

# **P4GN Facilitation In North Aceh District (a Study on The Implementation of the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 12 of 2019)**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The problem of abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics every year is increasing, making the government and law enforcement have difficulty in overcoming it. This research was conducted in North Aceh Regency which was motivated by the problem of still high cases of narcotics abuse, and most recently, on September 16, 2022, the North Aceh Police again failed to smuggle and distribute 20 packs of methamphetamine (21,400 gr/gross) and ecstasy pills (163,000 pills with a total weight of 32,600 gr/gross). The purpose of this study is to find out how to implement the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs number 12 of 2019 concerning the facilitation of the prevention and eradication of abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics and narcotics precursors (P4GN). This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach. Data collection is done by three techniques, namely observation (observation), interview (interview), documentation. The results of the study show that the implementation of Permendagri Number 12 of 2019 regarding P4GN facilitation has been running but has not been maximized. This is based on the preparation of regional regulations which have not yet been realized, as a result until now the action plans have only been studied. The socialization was carried out separately and not intensively between the local government of North Aceh, BNNK Lhokseumawe and the North Aceh Police. Socialization is done by means of seminars, dissemination and technical guidance. In mapping community empowerment, the North Aceh local government requires breakthroughs and innovations in drug control. For mapping the drug-prone areas, the results show that North Aceh Regency does not have an area that is free from drug abuse, in the sense that the zones mapped are mostly red and black.

**Keywords:** Implementation, Permendagri Number 12 of 2019, P4GN

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

The problem of drug abuse in Indonesia is currently very worrying. Narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants either synthesized which can cause a decrease and change in consciousness, loss of taste, reduce until the disappearance of pain and can cause dependence. Therefore, if people consume this substance, whether it is inhaled, injected, or swallowed, it can damage the nervous system (brain) which makes them dependent on these substances. The most popular types of narcotics in Indonesia are marijuana, methamphetamine, ecstasy, heroin.

Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors (P4GN) is a systematic effort based on precise and accurate data on narcotics abuse, effective and efficient planning in order to prevent, protect and

save citizens from the dangers of narcotics abuse. Initial observations according to the survey results of drug abuse and illicit trafficking in 34 provinces in Indonesia by BNN and LIPI (2019), the prevalence of narcotics abuse in Indonesia is 1.80% or 3.419 million people, or 180 out of 10,000 Indonesians aged 15-69 years are exposed to narcotics in recent years.

Aceh is also inseparable from this phenomenon. The location of Aceh Province which is in the Malacca Strait makes Aceh a strategic area. However, it also poses a serious threat to Aceh Province, particularly related to the smuggling and illicit trafficking of narcotics. The east and north coasts of Aceh are areas that are very vulnerable, and are places for collecting drugs, and drug users in Aceh itself currently have reached approximately 90,000 people, where drug trafficking occurs mostly in villages.

**Tabel 1.1. P4GN Statistical Data on the number of Narcotics Cases from Year 2018-2020**

| No | Number of Cases | Information                           |
|----|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1  | 2.642           | Drug case                             |
| 2  | 3.954           | Number of suspects in narcotics cases |
| 3  | 18.246          | Number of drug abuse patients         |
| 4  | 29.184          | Number of anti-narcotics activists    |

Source: National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia (P4GN statistics), 2022

Cases of drug abuse in North Aceh continue to fluctuate. In 2018, handled 124 cases with details of 106 cases of methamphetamine with evidence of 385.17 grams gross, then 16 cases of marijuana with evidence of 2,695.88 grams gross and 2 cases of ecstasy with evidence of 62 ecstasy pills, with 183 suspects people, three of whom are women. While 2019 handled 96 cases, 80% of them were methamphetamine cases with a total of 738.37 grams of gross evidence and 16 other cases of marijuana cases with a total of 9,333.85 grams of evidence gross. In September 2021 the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) destroyed tens of thousands of marijuana sticks at two points in the Alue Garot Hamlet, Teupin Reusep Village, where there were 13,000 marijuana sticks weighing 6.5 tons. In October 2021, BNN again destroyed four hectares of marijuana fields in the hamlet of Cot Lawatu, Sawang, North Aceh. The four hectares of marijuana fields with plants reaching 5,000 marijuana stems and 20,000 marijuana seeds weighing up to 3 tons.

