Riau Regional Government Collaboration in the Implementation of the P4GN National Action Plan

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Abstract

Indonesia is currently facing quite severe challenges in terms of the abuse of narcotics and illegal drugs. In general, narcotics and psychotropic substances can be used as medicinal ingredients in the medical field and in the development of science. The effects of this dependence can result in death. Not only that, other aspects such as moral and social are also affected by narcotics abuse. One of the biggest problems in Riau is the high circulation of drugs from abroad. The high distribution of drugs is influenced by various factors, in this case, geographical and demographic conditions in Riau. Based on the identification of drug-handling problems in Riau Province that have been explained, this paper has the objectives of, among others, analyzing efforts to implement P4GN, especially in the context of tackling drug trafficking and abuse in Riau Province; and analyzing efforts to implement P4GN in Riau from a national security perspective. This research approach is qualitative with a descriptive research design. The research location is in Riau Province with the determination of informants using a purposive sampling technique. Collaborative governance focuses on the voluntary aspects of collaborative practice. From the voluntary aspect, every actor involved is expected to work optimally to achieve goals in the effort to implement P4GN in Riau Province. Communities, especially in Riau and throughout Indonesia in general, to correctly understand the concept of national security in a comprehensive manner.

Keywords: *Implementation of Collaborating, P4GN, National Security*

Introduction

Indonesia is currently facing quite serious challenges in terms of the abuse of narcotics and illegal drugs. In general, narcotics and psychotropic substances can be used as medicinal ingredients in the medical field and the development of science. On the other hand, many of these prohibited materials are abused which leads to dependence. The effects of this dependence can result in death. Not only that, other aspects such as moral and social are also affected by narcotics abuse.

One of the steps taken by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia is through the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of the Abuse and Illicit Traffic of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors (P4GN) through the Presidential Instruction of the Republic of Indonesia (Inpres RI) No. 2 of 2020. The results of the 2019 National Narcotics Agency and PMB-LIPI survey, the national prevalence rate of drug abuse in the past year is 1.80% of the entire Indonesian population aged 15 to 64 years. This figure reflects that there are 3,419,188 drug abusers out of 186,616,874 Indonesian residents aged 15 to 64 years

(Masyhuri Imron, 2021). In other words, the ratio of drug abuse in Indonesia is 1:55, or out of every 55 Indonesians aged 15 to 64 years there is one person who abuses drugs.

The rise of drug abuse in the country can also be seen from the existence of villages that are indicated as 'drug villages' (Masyhuri Imron, 2021). The growth of drug villages in various regions goes hand in hand with the rise of drug abuse in various regions in Indonesia. This is comparable to the demand for narcotics which seems to never subside because more and more people are becoming drug abusers for various reasons. The high circulation and abuse of narcotics in Indonesia are also inseparable from the condition of Indonesia's open territory as an archipelagic country and a large number of rivers. facilitating the supply of drugs from various places to the territory of Indonesia.

One of the provinces is directly adjacent to neighboring countries in Riau. Geographical conditions Riau has an area of 87,023.66 Km2. Consisting of 10 regencies and 2 cities, where Riau is also directly adjacent to neighboring countries and separated by the Malacca Strait. Under these conditions, Riau has the potential for a security conflict that could disrupt national stability (PoldaRiau, 2022). One of the biggest problems in Riau is the high circulation of drugs from abroad. The high distribution of drugs is influenced by various factors, in this case, geographical and demographic conditions in Riau. Riau's position is in the international route for drug networks that enter from Malaysia to western Indonesia. Many of their syndicates use the Rat port on the coast of Riau to import goods and then distribute them to other areas (kapallah.com, 2019). Riau is ranked 5th in terms of the highest drug trafficking in Indonesia under North Sumatra, DKI, East Java, and Southeast Sulawesi based on data from the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in 2019.

