known from the entire population [17].

And this work makes use content analysis. Content analysis is a method of scientific inquiry for examining information from communication sources such as television programs, newspaper columns, books, photographs, and the Internet [18].

Researcher used two coders to make the coding and data collection objectivity. Researchers use the Krippendorf Content Analysis System to analyze online news on Kompas.com during the 2019 period (Table 1). The reliability test is used to check the validity of the data

obtained, and to assess the accuracy level of the data. Among other things, reliability tests performed by two coders: this work uses the Holsti formula to calculate data obtained from both coders (Table 2).

$$PAo = 2A / (N1+N2)$$

Where PAo represents a percentage of the agreement between two coders, A is the number of decided decisions by two coders, and N1 and N2 is the number of coders decisions.

$$PAo = 2A / (N1+N2)$$

$$= 2(14)/18+18$$

$$= 28/36$$

$$= 0.77 (77\%)$$

From the results of the calculation using the Coder formula Holsti reliability formula shows that the reliability coefficient is 0.77 or 77 percent, so it has adequate significance and can be acknowledged because the reliability number reaches the minimum tolerable is 70 percent or the value above 0.7 [19].

4. Discussion

In the Kompas.com news edition March 25, 2019 with the title "BNN: Sepanjang 2018, 2 Juta Mahasiswa dan 1,5 Juta Pekerja Terlibat Narkoba" (BNN: Throughout 2018, 2 Million Students and 1.5 Million Workers Are Involved with Drugs) [20]. The information conveyed is that drug abuse affects multiple levels of the population in 2018. Students and workers are one of those. Students will provide 3.21 per cent of drug users for 2018. The number equates to 2,287,492 people committing drug abuse. In Indonesia, the National Narcotics Agency has also managed to discover 47 hectares of cannabis land.

In report Kompas.com 11 April 2019 edition with the title "BNN Kalbar Musnahkan 107 Kilogram Sabu dan 114 Ribu Butir Ekstasi" (West Kalimantan BNN Destroyed 107 Kilograms of Methamphetamine and 114 Thousand Grains of Ecstasy) [21], the performance of West Kalimantan National Narcotics Agency namely destroyed 107 kilograms of methamphetamine and 114,000 ecstasy pills. The suspects were present at the event that was held at the West Kalimantan Province National Narcotics Agency Office. They are accused by sea of smuggling drugs originating in Malaysia. Brigadier General Suyatmo, Head of West Kalimantan Province's National Narcotics Agency, stressed his group is still making efforts to prove and investigate the case. The West Kalimantan Province National Narcotics Agency will also collaborate with other law enforcers to uncover the narcotics network in West Kalimantan, as well as seek community participation. Drug eradication requires cooperation with other agencies and, as President Joko Widodo wishes, removes sectoral egos. Since drugs are very risky, and the drug emergency in Indonesia. The National Drugs Agency thwarts the trafficking of drugs

Table 1: Data Analysis on Kompas.com during the 2019 period.

Date	Title	Coder A		Coder B			
		P	S	I	P	S	I
February, 8 2019	High Drug Users, National Narcotics Agency optimizes the Role of Family and Community						
February,20 2019	Preventing Drugs in Correctional Institution, 80 Employees of Ciamis Correctional Institution Take Urine Test						
March, 25 2019	National Narcotics Agency: Throughout 2018, 2 Million Students and 1.5 Million Workers Are Involved with Drugs						
April, 11 2019	West Kalimantan National Narcotics Agency Destroyed 107 Kilograms of Methamphetamine and 114 Thousand Grains of Ecstasy						
April, 18 2019	Through Songs, AKP Mukid Encourages Millennial Generation to Stay Away from Drugs						
April, 29 2019	The Role of China and Taiwan in Drug Trafficking in Indonesia						
June, 18 2019	Targeted Narcotics Drugs, National Narcotics Agency Entered Into Campus						
June, 26 2019	Vice president: Nearly 50 Percent of Drug Addicts and Drug Distribution Prisons						
June, 26 2019	Vice president: National Narcotics Agency Cannot Stand Alone						
June, 28 2019	Industrial Revolution Era 4.0, This is the Innovation of the National Narcotics Agency						
July, 4 2019	National Narcotics Agency Seizes 82 Kg of Methamphetamine from Malaysia Hidden in Car Tires						
July, 23 2019	Eradicating International Syndicates, National Narcotics Agency Focuses on Intercepting Drug Distribution at the Border						
September, 8 2019	When Drug Dealers and Couriers Shown on Denpasar Car Free Day						
October, 2 2019	What is the Millennial View of the Corruption Eradication Commission Law Revision?						
November, 11 2019	Sentenced to 7 Months of Rehabilitation, Jefri Nichol Said That Was As He Expected						
November, 21 2019	Member of Commission III: Can National Narcotics Agency Still be Expected or Be Merged into the National Police?						
December, 5 2019	Ahead of the Moving Capital, National Narcotics Agency Anticipates the Entry of Drug Networks						
December, 6 2019	National Narcotics Agency: Drug Abusers in Indonesia Increases by 0.03 Percent						
Total		7	-	11	9	2	7

*P=Performance, S=School Visit, I=Information

Table 2: Coding Output.

Variable	Coding Output		
	Coder A	Coder B	Agreement between two coder
Performance	7	9	7
School Visits	-	2	0
Information	11	7	7
Total	18	18	14

in West Kalimantan, Bengkayang area. The cumulative proof seized was 106 methamphetamine packages, and 114,000 ecstasy pills. The drug is loaded into a fish box and transported to Pontianak by train.

Based on data analysis, it has been found that the eradication of drugs in Indonesia through school visits in Kompas.com during the 2019 period was not found in the news. Kompas.com as one of the online news portals presents news related to the performance of the national narcotics agency such as prevention from falling prey to drugs, urine tests for government employees, destruction of various narcotics, efforts to anticipate drug networks, securing national borders as illegal drug entry points.

Because the millennial generation is in a period of curiosity about various things is very high and encourages themselves to try related to positive or negative things, it is necessary to provide an understanding of drugs. In addition, there are also opportunities due to lack of attention from parents and their closest people, which will trigger millennial generation to try drugs. Lack of knowledge about the dangers of drugs, as well as the laws governing narcotics, one of which provides concessions for underage adolescents who are ensnared by drugs seems to be an excuse for millennial not to fear the existing laws.

5. Conclusion

This research found that drug eradication only done in university not school visits, but are not explained in

detail what kind of activities, so that the transparency of the national narcotics agency in school visits has not yet emerged. So this will have an impact on the ignorance of millennials for drug abuse because of the lack of socialization of policies on drug abusers.

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