Not only happening in the range of 2018-2021, cases of narcotics abuse continue to occur in North Aceh. On February 27, 2022, again, a joint team from the Lampung Police and the Aceh Police revealed the existence of a 6.28-hectare marijuana field in Uteuen, Lhokdrien Village, Sawang District, North Aceh Regency. The marijuana fields are spread over 3 different locations. The first location is 1.78 hectares with a total of 17.8 thousand trees and a weight of 17.8 tons. The second location is 3 hectares planted with 30 thousand trees with an estimated 15 tons of marijuana. The third location, which covers an area of 1.5 hectares, is planted with 15 thousand trees weighing 7.5 tons, bringing the total to 40.3 tons of marijuana.

From the many narcotics cases in North Aceh at this time, researchers are interested in studying how P4GN Aceh Utara is implemented in accordance with Permendagri number 12 of 2019.

## 2. LITERATURE STUDY

Based on the existing literature, previous studies have discussed a lot of studies related to narcotics abuse, but the contribution of previous research by previous researchers related to the implementation of Permendagri No. 12 of 2019 is at a minimal stage. Sholihah (2015) with the title "Effectiveness of the P4GN Program on the Prevention of Drug Abuse (Narcotics, Psychotropics, and Addictive Substances). Based on the research conducted, it is explained that drug abuse is an abbreviation for narcotics, psychotropic substances, and addictive substances. Drugs are not only dangerous and harm families, but it has far-reaching social impacts.

Aswandi and Suyanto (2019), with the title "Implementation of the Integrated Curriculum Prevention of the Eradication of Narcotics Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) in Civic Education Learning at SMPN 3 Candi Sidoarjo". The implementation of the P4GN curriculum in Civics learning at SMPN 3 Candi Sidoarjo is carried out by integrating Civics learning by providing additional material on narcotics abuse into the learning process. Descyawitri (2019), with the research title "The Role of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Lampung Province in Overcoming the Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics". Based on the research he conducted, he explained the role of the National Narcotics Agency in Lampung Province in tackling narcotics abuse and illicit trafficking, and the factors that became obstacles in tackling narcotics abuse and illicit trafficking.

Dunn (2017), public policy is a series of interrelated choices that are often made by government agencies or officials in areas related to government tasks, such as defense and security, energy, health, education, public welfare and others. According to Subarsono (2012), public policy is a series of actions or activities proposed by a group or government in a certain environment where there are obstacles (difficulties) and possibilities (opportunities) where the policy is proposed to be useful in overcoming them to achieve the intended goals. According to Winarno (2012), defining policy should look at what is actually being done from what is proposed regarding an issue.

According to Marshall (2003), implementation is the expansion of activities that mutually adjust the process of interaction between goals and actions to

achieve and require a network of implementers, an effective bureaucracy. According to Grindle in Winarno (2012), implementation generally forms a link that makes it easier for policy goals to be realized as a result of a government activity. Therefore, the task of implementation includes the establishment of a policy delivery system, in which certain facilities are designed and run with the hope of achieving the desired goal.

Narcotics is an abbreviation of narcotics, psychotropic substances and other addictive substances. According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, both synthetic and semisynthetic which can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to eliminate pain and can cause dependence.

Drug prevention and eradication are efforts made by the government by prioritizing the National Police and the National Narcotics Agency, in order to realize the full human resources of Indonesia. Through the National Narcotics Agency, the government has given authority to overcome problems related to narcotics. The National Narcotics Agency is an Indonesian Non-Ministerial Government Institution (LPNK) which has the task of carrying out government duties in the field of prevention, eradication, abuse and illicit drug trafficking. According to Wijaya (2005:153), the prevention of illicit trafficking and narcotics abuse can be pursued through various strategies.

### 3. MATERIAL AND METHODS

This research was conducted with the object of the Implementation of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 12 of 2019 concerning P4GN in Aceh Regency. This research was chosen because it is based on preliminary research that the North Aceh Regency area is still a drug-prone area and there are still high cases of drug abuse. In this study, the researcher used a qualitative approach. Qualitative research is descriptive using analytical methods. This is because in this research activity will produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people who can be observed. This qualitative research is more concerned with the process than the results and the results of the research carried out are agreed upon by the researcher and the research subject. This study uses several data collection techniques are Observation Method, Interview, and Documentation. The informants in this study are people who can provide information and data related to the problem or focus to be studied. The informants interviewed in this study were:

**Table 3. 1. Interviewees**

| No | Informant Name                  | Position   |
|----|---------------------------------|--|
| 1  | Muhammad Iqbal, S.STP           | Head of Prevention and Community Empowerment of the National Narcotics Agency of Lhokseumawe   |
| 2  | Iptu Samsul Bahri, SH           | Head of North Aceh Resort Police Drug Unit   |
| 3  | Drs. Saifuddin, M.Pd            | Head of National Unity and Democracy Division of North Aceh District Agency National Unity and Politics                                |
| 4  | Herry Sofia Darma, S.Sos.,M.A.P | Supervisor for the Organizing of Regional Government Affairs, Young Experts at the National Unity Agency and North Aceh politics       |
| 5  | Agustiar, ST, M.S.M             | The personnel manager of the North Aceh political nation's unitary body.   |
| 6  | Dr. Harry Laksamana             | Chairman of the Indonesian Doctors Association, as well as the Head of Public Relations of the Cut Meutia General Hospital, North Aceh |
| 7  | Asriadi Iswanto, SH             | Matangkuli Sector Police Chief   |
| 8  | Azwar Djafar, S.Psi, M.Psi      | Psychologist and Academician of the Lhokseumawe State Islamic Institute  |
| 9  | Sajidah Velayati                | Lhokseumawe City Narcotics Unit Police Officer   |
| 10 | Rico                            | Public   |
| 11 | Didi                            | Public   |
| 12 | Mahdi                           | Public   |
| 13 | Putra                           | Public   |
| 14 | Salamah                         | Public   |

### 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

North Aceh (Acehnese: Jawoe/Jawi: اچيه اروح, translit. Acèh Baròh) is a district located in the province of Aceh, Indonesia. The district capital was moved from Lhokseumawe to Lhoksukon, following the establishment of Lhokseumawe as an autonomous city. This district is classified as the largest industrial area in the province of Aceh and also the largest industry outside Java. In the agricultural sector, this area has a pre-eminent reputation as a very important rice producer. The economic activities of North Aceh Regency are dominated by two sectors, namely the mining and quarrying sector, and the manufacturing industry sector.

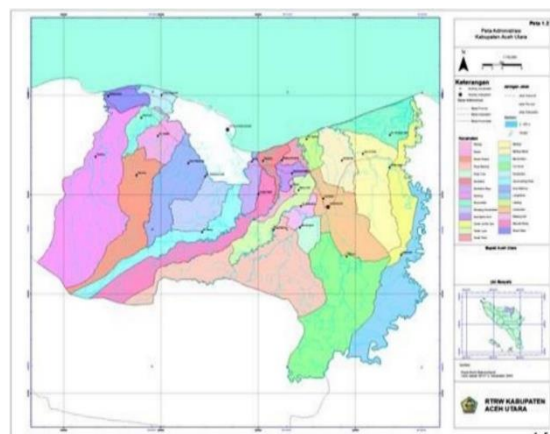


Figure 4.1. North Aceh District Map

Most of the people of North Aceh work in agriculture, the high unemployment rate is caused by the low quality of human resources making not many service businesses and industries develop. In contrast to the past when the oil and gas sector was the prima donna in North Aceh, many people were recruited in oil and gas exploration companies even though they only held low positions. Along with the end of the era of oil and gas and exacerbated by political and security conflicts in Aceh, the service and industrial sectors located in North Aceh have also declined.

#### 4.1. Implementation of Permendagri Number 12 of 2019 concerning Facilitation of Prevention of the Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) in North Aceh Regency.

##### Local regulation

Regional regulations are statutory regulations established by the Regional People's Representative Council (DPR) with the joint approval of the regional head, be it the regent/mayor. This regional regulation is one of the references by the National Narcotics Agency of North Aceh Regency to carry out activities or programs. According to Mr. Muhammad Iqbal, S.STP as the Head of Division. Prevention and Community Empowerment of the National Narcotics Agency of Lhokseumawe City, said that:

"This regulation on P4GN has been derived from Permendagri No.12 to Presidential Instruction No.2 of 2020 concerning the national action plan to prevent the eradication and trafficking of narcotics and narcotics precursors for 2020-2024. In North Aceh Regency, until now, the derivative regulations, both the Qanun and the North Aceh Regent's Regulation, have not been finalized on the action plan that can be followed for this P4GN".

The above statement was also made by one of the officials at the North Aceh Kesbangpol Agency, namely Drs. Saifuddin, M.Pd as the Head of National Unity and Democracy stated that:

"Indeed, we admit that some provisions or regulations to support the implementation of P4GN in accordance with the latest Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 12 of 2019 cannot be determined and implemented. We are now in the process of producing these regulations, so it is hoped that in the future the actualization of P4GN will be well coordinated for all stakeholders".