The effective implementation of P4GN can reduce drug abuse in these vulnerable areas, it is necessary to involve programs that aim to increase economic and social opportunities in the population of the area. The strategy undertaken aims to develop human capacity, increase social protection, improve public health, foster good governance and economic order, and reduce poverty. The anti-drug curriculum aims to produce changes to drug trafficking and abuse in Riau, especially starting from education, with the hope of preventing the loss of competent next generations of the nation.

P4GN stands for "Pencegahan dan Penanggulangan Penyalahgunaan dan Peredaran Gelap Narkoba" which translates to "Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Trafficking". The implementation of P4GN in the province of Riau involves the collaboration of several institutions, including:

1. National Narcotics Agency (BNN) - responsible for the overall coordination and implementation of P4GN at the national level.
2. Riau Provincial Government - responsible for coordinating and implementing P4GN at the provincial level, including allocating budgets and resources for P4GN programs.
3. Riau Regional Police - responsible for enforcing drug laws and conducting operations to eradicate drug trafficking in the province.
4. Riau Regional Office of the Ministry of Social Affairs - responsible for providing social rehabilitation services to drug users and their families.
5. Riau Regional Office of the Ministry of Education and Culture - responsible for incorporating drug prevention education into the school curriculum.
6. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) - involved in providing support and services to drug users and their families, as well as raising awareness about the dangers of drug abuse in the community.

These institutions work together to implement various strategies and programs aimed at preventing and eradicating drug abuse and trafficking in the province of Riau.

When the conditions of a community in an area are conducive, it will affect the public security system in that area. The public security system must be able to apply the basic concepts of security to prevent and counteract military and non-military disturbances (Anang Puji Utama, 2020). Drug abuse is included in the condition of non-military security disturbances which is strongly influenced by social factors. And also included in the non-traditional disorders

that require appropriate handling. Therefore, the drug problem is a serious matter that must be handled seriously by the government, in this case, the Regional Government of Riau. Elements of the regional government must also collaborate with other elements such as the Police and BNNP as well as in other fields such as cooperation with local educational institutions in carrying out the implementation of the P4GN national action plan.

Literature Review

Collaboration Theory

Diversity and complexity of performance require local governments to integrate and collaborate in implementing good governance. The definition of Collaboration according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) is cooperation (with enemies and so on). In other words, collaboration is working together to make something. According to Abdulsyani (1994), Collaboration is a form of social process, in which there are certain activities aimed at achieving common goals by helping each other and understanding each other's activities. Ansell and Gash (2007: 543) in the journal (Luqito & Arrozaaq, 2016) mention that collaborative governance is a new strategy in governance that makes various policy stakeholders gather in the same forum to create a common consensus.

To implement the P4GN National Action Plan at the regional level, the Riau Regional Government must foster collaboration among agencies and stakeholders. This involves several key steps, including:

1. Establishing shared goals and objectives: The regional government must work with other agencies and stakeholders to establish shared goals and objectives for P4GN activities. This helps to ensure that all parties are working towards the same end goals and are aligned in their efforts.

2. Building trust and relationships: Effective collaboration requires trust and strong relationships between stakeholders. The regional government must work to build relationships and establish trust among agencies and stakeholders, which can be achieved through regular communication and engagement.

3. Sharing resources and expertise: Collaboration involves the sharing of resources and expertise among stakeholders. The regional government must facilitate this sharing by identifying and allocating resources, such as funding and personnel, and providing opportunities for agencies and stakeholders to share their expertise and knowledge.

4. Providing leadership and guidance: The regional government must provide leadership and guidance to coordinate P4GN activities and ensure that efforts are aligned and effective. This involves establishing clear roles and responsibilities for agencies and stakeholders, providing guidance on best practices, and facilitating decision-making processes.

5. Monitoring and evaluation: Effective collaboration requires ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that P4GN activities are achieving desired outcomes. The regional government must establish processes for tracking progress, identifying challenges, and adjusting strategies as needed.

