

L A P O R A N
PENELITIAN



Educational Efforts In Managing Narcotics Abuse Perspective Sani
(Indonesian Anti-Narcotics Celebrities) And
Bnn (National Narcotics Agency)

Disusun oleh:

Ketua Tim : Deddy Junaedy, M.A.B NIDN. 0707068703
Anggota : Sofian Syaiful Rizal, M.H. NIDN 2111109002

Lembaga Penerbitan, Penelitian, dan
Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat (LP3M)
Universitas Nurul Jadid
Paiton Probolinggo
Tahun 2021



YAYASAN NURUL JADID PAITON

**LEMBAGA PENERBITAN, PENELITIAN, &
PENGABDIAN KEPADA MASYARAKAT
UNIVERSITAS NURUL JADID
PROBOLINGGO JAWA TIMUR**

PP. Nurul Jadid
Karanganyar Paiton
Probolinggo 67291
☎ 0888-3077-077
e: lp3m@unuja.ac.id
w: <https://lp3m.unuja.ac.id>

SURAT TUGAS

Nomor: NJ-T06/LP3M/0027/A.1/03.2021

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini

Nama : ACHMAD FAWAID, M.A., M.A.
NIDN : 2123098702
Jabatan : Kepala LP3M
Nama PT : Universitas Nurul Jadid
Alamat PT : PO BOX 1 Karanganyar Paiton Probolinggo 67291

Menerangkan bahwa

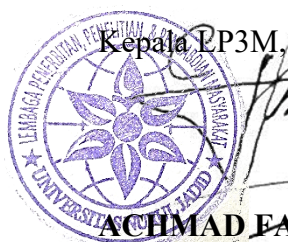
N a m a : DEDDY JUNAEDI, M.A.B
NIDN : 0707068703
Jabatan : Dosen Tetap Universitas Nurul Jadid
Prodi : Ekonomi Syari'ah
Fakultas : Agama Islam

Diberi tanggung jawab bersama mahasiswa sebagaimana terlampir untuk melakukan Penelitian dengan judul **“Educational Efforts In Managing Narcotics Abuse Perspective Sani (Indonesian Anti-Narcotics Celebrities) And Bnn (National Narcotics Agency)”** pada tanggal 15 Maret s.d. 30 Desember 2021

Demikian Surat Tugas ini dibuat untuk digunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Paiton, 15 Maret 2021



ACHMAD FAWAID, M.A., M.A.
NIDN. 212309870

Lampiran Nomor: NJ-T06/LP3M/0027/A.1/03.2021

Daftar Anggota Pelaksana Penelitian
Universitas Nurul Jadid Tahun 2021

NO	NIDN/NIM	NAMA	FAKULTAS	JURUSAN
1	0707068703	Deddy Junaedy, M.A.B	Agama Islam	Ekonomi Syari'ah
2	2111109002	Sofian Syaiful Rizal, M.H.	Agama Islam	Perbankan Syari'ah

Paiton, 15 Maret 2021



Kepala LP3M,

ACHMAD FAWAID, M.A., M.A.
NIDN. 21230987

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN

1	Judul	:	Educational Efforts In Managing Narcotics Abuse Perspective Sani (Indonesian Anti-Narcotics Celebrities) And Bnn (National Narcotics Agency)
2	Ketua Tim	:	Deddy Junaedy, M.A.B
	a. NIDN	:	0707068703
	b. Program Studi	:	Ekonomi Syari'ah
	c. Alamat Email	:	deddy_juna8@gmail.com
3	Anggota 1	:	Sofian Syaiful Rizal, M.H.
	a. NIDN / NIM	:	2111109002
	b. Program Studi	:	Perbankan Syari'ah
4	Lokasi Mitra (jika ada)	:	Nurul Jadid University
	a. Kabupaten	:	Probolinggo
	b. Provinsi	:	Jawa Timur
5	Luaran yang Dihasilkan	:	a. Jurnal penelitian
			b.
			c.