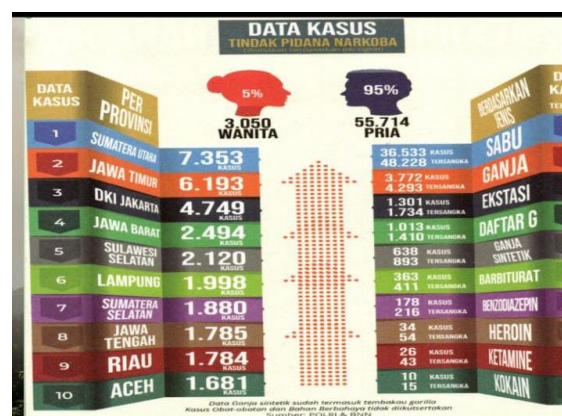
The same thing was also conveyed by Mr. Herry Sofia Darma, S.Sos., M.A.P

"Regulation at the regional level is hampered, one of which is due to the Covid 19 outbreak which has changed the policy order at the central and regional levels. No exception occurred in North Aceh District. This has an impact on the budget sector. Moreover, the government implements the Refocusing Budgeting policy, which makes the previous budget allocation for other activities intended for handling Covid 19".

With some of the results of these interviews, it was found that the important thing to be able to implement facilitation for the prevention and eradication of abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics and narcotics precursors is the preparation of regional regulations. But the reality is that until now the regional regulation has not been ratified for implementation, and is still at the stage of study. This resulted in the preparation of action plans to be constrained.

##### Socialization

Communication shows that every policy will be implemented properly if there is effective communication between program implementers (policies) and the target group (target group). Communication has an important function to determine the success of public policy in its implementation. This communication must be applied starting from the formulation stage to the evaluation stage of a policy. One of the stages in this communication is socialization. This socialization is one way to prevent and overcome drug abuse and illicit trafficking. In Permendagri No. 12 of 2019 also requires that socialization must be carried out.



Socialization has been carried out by BNNK Lhokseumawe in various ways and mechanisms. This was stated by Mr. Muhammad Iqbal, S.STP as the Head of Division. Prevention and Community Empowerment of the National Narcotics Agency of Lhokseumawe City:

"BNNK has carried out socialization about the ins and outs of narcotics, especially about the negative effects on the community in our assigned area. The way we do it is to get closer to the youth. This teenager became an ambassador who could socialize this P4GN. As we know, the majority of drug abuse is carried out by teenagers. The mechanisms that we carry out include counseling, religious activities accompanied by intellectuals and religious people, seminars and so on. We named these youths as Friends of Peers. Our socialization motto is Bersinar, which is free from drugs".

He also added that:

"This outreach has been carried out by BNN which carries out this socialization as part of the prevention and community empowerment (P2M). about the dangers of drugs, and also disseminate information through social media. The socialization of the role and participation of the community is expected so that this socialization activity can run smoothly and increase public knowledge about the dangers of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. and for the funds that we use during our socialization activities, the funds are still from the central government, for now there are no grants or other funds from local governments. During our P4GN activities, all funds are borne by the central government."

In contrast to the statement above, the Head of the Narcotics Unit at the North Aceh Police, namely Iptu Samsul Bahri, SH, stated that:

"We did the socialization by cooperating with the muspika at the sub-district level. They carry out socialization that is adapted to local environmental conditions. In general, socialization is carried out like socialization in general. If this is related to narcotics, then more information about the dangers of narcotics. Currently, narcotics abuse does not only occur in the city center, now narcotics are consumed in the interior. Why? Because there is information conveyed to the village community that using narcotics, especially methamphetamine, can increase vitality. So it is important to do persuasive socialization".

The socialization was also carried out by the local government of North Aceh, as said by Herry Sofia Darma, S.Sos., M.A.P as Supervisor for the Organizing of Regional Government Affairs for Young Experts. He said that:

"Socialization regarding P4GN is not carried out only by Kesbangpol North Aceh, but this activity is carried out by various SKPDs that have the same activities and programs, in this case about drugs. We coordinate so that activities do not overlap. The mechanism that has been carried out so far is through seminars, dissemination and technical guidance".

This is different from the reality conveyed by several people who live in North Aceh Regency.

"There was no socialization to the villages, we mothers were never invited to meet and talk. Yet the drug problem is already troubling. Drugs have been used by children who shouldn't be smoking cigarettes."

Pak Mahdi, who is also a teacher at a school in Simpang Keuramat, said the same thing. He said that:

"Socialization may be done in other areas and schools. But at our place, I have never been visited by the socialization team whose job is to inform about the implementation of P4GN or about the abuse of narcotics. Because now it's quite disturbing the drug problem, the perpetrators have acted as criminals if he needs the drugs but he doesn't have enough money. So he became a thief. Not only is he a thief in his own house but also garden produce and even worse he robs and robs other people's property."