Theory of National Security

Good governance management through the implementation of national policies has an impact on national security. National Security can be interpreted both as a condition and a function, as a function, National security produces and creates a sense of security in a broad sense, which includes a sense of comfort, peace, tranquility, and order, this condition is a basic need for humanity in addition to welfare (Darmono, 2016). Meanwhile, according to Prof. Dr. Muladi, SH, in the 2008 National Security Bill Academic Paper, stated that the term comprehensive security is a reorganization of the concept of security that reaches out to matters outside the military but does not rule out the notion that is military in nature and includes political, economic and socio-cultural dimensions.

Based on the identification of drug-handling problems in Riau Province that have been explained, this paper has the objectives of, among others, analyzing efforts to implement P4GN, especially in the context of tackling drug trafficking and abuse in Riau Province; and analyzing efforts to implement P4GN in Riau from a national security perspective.

Method

This research approach is qualitative with a descriptive research design. The research location is in Riau Province with the determination of informants using a purposive sampling technique. Informants are divided into two types, namely primary informants and additional informants. The main informants consisted of 5 people, namely the Head of BNNP Riau, a Lecturer in Sociology at UNRI; the Chairman of the Bangkinang District Court; Riau Police Chief; and Danrem 031/ Wira Bima as well as 3 additional informants, including the Head of the National Unity and Political Agency of Riau Province; Director of the Impartial Mediator Network and Chairperson of PURAKA; and the Association of Indigenous Peoples of the Archipelago (AMAN). Determination of primary informants and additional informants based on criteria, namely having the authority to access data in the prevention of drug abuse in Riau Province; involved directly or indirectly (collaboratively) in overcoming drug abuse in Riau Province; understanding and understanding internal related activities or programs; and assist the success of the Regional Government in carrying out activities with comprehensive collaboration between associated agencies.

The data collection technique used semi-structured interviews where the researcher was assisted by an interview guide when conducting interviews and documentation that supports activities in overcoming drug abuse in Riau Province. Data analysis uses the stages proposed by Miles & Huberman including data collection, data condensation, data display, and conclusions or conclusions. The data validity technique used is source triangulation.

Result and Discussion

P4GN Implementation in the Context of Combating Drug Circulation and Abuse in Riau Province

Narcotics crime is a type of extraordinary crime that is a cross-border organized crime with an international network and can be a serious threat because it can damage the foundations of a nation's life. So that we need to fight against one of the extraordinary crimes that are a challenge for countries in the world, including Indonesia. So in 2015 the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Mr. Joko Widodo, emphasized in his speech that Indonesia was in a drug emergency.

The percentage of narcotics abusers in Riau in 2019 shows that 0.90% or around 96,452 people have used drugs, and as many as 0.50%, or around 55,115 people regularly use drugs, which consists of the category of workers with an age range of 18-59 years of 65 %, the non-working category is 28.5% and the student category is 6.5% (BNNPRiau, 2022). The data states that the drug problem is a threat to the life of the nation and state, which must be handled sustainably through various intervention programs to deal with drug problems with various or multidisciplinary approaches. In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense in Article 7 Paragraph 3 it is stated that "The national defense system in dealing with non-military threats places government agencies outside the field of defense as the main element, by the form and nature of the threats faced with the support of other elements of national strength".

In this case, collaboration is needed between governments as policymakers and also the community. Handling the drug problem in Indonesia is carried out through the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Trafficking (P4GN) program which was launched in 2012, in which the P4GN program is coordinated by the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) and implemented with stakeholders and community components. Based on these three actors, it

can be seen that government collaboration is an important element in determining the success of efforts to implement P4GN in the context of overcoming drug abuse in Riau province. Ansell and Gash (2007: 543) in (Luqito & Arrozaaq, 2016) state that collaborative governance *is* an arrangement of governance in which one or more public institutions directly involve non-governmental actors in a collective policy-making process that is formal, oriented towards consensus, and consultative to make or implement public policies, managing programs or public assets.

This policy is contained in Presidential Instruction Number 2 of 2020 concerning the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking for 2020-2024. Where stakeholders who synergize include.