Probolinggo, 25 Desember 2021

Mengetahui,
Kepala LP3M,

Ketua Tim,

ACHMAD FAWAID, M.A., M.A.
NIDN. 2123098702

DEDDY JUNAEDI, M.A.B
NIDN. 0707068703

Educational Efforts In Managing Narcotics Abuse Perspective Sani (Indonesian Anti-Narcotics Celebrities) And Bnn (National Narcotics Agency)

Abstrak. Penyalahgunaan narkoba masih menjadi ancaman serius di Indonesia, terutama yang sangat marak penggunaannya oleh sebagian public figur para artis yang terlibat di dalamnya. Sehingga menjadi sorotan bagi kalangan muda hususnya yang kehidupannya masih labil melihat public oncep menjadi salah satu contoh tren masa kini di dunia milenial. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk meminimalisir dan penanggulangan dalam penggunaan narkoba dari berbagai kalangan baik public figure, BNN, Kepolisian serta masyarakat. Pendekatan masalah yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah pendekatan yuridis normative dan pendekatan yuridis empiris yaitu pendekatan yang dilakukan dengan melalui penelahaan-penelaahan terhadap teori-teori, konsep-konsep, pandangan- pandangan, serta aspek-aspek yang berkaitan dengan masalah yang dibahas. Hasil penelitian ini yaitu terbentuknya Kerjasama tim dalam penanggulangan pemakaian narkoba baik dari semua kalangan, hususnya bagi public figure (artis) dengan bekerja sama dari berbagai pihak, baik masyarakat, instansi, BNN sehingga generasi muda Indonesia tidak lagi tersentuh dengan narkoba yang dampaknya sangat merusak generasi muda bangsa, baik dalam bersosial, berprestasi, dan hidup normal dengan menjaga akhlaqul karimah/tatakrama dalam kehidupan bermasyarakat dengan tanpa narkoba.

Katakunci: Kata kunci Upaya Pendidikan, Penanggulangan, Narkoba

Abstract. Narcotics abuse is still a serious threat in Indonesia, especially its use is very widespread by some of the public figures of the artists involved in it. So that it becomes a spotlight for young people, especially those whose lives are still unstable, seeing public figures as examples of current trends in the millennial world. The purpose of this study is to minimize and overcome the use of narcotics from various circles, both public figures, BNN, the Police, and the community. The problem approach used in this research is a normative juridical approach and an empirical juridical approach, namely an approach that is carried out through studies of theories, onceptts, views, and aspects related to the problems discussed. The results of this study are the formation of teamwork in overcoming the use of narcotics both from all walks of life, especially for public figures (artists) by working together from various parties, both communities, agencies, BNN so that the younger generation of Indonesia is no longer touched by narcotics whose impact is very damaging the nation's young generation, both in socializing, achieving and living a normal life by maintaining akhlaqul karimah/etiquette in social life without narcotics.

Keywords: Education Efforts, Countermeasures, Narcotics

BAB I

PENDAHULUAN

Drug abuse is one of the threats to the progress of the civilization of the Indonesian nation. Currently, although narcotics abuse has not become a common phenomenon among the majority of the Indonesian population, this issue is very important to study because it is starting to lead to the younger generation in Indonesia. Through the news in the mass media, it can be observed that the phenomenon of narcotics abuse in Indonesia is growing from year to year. At first, narcotics abuse was identical to people from the criminal world who were not educated, then it spread to adults as public figures for senior artists, namely Roy Marten, comedian Polo, Gogon, Doyok and Nunung Srimulat. Recent news shows that narcotics abuse has penetrated young artists who are still physically and psychologically healthy and are gaining popularity, for example in the case of Sammy Simorangkir, Andika Kangen Band, Afri Akbar, Raffi Ahmad, Jenifer Dunn and the last actor Jefri Nichol. Some time ago, it was reported in the mass media that a junior high school student was caught selling marijuana. This is one of the impacts that public figures can imitate by a group of millennial youth, namely consuming narcotics.