### **Mapping of Drug-Prone Areas**

Mapping of areas or areas prone to drugs is important to make it easier for every stakeholder in their efforts to eradicate drugs. Mapping of drug-prone areas can be interpreted as an effort to describe people living in areas identified as drug-prone so that social problems can be parsed and alternative empowerment interventions are carried out from, by and for the community through the utilization of existing potential resources including building networks with agencies and components. other communities.

**Table 4.1.**  
**Data on Drug Abuse Cases During 2017 – 2020**  
**along with Evidence in North Aceh District.**

| Types of Drug Cases    | Amount of Evidence                       |  |   |   |   |
|------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|
|                        | 2017                                     | 2018                                     | 2019                                      | 2020                                      | 2021                                      |
| 1. Marijuana           | 37,570.34 grams and 402 marijuana sticks | 42,674.02 grams and 700 marijuana sticks | 105,066.4 grams and 3000 marijuana sticks | 38,869.53 grams and 8000 marijuana sticks | 1.450,52 grams and 10000 marijuana sticks |
| 2. Methamphetamine     | 3,415 grams                              | 1,172.49 grams                           | 26,070.88 grams                           | 2664.31 grams                             | 23,867.52 grams                           |
| 3. Ecstasy             | 0.21 grams and 15 grains                 | 141 grams                                | 2000 grams                                | -   | -   |
| 4. Alcoholic beverages | -  | 76 bottles                               | 41 bottles                                | -   | -   |

Source: Researcher Data, 2021

This is in line with the statement from the BNN, represented by Mr. Muhammad Iqbal:

“BNNK Lhokseumawe whose working area covers North Aceh Regency continues to carry out its duties as much as possible. We admit that there is still a lot to be done for the drug eradication process, especially the very unique district of North Aceh. Why unique? One of them is the continued rise or high number of drug cases that occur, but the impression is that the North Aceh Government is a bit slow to respond, the indication is in the action plan which is still being discussed without being executed until now. The North Aceh region is one of the areas that provides the largest marijuana, because in North Aceh there are activities to grow marijuana, as happened in Sawang and Nisam. In addition, North Aceh is also a transit point for storing methamphetamine before it is sold or taken to other destinations.”

In line with this, Asriadi also added that:

“The police are also taking action to map areas that are vulnerable or prone to drugs. Although it can be said that North Aceh Regency is an area where most of it is red area and some is black. So, North Aceh Regency is indeed a district with a drug emergency.”

In these drug-prone areas, the community and police officers often become targets of investigations, investigations, raids or raids, repeated arrests with the community, so that people recognize the area as a drug den or a drug-prone area. However, efforts to map vulnerable areas must still be a social analysis that must continue to be carried out, especially North Aceh is one of the locations for cannabis cultivation or illegal cultivation of marijuana which has become a social problem for a long time, but has never found an appropriate alternative solution. As is known, marijuana thrives and the paradigm of cannabis as a spice becomes a promising commodity, making the social problem of drug insecurity a tangled thread.

## 5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results obtained in the field, the temporary conclusion in this study is that the implementation of Permendagri number 12 of 2019 concerning Facilitation of the Prevention of the Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) in North Aceh Regency has been running but has not been maximized. This can be seen from the following aspects:

- a. Facilitation of prevention and eradication of abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics and narcotic precursors is by drafting regional regulations. But the reality is that until now the regional regulation has not been ratified for implementation, and is still at the review stage, also because of the policy of refocusing budgeting for handling covid 19. This has resulted in the preparation of action plans being hampered.
- b. The socialization was carried out separately by the government of North Aceh Regency, Lhokseumawe BNNK, and North Aceh Police. BNNK Lhokseumawe conducted P4GN socialization to youth by conducting counseling, religious activities and recruiting youth to become BNN's peers with the motto "Shinar" (free from drugs). North Aceh Police, conducted socialization by embracing the district level muspika by providing counseling, intense friendship with the community. Meanwhile, the North Aceh Regency government, in this case the Kesbangpol Agency, carried out socialization in coordination with SKPD, especially the Health

Service and its staff with seminars, dissemination and technical guidance. This socialization is considered by the community to be not optimal, because there are still many cases of drug abuse, and there are still villages/villages that have never carried out socialization activities, rampant drugs.

- c. Mapping of areas or areas prone to drugs in North Aceh is slow in implementation, so it can be said that there is no drug-free zone, the area/area of North Aceh Regency is given a black and red symbol.

2019, Concerning Facilitation For Prevention Of Eradication Of Abuse And Illegal Circulation Of Narcotics And Precursors Of Narcotics (P4GN).

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