

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SIBOLGA CITY GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS IN DRUG EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND DRUG ABUSE CASES IN SIBOLGA CITY

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is in a drug emergency and will experience a lost generation. Drugs have become a national disaster because the number of victims is very large and the tendency is to increase year after year. The government has a national policy with the issuance of a Minister of Home Affairs Regulation to Governors, Regents and Mayors covering regulations, outreach, early detection, empowerment, regional mapping, facilities and data/information. On average, 50 people die every day due to drugs. Around 18,000 people per year die due to drug abuse. The aim of the research is to determine the relationship between Sibolga City Government's efforts in responding to drug emergencies and the high number of drug abuse cases in Sibolga City. This research is a quantitative cross-sectional design using the chi-square method, the population is people who work in the Sibolga City government as government employees or as freelancer. The total sample is 100 people with the variables Regulation, Socialization, Early Detection, Empowerment, Regional Mapping, Facilities and Information. The conclusion was that only 1 independent variable showed a significant relationship, namely the socialization variable with $p < 0.005$ with a value of 0.001. This means that there is a significant relationship between the government's efforts to respond to drug emergencies and drug abuse in Sibolga City. Suggestions to the Sibolga City government to actively campaign against drug abuse regularly, continuously, involving all levels of society and using methods that are interesting, not boring and tailored to the target.

Keywords: *Drugs, Government Efforts, Drug Emergency Response*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is in a state of Drug Emergency, namely a country with a high level of vulnerability related to abuse, illicit trafficking and transactions or easy availability of drugs which must be handled intensively and seriously. Indonesia will experience a lost generation if there are no serious efforts to overcome drug-related problems. Apart from being able to disturb and damage health, narcotics and illegal drugs are also a form of crime or criminal act which is believed to damage national resilience and state defense. Drugs have become a national disaster because the number of victims is very large and the trend is always increasing from year to year. The problem

of drug abuse and illicit trafficking is a humanitarian problem and has multi-dimensional damage. This worrying emergency condition also continues to develop over time. In fact, almost no area is free from drug abuse and illicit trafficking (BNN, 2021). Based on data from the Ministry of Communication and Information (2021), drug use is among young people aged 15-35 years with a percentage of 82.4% having the status of users, while 47.1% act as dealers and 31.4% as couriers. Survey results from the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) show that an average of 50 people die every day due to drugs. This means that around 18,000 people per year die due to drug abuse.

The losses experienced by this nation are not only economic and social losses, but also cause quite a lot of deaths every year due to drugs. The biggest disadvantage of the problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking is the weakening of individual character, which also means weakening the resilience of society as the beginning of the destruction of a nation. Different from drugs or other substances, drugs have three evil qualities that can shackle the user to become a loyal slave. The three traits are habitual, addictive, and tolerant. Different from drugs or other substances, drugs have three evil qualities that can shackle the user to become a loyal slave. The three traits are habitual, addictive, and tolerant. Based on research results from the Research Center for Health at the University of Indonesia and the National Narcotics Agency, 30-35 people can be killed in one day and concluded that drugs are an obstacle that threatens the growth and development of a nation's generation (Supratman, 2018). Herindrasti (2018) in his research stated that what is interesting to ask is whether Indonesia's drug abuse prevention policy is effective enough to address the number of drug abusers which continues to increase every year. Suryandari dan Soerachmat (2019) stated, apart from that, law enforcers prefer to imprison drug abusers, rather than taking preventive action against drug abusers.

Based on data from the Directorate General of Security (2022), the three highest ranking cases are narcotics convict cases at the top at 140%, then general criminal cases at 120% and corruption cases at 20% in North Sumatera. In Sibolga class II A prison, it was found that of 1,263 prisoners, 80% were prisoners with narcotics cases and in class III Barus Prison (Central Tapanuli) of 228 prisoners, 192 had narcotics cases.