Vocational High School students (SMK) are in the age of reaching adulthood, sometimes in search of self-identity children no longer want to be under parental control (Batubara, 2017). The experience of the transition period will affect his life in the future (Bali & Hajriyah, 2020). Therefore, to reduce the possibility of students becoming victims of drug abuse, it is necessary to understand the school leadership, integrate the material into the school curriculum, and provide knowledge about the dangers of drug abuse to vocational students. The government through the Ministry of Education and Culture has made efforts to prevent drug abuse in Vocational Schools through various forms of program or campaign socialization and empowerment of School Health Units (UKS) (Wulandari, 2017).

Rahmiyati's findings (2015) in the implementation of the drug abuse prevention program, it is carried out by integrating it into subjects supported by education by school principals, teachers and parents. In addition to integrating into subjects, it can also be done through local content activities, extracurricular and counselling guidance (Rahmiyati, 2015; Bali & Susilowati, 2019). Raketich's (2013) findings on the phenomenon of adolescent Narcotics abuse in Serbia show that: Narcotics addiction greatly hinders the adolescent's process towards independence. Serbian families who have family members who are addicted to narcotics always have difficulty in the process of independence for their teenage children. The tendency that occurs in Serbia is the occurrence of "pseudo-individuation" in adolescent addicts, ie while one leg of adolescent drug addicts is free on the streets, the other leg is at home and dependent on their parents (Esk"sasnanda, 2014).

The row of artists "who are subject to n"rcotics crimes above states that not all artists consume narcotics, one the proofs is that there is an association of artists,

abbreviated as SANI (Indonesian Anti-Drug Celebrities) who take part in the prevention and control of drug consumption SANI is an association that was founded with the aim of inviting and building awareness of the Indonesian people to stay away from drug abuse, to know and understand the dangers of drugs and illicit drug trafficking, especially among film artists, soap opera artists, singers, musicians, photo models, socialites, public figures, entrepreneurs, production houses, artist managers and other professions in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. By prioritizing the edutainment pattern or conducting counselling packaged in the form of entertainment (Bali & Ruzifah, 2021), this pattern is used to provide socialization that is easy to understand and understand by all levels of society regarding the dangers and impacts of drugs.

Drugs have a very broad negative impact; physically, psychologically, economically, socially, culturally, legally, and so on. If drug abuse is not anticipated properly, this nation and country will be damaged. Therefore, good cooperation is needed from all components of the nation to tackle drug abuse (Hayatsyah, 2017). While the urgency of this research is how to minimize the prevention of drug use both from all walks of life, especially for public figures (artists) by collaborating with various parties, both the community, agencies, BNN and others so that the younger generation of Indonesia is no longer touched by narcotics whose impact is very high destroying the nation's young generation, both in socializing, achieving, and living a normal life by maintaining good morals/etiquette in social life without narcotics.

BAB II

METODE PENELITIAN

The research approach used is normative research, with the type of research used is descriptive. Descriptive research is research that provides a description or description of a situation as clearly as possible without any treatment of the object under study (Failasuf, 2015). This type is used because the researcher wants to get a clear picture and information regarding the implementation of the handling of countermeasures by the police in collaboration with BNN and SANI on the prevention of narcotics trafficking in Indonesia and the extent to which the cooperation in the performance of law enforcement, both in direct action (repressive), prevention (preventive) or prevention (pre-emptive).

Data collection techniques were carried out in several stages, such as the assistance of literature studies. The literature study was carried out in compiling the background of the problem, literature review, framework of thought by collecting initial data and information from books that discussed criminology, especially crimes related to Narcotics and related to the police themselves. The use of articles through the internet and newspaper articles is also carried out to assist writing that requires the latest news about Narcotics issues as well as statistical data regarding Narcotics crimes in general.