1. Central Government (responsible for regulations and policies, as well as cross-sectoral facilities and infrastructure)
2. Local Government (responsible for cross-SKPD facilities and infrastructure, regional-level regulations)
3. Private (Business assistance to the community)
4. Industry/Associations (access markets, promotions, and partnerships)
5. Community (participates in P4GN efforts)

Quality interactions form mutual trust and mutual understanding, thereby creating recognition of internal legitimacy, which influences shared commitments. This is reflected in a series of activities that have been carried out by actors to implement P4GN in Riau province, including the Riau Provincial Government which has formed an Integrated Social Conflict Handling Team through the issuance of Riau Governor's Decree Number: Kpts. 157/II/2020 concerning Amendments to the Decree of the Governor of Riau Number: Kpts. 877/VII/2019 Concerning the Integrated Social Conflict Management Team for Riau Province (Kesbangpol Riau, 2022).

In addition to maximizing the dissemination of education and information to students and students, the regional government of Riau has established an anti-drug education curriculum to be implemented in every school in the form of reading literacy and outreach as stipulated in the Regional Regulation of Riau Province number 20 of 2018 concerning facilitation of prevention of narcotics and psychotropic abuse. and other addictive substances. Then in Riau Governor Regulation (Pergub) number 33 of 2021 concerning instructions for implementing regional regulation 20 of 2018 concerning facilitating the prevention of abuse of narcotics, psychotropics, and other addictive substances.

The Riau Province National Narcotics Agency as a vocal point in P4GN's efforts has formed a shining village in Simpang Padang Village, Bengkalis Regency in 2021. The concrete activities that have been carried out by Simpang Padang Village include carrying out counseling on the dangers of drugs to the Simpang Padang Village community, forming volunteers and the anti-drug task force in Simpang Padang village, establishing the Shining Village Command Post, forming a recovery agency in Simpang Padang village, and issued anti-drug regulations in the form of a circular letter of appeal from the Simpang Padang village head.

According to the Bengkalis District Court, 60% of the factors causing drug abuse and illicit trafficking in Riau province are due to economic factors. Or it can be said that pre-prosperous conditions encourage individuals to get involved in things that are against the law. So to overcome this, the Riau National Narcotics Agency is conducting a mapping of drug-prone areas, which later the people in these vulnerable areas will be provided with life skills training that aims to make people economically independent so that they are not easily involved in drug cases.

P4GN is a priority program for overcoming drug problems in Indonesia. As it is known that drugs are a complex problem, the handling is multidimensional and involves many agencies and components of society. It can be said that the implementation of the P4GN national action plan has been maximized, however, there are differences in the categories of data collection on the results of case disclosures carried out by BNN, Polri, and other law enforcement agencies causing a slight bias. The National Police usually collects data based on the alleged articles and the demographic characteristics of the perpetrators such as age, gender, and other characteristics. Unlike the National Narcotics Agency, which collects data on narcotics crimes based on networks and types of evidence. Not only that, the condition of data resulting from the implementation of P4GN is still different from one institution to another, and the data resulting from the implementation of P4GN has not been integrated between BNN and related agencies, making it difficult to see the success of P4GN implementation (Irianto, 2021).

Considering that drug abuse is an actual threat that can disrupt national security stability, it is hoped that in the future the National Police, BNN, and related agencies can work together more optimally in aligning indicators and vulnerability data on illicit drug trafficking so that the prevention of drug abuse can be carried out comprehensively to realize the province of Riau clean drugs.

The Riau Regional Government is a key partner in the implementation of the P4GN National Action Plan. The regional government is responsible for coordinating and implementing P4GN activities at the provincial level. This involves several key tasks, including:

1. Allocating resources: The regional government is responsible for allocating resources to support P4GN activities. This includes funding for drug prevention programs, treatment and rehabilitation services, and law enforcement efforts to combat drug trafficking.
2. Coordinating activities: The regional government plays a crucial role in coordinating P4GN activities across different agencies and stakeholders. This involves working closely with national and local agencies, NGOs, and community groups to ensure that efforts are aligned and complementary.
3. Monitoring and evaluation: The regional government is responsible for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of P4GN activities. This involves tracking progress toward goals, identifying challenges and barriers to implementation, and adjusting strategies as needed.
4. Advocacy and awareness-raising: The regional government is also responsible for advocating for P4GN and raising awareness about the dangers of drug abuse in the community. This involves working with local media, community groups, and other stakeholders to promote awareness and encourage public support for P4GN activities.