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with several people in Sibolga City in the South Sibolga District, Aek Manis Village, it was found that there does not appear to be an active role from the Sibolga City government in socializing or implementing programs as mandated in Presidential Instruction Number 6 of 2018 concerning P4GN National Action Plan (prevention, eradication, abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics) and Minister of Home Affairs

Regulation Number 12 of 2019 concerning Facilitation of Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors addressed to Governors, Regents and Mayors in their respective regions.

Head of public relations BNN stated that it was necessary to protect the country from the drug disaster and indicated that the government's emergency response should create a planned program with a schedule and time span and that human resources, infrastructure and special budgets were needed so that this program could run optimally. The government should also monitor and evaluate existing programs, Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 12 of 2019 concerning Facilitation for the Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors which is addressed to Governors, Regents and Mayors in their respective regions which includes regulations, outreach , early detection, empowerment, area mapping, facilities and data/information (BNN, 2021).

The Sibolga City Government's efforts to overcome the drug problem have not been optimal. This can be seen in the research variables carried out, especially in the socialization variable, which is proven by the lack of information about the dangers of drug abuse. There is rarely any outreach to school children and teenagers about the dangers and handling of drugs in children, teenagers and adults. There is no information about where to provide guidance to people who have fallen into drugs, there is no socialization and education about what efforts people should take to prevent them from falling into drug abuse. It can be said that the efforts of the Sibolga City government in responding to drug emergencies in cases of drug abuse are not optimal. We should increase socialization and involve all aspects of society together in overcoming the drug emergency in Sibolga City. Pratiwi & Besral (2023) stated that exposure to good information had a 3.8 times greater tendency to behave in seeking information about the dangers of drugs, efforts to avoid the dangers of drugs and drug rehabilitation places compared to those who had less exposure to information.

METHOD

The type of research used is quantitative survey research with a cross-sectional design. Data analysis used spss with chi square test. The population of this research is those who work as State Civil Apparatus and Non-State Civil Apparatus in Sibolga City with a sample size of 100 people. This research was carried out from data collection, initial survey to processing research data results from January 2023 to September 2023. Primary data collection techniques were

collected directly by the researcher and the team. Questionnaire instruments were distributed to respondents to obtain data regarding the efforts made by the Sibolga City government based on regulations set by the government in Law No. 12 of 2019 which include; Regulation, Socialization, Early Detection, Empowerment, Area Mapping, Facilities and Data/Information

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Relationship between Sibolga City Government's Efforts in Drug Emergency Response and Drug Abuse Cases in Sibolga City

Table 1. Relationship between Sibolga City Government Efforts in Drug Emergency Response (Regulation) and Drug Abuse Cases in Sibolga City

Regulation	N	%	P value
Good	32	32	0,551
Bad	68	68	
Total	100	100%	

Based on table 1, the regulatory variable is determined based on questions regarding policies or regulations made by the Sibolga City government in response to drug emergencies in Sibolga City. The results of the cross tabulation analysis show that the regulatory variable with 32 people or 32% stating that it is good and 68 people or 68% stating that it is bad regarding the regulatory assessment carried out by the Sibolga City government in the Sibolga City Government's Efforts in Responding to Drug Emergency with Drug Abuse Cases in Sibolga City in 2023. This table also shows a p value > 0.05 , namely 0.551.

Regulation is very necessary in this case regarding all matters relating to drug abuse, especially in the people of Sibolga City. The community assesses from the results of the questionnaire that the Sibolga City government has not really implemented an anti-drug movement by carrying out regular routine checks on employees and apparatus in its government and that there is no regional law/policy regarding drug abuse and the like that needs to be made by the Sibolga City government. Firdaus (2021) stated that for Indonesia, narcotics are at an alarming level and can threaten the country's security and sovereignty. Many cases are caused by narcotics cases. Areas that were previously untouched by narcotics trafficking are gradually turning into narcotics distribution centers. Likewise, children under 21 years of age who should still be taboo about these illicit goods, have recently turned into addicts whose dependence is difficult to give up. Research put forward Fauziyah (2022) states that regulations are needed to answer problems in adjusting conditions in procedures, that regulations are also needed to develop policies or replace regulations that are felt to be outdated and not in accordance with current demands. even to come