BAB III

HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

A. Skill-Based Teaching Materials

In this study, the main discussion is the police as the holder of an important role in the Criminal Justice System. Romberg and Kuykendal (Zamroni et al., 2020), the police as the As those nonmilitary individuals or organizations who are given the general right by the government to use coercive force to enforce the law and whose primary purpose is to respond to problems of individual and group conflict that involve illegal behaviour. Meanwhile, the police investigation research report formed by the Police Foundation and Policy Studies Institute in London revealed (Indarti, 2019) the purpose of the police service is to uphold the law fairly and firmly; to prevent crime; to pursue and bring to justice those who break the law; and to be seen to do this with integrity, common sense and sound judgment.

In-Law no. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian Police Law states that the police are a state instrument that plays a role in maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection and services to the community. Article 13 of the Law also regulates the main duties of the Indonesian National Police (Ricardo, 2010), namely: maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law and providing protection, protection, and services to the community. When carrying out their duties, the Indonesian National Police, as stated in Article 15 I of Law no. 2 of 2002 is the authority of the police to prevent and overcome the growth of public ills. In this study, what is associated with public ills is the existing Narcotics cases so that the police organization becomes important in the process of the Criminal Justice System (Novianto, 2013).

Jamin added another type of prevention, namely preemptive (Rozi et al., 2020). In practice in the field, the Police refer to this preemptive term as “community development” or “indirect prevention”, namely coaching that aims to make the community become law-abiding citizens. In this case, the police talk about law enforcement without even mentioning laws and procedures for law enforcement (Ricardo, 2010). This is stated in article 14 of Law no. 2 of 2002, which states that the main tasks of the police include: guiding the community to increase community participation, legal awareness of the community and the obedience of citizens to the law and legislation.

More and Trojanowics as quoted by Etter and Palmer reveal four operational policing strategies (Ricardo, 2010), namely: First, Reactive Policing. It is a policing operational strategy that focuses on the pattern of police action that emphasizes a police action that is carried out after an incident, violation or crime has occurred.

Second, Proactive Policing. It is an extension of reactive policing, where the police have begun to take advantage of information from the public about or have occurred a violation or crime, with an emphasis on crime control through detection and

monitoring of criminals. As for the method used to carry out investigative activities, with certain methods, such as tailings, disguises, and so on.

Third, Problem Solving Policing. Is a strategy that mobilizes the community and official officials determined by law to jointly solve the problem of crime in ways, such as negotiations or trying to solve problems that arise before they become bigger problems.

Fourth, Community Policing. It is a strategy that emphasizes cooperating effectively and efficiently with all potential communities, in order to avoid or eliminate as early as possible all forms of crime, where success is highly dependent on the ability and participation of the community in fighting crime that occurs.

The researcher divides the efforts to overcome narcotics abuse by the Narcotics Unit of the East Java Police into three parts, namely preemptive, preventive, and repressive. These three things are the main (operational) functions in accordance with the main tasks of the National Police as regulated in Article 13 of Law no. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police (Tarigan, 2014).

Pre-emptive Effort

Pre-emptive efforts are prevention efforts that are carried out early, including the implementation of counselling activities that are targeted at influencing the driving factors and opportunity factors (criminogenic correlative factors) of the existence of the crime. So that it will create a condition of awareness of vigilance and deterrence and be fostered and create conditions of behaviour and norms of life free from all threats of Narcotics. Responding to the rampant abuse of Narcotics, preemptive efforts are one of the operational activities carried out by the Narcotics Unit of the East Java Police. This is because of the duties and authorities that exist in Unit IV Guidance and Counseling.

Preventive Effort

Preventive action as stated by Kelana is the implementation of police functions that are directed at preventing the occurrence of disturbances in public order. The preventive handling that can be done is to increase police activities. In preventing the problem of narcotics crime, the Narcotics Unit conducts Police Routine Operations and Police Special Operations (Ricardo, 2010).

Preventive handling carried out by the Narcotics Unit of the East Java Police is related to the similarity of needs, in this case reducing the abuse of Narcotics in the community in accordance with the concept of policing (Policing). Where the East Java Police Narcotics Unit in carrying out police duties refers to the relationship between the police and the government as well as with the community which is driven by the authority, needs and interests of both the police, the community and various other organizations (Mulyadi, 2019).