Efforts to Implement P4GN in Riau Province in Maintaining National Security

The problem of drug abuse is one of the major threats in the Riau region. Based on the statement from the Riau Police Chief Inspector General. Pol. Muhammad Iqbal, SIK that in early 2022, Sub Directorate I of the Narcotics Directorate managed to arrest 11 drug traffickers in 5 locations in Dumai City and Pekanbaru with evidence of 80 kg of methamphetamine-type narcotics originating from Malaysia entering through Dumai waters (Tribratanews, 2022). This shows the great vulnerability of the Riau region due to its geographical conditions which are directly adjacent to neighboring Malaysia and Singapore. These conditions have made Riau an easy target for drug traffickers from abroad to Indonesia. The entrance to rat ports in Riau provides golden opportunities for international dealers and dealers.

Drug abuse is included in the condition of non-military security disturbances whose distribution channels are influenced by geographical conditions, while other abuses are strongly influenced by social factors in the community. With the entry of drugs which are illegal goods into Indonesian territory through Riau, the sovereignty of the Indonesian state is at stake.

Border area security is certainly questionable and a threat to national security. National security can be interpreted both as a condition and a function, as a function, national security produces and creates a sense of security in a broad sense, which includes a sense of comfort, peace, tranquility, and order, this condition is a basic human need in addition to welfare (Darmono, 2016). The entry of drugs in large quantities in the Riau region shows that there is a dysfunction in the national security system as a function as mentioned above. Because there is no longer order and a sense of security that the community feels because of drug trafficking in this Riau region.

According to Prof. Dr. Muladi, SH, in the 2008 National Security Bill Academic Paper, stated that the term comprehensive security is a reorganization of the concept of security that reaches out to matters outside the military but does not rule out the notion that is military in nature and includes political, economic and socio-cultural dimensions. The security that has been known so far has reached a wider scope, not only from within but also from outside which is global in nature. With an unlimited scope, the term human security emerges, namely security seen from the perspective of the importance of the welfare of citizens, whose threats cover various sources, including disease epidemics, widespread crime, and natural disasters.

Based on this concept, it can be understood that the problem of drug abuse is part of a comprehensive security concept that includes human security. Because most are influenced by the social system of society which contains interactions between people and the rules and norms that apply. The application of P4GN is one of the efforts to realize human security in dealing with drugs. This human security also affects the public security system, because individual involvement in drug abuse will affect their environment, therefore a qualified public security system is also needed. The public security system must be able to apply the basic concepts of security to prevent and counteract military and non-military disturbances (Anang Puji Utama, 2020). This explains how the optimal implementation of P4GN in Riau will greatly affect how public security is maintained in Riau which will ultimately optimize national security in Indonesia

Conclusion

Collaborative governance focuses on the voluntary aspects of collaborative practice. From the voluntary aspect, every actor involved is expected to work optimally to achieve goals in the effort to implement P4GN in Riau Province. In this case, it is hoped that the program or policy that is launched will be implemented more effectively because it involves all components of government, the private sector, and the community. The concept of national security is very important to understand in the life of the nation and state. Communities, especially in Riau and throughout Indonesia in general, to correctly understand the concept of national security comprehensively. Thus, the public understands very well the form of threats that disturb national security. This includes understanding the negative impact of drug abuse which has a wider impact than just a local threat.

The Riau Regional Government plays a critical role in the implementation of the P4GN National Action Plan. By allocating resources, coordinating activities, monitoring and evaluating progress, and advocating for P4GN, the regional government helps to ensure that P4GN activities are effective and impactful in the fight against drug abuse and trafficking in the province.

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