up with regulations that so far have not been specifically regulated clearly or do not yet have legal derivatives. Nurmalita (2022) stated that concerning Narcotics needs to be refined as an effort to strengthen steps to prevent and eradicate Narcotics abuse, for example related to the definition of Narcotics Addicts.

Table 2. Relationship between Sibolga City Government Efforts in Drug Emergency Response (Socialization) and Drug Abuse Cases in Sibolga City

Socialization	N	%	P value
Good	39	39	0,001
Bad	61	61	
Total	100	100%	

Table 2 shows that in the socialization variable there were 39 people or 39% of respondents who said it was good and 61 people or 61% of respondents who gave a bad assessment of the socialization carried out by the Sibolga City government in the efforts of the Sibolga City Government in responding to drug emergencies with drug abuse cases in Sibolga City in 2023. This table also shows a p value <0.05, namely 0.001.

Suriyani (2023) in her research explained that the government's role is very necessary to prevent and control drug abuse and at the same time continuously provide socialization of narcotics laws. Research by Rumkel & Arsyad (2018) in Mardin *et al.*, (2022) explains that the lack of knowledge and insight among teenagers and children regarding the impacts caused by drug abuse and the inability to refuse and resist makes teenagers and children targets by dealers and dealers. drugs. If teenagers and children have insight and knowledge about the dangers of narcotics, then they will develop a negative attitude and reject narcotics, so with socialization, apart from increasing knowledge, it is also useful for statements from the Government to be serious about efforts to deal with narcotics, which are increasing day by day. and the number of victims increased. Nuralifah *et al.*, (2023) explained that by providing information about the dangers of drug use, it will provide exposure to the target community so that they will get clear information about drugs. It is hoped that the outreach carried out will be able to reject invitations to use drugs and can support programs regarding drug abuse and state that they are not involved in drug abuse. The same thing was stated by oleh Jaya *et al.*, (2021) including by carrying out preventive efforts, one of which is by carrying out continuous (continuous) outreach activities about the dangers of drug use, especially for the younger generation, in a communicative and interesting manner. proven to be able to increase knowledge in the younger generation so that it can prevent drug use among the younger generation. Chandra, (2023) explains that there is a need for socialization

regarding the dangers of drugs to provide understanding to the public as a prevention effort by carrying out communicative supervision and guidance.

Table 3. Relationship between Sibolga City Government Efforts in Drug Emergency Response (Early Detection) and Drug Abuse Cases in Sibolga City

Deteksi Dini	N	%	P value
Good	15	15	1,000
Bad	85	85	
Total	100	100%	

For the early detection variable in table 3, it shows that there were 15 people or 15% of respondents who rated it as good and 85 people or 85% of respondents who rated the detection carried out by the Sibolga City Government as bad in the Sibolga City Government's efforts to respond to drug emergencies and had a p value > 0.005, which is 1.000, which shows that there is no significant relationship between early detection in the Sibolga City Government's Efforts in Drug Emergency Response and Drug Abuse Cases in Sibolga City in 2023.

The questions given to the early detection variable for respondents are: Does the Sibolga City government routinely and periodically carry out urine tests for regional government administrators and the involvement of anti-narcotics volunteer task forces and the question: Do you think the government has a special place or hospital, equipment or facilities? Services for detecting drug abuse in people identified as using drugs show that out of 100 research respondents, 85% stated that the Sibolga City government's efforts in this regard were poor and only 15% gave good marks. This shows that the Sibolga City government is not serious in making efforts, especially for early detection of its citizens or community.