Regarding the Special Police Operations carried out, the Narcotics Unit usually does it together with other agencies, such as NGOs engaged in the prevention of Narcotics and other government agencies. This was done when the number of crimes related to narcotics abuse was getting higher so that a separate operation was needed

(Police Special Operations) outside the daily operations carried out by the East Java Police Narcotics Unit.

Repressive Effort

The repressive efforts began when the police received information about the occurrence of a crime. Sources of this information can come from public reports, mass media, directly known by the authorities, or data provided by police intelligence. Regarding information derived from police intelligence data and community reports, will be discussed in the following sub-chapters in this study.

After receiving the information, the Narcotics Unit of the East Java Police did not immediately go to the field to enforce the law. However, officers in the field were ordered to find out the truth of the information. Thus, in the event of misinformation, the police will not waste too much time, funds and human resources for nothing. The investigation technique to find out the truth of information can be done in various ways, namely observation, interviews, surveillance (following), and undercover (disguise). Based on the explanation of Moore and Trojanowics, this operational strategy can be called proactive policing, where the police begin to take advantage of public information. After the information received was believed to be true, then the Narcotics Unit of the East Java Police moved to make arrests.

In the case of being caught red-handed, an investigation can also be carried out by confiscation of evidence. The arrest process, including searches and seizures, carried out by the Narcotics Unit of the East Java Police above, is legally based on a strong reason that a crime has occurred. The reason itself is the truth of the information that the police had previously received when the investigation was carried out (Ali, 2015). As with other police units, after arresting the Narcotics Unit, the East Java Police also conducted an investigation of the suspect. In this stage, the Narcotics Unit of the East Java Police compiles reports, prepares Criminal Proceedings (BAP) for witnesses and suspects, and conducts an examination of evidence in the laboratory (Wesly, 2014).

The East Java Police Narcotics Unit can move beyond territorial boundaries. This can be done if the East Java Police Narcotics Unit coordinates with the police in certain areas in terms of arrest permits. This coordination is carried out down to the smallest level of the police unit, namely the sector police. Regarding cooperation, this is not only done with other police officers. Agencies outside the police are also involved in efforts to tackle narcotics abuse. One of them is the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), which in Law no. 35 of 2009 has a very large portion of authority. Not only playing a role in the field of counselling, but the East Java Police Narcotics Unit also involves the City Narcotics Agency (BNK) in large-scale or joint operations (Setiawan, 2020).

The process of overcoming narcotics abuse carried out by the Narcotics Unit of the East Java Police, which was concluded above, still has problems. Some of these obstacles are recognized by the Narcotics Unit of the East Java Police, which hampers their performance in carrying out their duties as a whole. The obstacles that are usually experienced come from both inside and outside the Narcotics Unit of the East Java

Police. The number of members who are still less than the standard and the leakage of information when conducting raids is recognized as an internal obstacle that often occurs. Therefore, in the effort to handle the narcotics control process, it requires cooperation from all parties, namely the Police, BNN, SANI, the community so that they can work together in tackling the use of narcotics in Indonesia.

B. Authority of the BNN in the Implementation of Rehabilitation for Narcotics Abusers

To discuss the issues raised in the formulation of this problem, the following description will be divided into three parts. The first part will discuss imprisonment and rehabilitation as measures that can both be given to narcotics abusers. Furthermore, the second part will discuss the authority of the BNN in general. The last section will focus on a description of the Authority of the City National Narcotics Agency to implement rehabilitation for Narcotics abuse.

Imprisonment or Rehabilitation of Narcotics Abusers Rehabilitation and imprisonment are often seen as two opposite things. Advocates of rehabilitation always put forward a number of reasons why rehabilitation is much better than the imposition of imprisonment, and vice versa. The prison sentences are no longer effective in the United States. Even rehabilitation, which has not been accepted for decades as a theory of punishment, has been promoted by the Supreme Court in the United States in the case of *Graham V. Florida* in 2010 (McLeod, 2012).