Utara (2022) states that detecting drug addicts can raise awareness among citizens about the dangers of drug abuse and the benefits of detecting drug addicts. Mano *et al* (2023) explain that early detection is very important because the sooner drug abuse is identified, the sooner intervention and help can be provided to the youth involved. Carrying out early detection among adolescents can provide appropriate drug treatment, counseling and support to overcome drug abuse problems and prevent long-term detrimental impacts on their health and well-being.

Table 4. Relationship between Sibolga City Government Efforts in Drug Emergency Response (Empowerment) and Drug Abuse Cases in Sibolga City

Empowerment	N	%	P value
Good	23	23	0,510
Bad	77	77	
Total	100	100%	

In table 4 for the Empowerment variable carried out by the Sibolga City government in the Sibolga City Government's efforts in responding to drug emergencies, it was found that there were 23 people or 23% of respondents who considered the empowerment carried out by the Sibolga City government to be good and conversely there were 77 people or 77% of respondents who assessed that the empowerment carried out by the Sibolga City government regarding the Sibolga City Government's efforts in responding to drug emergencies was bad. However, the cross tabulation results showed that the value was $p > 0.005$, namely 0.510 For the assessment of the empowerment variable carried out by the Sibolga City government in its efforts to handle and overcome drug abuse in its community, it is reflected in the question item whether there are institutions or forums that involve community organizations, community institutions, private parties, regional universities, schools, volunteers, forums. harmony between religious communities carrying out movements or activities that are bridged by the Sibolga City government in the Sibolga City Government's Efforts in Responding to Drug Emergency with Drug Abuse Cases in Sibolga City? And according to you, are all levels of society involved in the Sibolga City Government's efforts to respond to drug emergencies in cases of drug abuse in Sibolga City?

Widiastri (2020) in his research stated that the empowerment carried out for victims of drug abuse is not only to increase the client's self-confidence but also to increase self-confidence in the surrounding environment so that they can see them again as humans with the bad label "ex-user", while Supu dan Buhungo (2022) explains that community empowerment for former drug users can be done by empowering the creative economy community. By increasing the creative economy, we will increase economic independence through mentoring activities and entrepreneurial training and skills in various handicrafts from plastic waste, forming creative economic community business groups as an effort to realize economic independence, where so far the rampant drug trafficking cannot be separated from economic needs and employment opportunities. limited to certain layers of society.

Table 5. Relationship between Sibolga City Government Efforts in Drug Emergency Response (Area Mapping) and Drug Abuse Cases in Sibolga City

Area Mapping	N	%	P value
Good	20	20	1,000
Bad	80	80	
Total	100	100%	

The regional mapping variable in table 5 explains that in this research, the Emergency Drug Response Efforts with Drug Abuse Cases carried out by the Sibolga City Government found that as many as 20 people or 20% said it was good and as many as 80 people or 80% of respondents rated it as bad and from the tabulation results Crosswise, the p value > 0.005 is 1.000.

In this case, regional mapping means groupings of areas or places in the working area of the Sibolga City government where the number of users or crime rates due to drug abuse is high. According to Leo, *et al.*, (2009) in Niko dan Thea Purnama (2020), their research explains that based on the role and authority of regional governments, handling drug problems in the regions is directed at efforts to increase the ability to anticipate, adapt and mitigate the various threats of drug crimes that occur in the region. region. Increasing regional capacity, among other things, is achieved through (i) strengthening leadership and good government management; (ii) strengthening regional policies that are responsive to the threat of drug crime; (iii) development of facilities or facilities for handling victims of drug abuse; (iv) structuring residential areas that are healthy and safe, (v) as well as strengthening institutions and community capacity, intervening more optimally in drug-prone areas with maximum efforts.

Table 6. Relationship between Sibolga City Government Efforts in Drug Emergency Response (Facilities) and Drug Abuse Cases in Sibolga City

Facilities	N	%	P value
Good	16	16	1,000
Bad	84	84	
Total	100	100%	

Table 6; Facilities variables owned by the Sibolga City government in its emergency response to drugs with cases of drug abuse, assessed by 100 respondents, 16 people or 16% of respondents said it was good and 84 people or 84% of respondents said it was bad and obtained a p value > 0.005, which is equal to 1,000 which means that there is no significant relationship between the Facilities variable owned by the Sibolga City Government in its Drug Emergency Response Efforts and Drug Abuse Cases in Sibolga City in 2023.

This variable means everything related to the facilities (facilities/infrastructure) owned by the Sibolga City government in an effort to overcome the drug problem. Vinola *et al.*, (2022) that Facilities or Infrastructure are very important to make certain rules effective because Facilities/Infrastructure is a set of tools used for an activity, Facilities and Infrastructure not only include goods but can also be a place for the process of activities, especially in terms of facilities related to preventing the eradication of narcotics abuse and illicit trafficking (P4GN), an effort that is continuously carried out by various components of society and the Government as well

as the world, an effort to protect society from the risk of abuse of narcotics, psychotropics and other addictive substances. This is no different from the research results of Siburian *et al.*, (2021) that one of the obstacles in carrying out daily tasks is the limited facilities and infrastructure in efforts to eradicate and enforce the law in the problem of drug abuse and crime.

Table 7. Relationship between Sibolga City Government Efforts in Drug Emergency Response (Data/Information) and Drug Abuse Cases in Sibolga City

Data/Information	N	%	P value
Good	16	16	0,437
Bad	84	84	
Total	100	100%	

Variables regarding Information Data in table 7, which is owned by the Sibolga City Government in its Drug Emergency Response Efforts with Drug Abuse Cases which were assessed by 100 respondents stated that 16 people or 16% said it was good and as many as 84 people or 84% of respondents rated it as bad. assessment of the Information Data held by the Sibolga City Government in its Drug Emergency Response Efforts and Drug Abuse Cases in Sibolga City with a p value > 0.005, namely 0.437, which means that there is no significant relationship between the information data variables of the Sibolga City Government in its Emergency Response Efforts Drugs with Drug Abuse Cases in Sibolga City in 2023.

The variable regarding Information Data explains the extent to which the Sibolga City government provides data and information (Knowledge) related to drugs, for example information about the dangers of using drugs, how many people have been exposed to or detected using drugs, how many students have been caught by security, for example SATPOL PP and others. In research by penelitian Siburian, *et al.*, (2021) explained that one of the causes of drug use in children is not getting the right information or description about the dangers of drugs which often gets influence from peer groups, initially with the desire to "try". The knowledge information they get often cannot enter into their thinking, perhaps the information method is not appropriate for them as the target. We can conclude that the method of information about the dangers of drugs should be able to be seen from who the target is and what methods and techniques it is delivered so that the results obtained are more optimal in accordance with the objectives. Pratiwi dan Besral (2023) stated that exposure to good information has a 3.8 times greater tendency to behave in seeking rehabilitation compared to those with less exposure to information. This means that increasing knowledge in the form of disseminating information is very important in overcoming the problem of increasing drug abuse in Indonesia with the label that the country is currently in a drug emergency response.

CONCLUSION

The Sibolga City government's efforts are based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 12 of 2019 concerning Facilitation of Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors which is addressed to Governors, Regents and Mayors in their respective regions consisting of: Socialization, Early Detection, Empowerment, Regional Mapping, Facilities and Information. The result was that only 1 independent variable showed a significant relationship, namely the socialization variable with $p < 0.005$ with a value of 0.001. This means that there is a significant relationship between the Sibolga City government's efforts to respond to drug emergencies in Sibolga City and drug abuse. Suggestions to the Sibolga City government to actively campaign against drug abuse regularly, continuously, involving all levels of society and using methods that are interesting, not boring and tailored to the target.

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