The use of rehabilitation in criminalizing narcotics cases has long been a commitment from the international community. The Single Convention in Narcotic Drugs which has been ratified by Indonesia through Law Number 8 of 1976 is an instrument that provides legitimacy for the provision of rehabilitation for narcotics users (Ginting, 2018). The regulation regarding criminal provisions (penal provisions) as stated in Article 36 letter b of the Single Convention in Narcotic Drugs states as follows (Pananjung & Akbar, 2014), notwithstanding the preceding subparagraph, when abusers of drugs have committed such offences, the Parties may provide, either as an alternative to conviction or punishment or in addition to conviction or punishment, that such abusers shall undergo measures of treatment, education, after-care, rehabilitation and social reintegration in conformity with paragraph 1 of article 38. It is clearly stated in the provision that the state party, in this case including Indonesia, can provide rehabilitation as an alternative punishment for narcotics abusers.

Furthermore, Article 38 paragraph (1) of the Single Convention in Narcotic Drugs which regulates the issue of the treatment of narcotics abusers (measures against the abuse of drugs) states as follows (Hartono, 2020), the Parties shall give special attention to and take all practicable measures for the prevention of abuse of drugs and for the early identification, treatment, education, after-care, rehabilitation and social reintegration of the persons involved and shall coordinate their efforts to these ends. Strictly speaking, this provision stipulates that the state parties to this convention must pay special attention to and take all practical steps, including one of them is to

rehabilitate the people involved. Furthermore, paragraph (2) of the article also stipulates that the state party must as far as possible seek training for rehabilitation officers for narcotics abusers.

The Narcotics Law is a legal instrument used to tackle various problems related to narcotics. Article 1 number 15 of the Narcotics Law states that an abuser is a person who uses narcotics without rights or against the law. Narcotics abuse can be interpreted as an inappropriate action or act (deviating or contrary to what it should be) that uses narcotics in excess (overdose) so that it endangers oneself, both physically and psychologically (Purwani, 2016).

The law divides narcotics users into 2 (two) categories, namely narcotics users against others and narcotics users for themselves. A narcotics user against another person is any person who without rights or against the law gives narcotics to be used by others. Against the law means without rights or permission from the authorities (Hasibuan, 2017). Meanwhile, the use of narcotics for oneself is the use of narcotics by someone without rights or against the law. If the person concerned can be proven or proven to be a victim of narcotics abuse, then he must undergo medical rehabilitation as well as social rehabilitation and his rehabilitation period will be counted as serving a sentence.

Furthermore, the definition of a victim of narcotics abuse according to the Elucidation of Article 54 of the Narcotics Law is a person who accidentally uses narcotics because he is persuaded, tricked, cheated, forced, and/or threatened to use narcotics. Based on the level of involvement of victims in the occurrence of crimes, victims of narcotics abuse are included in the typology of false victims, namely perpetrators who become victims because of themselves, for that full responsibility lies with the victim as well as the perpetrator of the crime (Ismiati, 2018).

Various series of actions to abuse narcotics can be threatened in three articles at once, (Widodo, 2018), namely: first, Article 114 paragraph (1) of the Narcotics Law in the case of offering for sale, selling, buying, being an intermediary in buying and selling, exchanging, delivering, or receiving Narcotics Category I with a minimum penalty of 5 and a maximum of 20 years. Second, Article 112 paragraph (1) of the Narcotics Law in the case of possessing, storing, controlling, or providing Narcotics Category I is not a plant with a minimum penalty of 4 years and a maximum of 12 years. Third, Article 127 paragraph (1) letter an of the Narcotics Law in the case of Narcotics abusers Category I for themselves with a maximum penalty of 4 years.

C. BNN as One of the Authorized Institutions in the Narcotics Countermeasures

For decades, the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia is an institution that has the task of eradicating narcotics abuse. This authority is granted in accordance with Article 15 paragraph (1) letter c of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, it is stated that one of the powers of the police is to prevent and overcome the growth of public ills. The Explanation section of these provisions

further provides a clarification stating that one of the things that are meant by community disease is a drug and narcotic abuse (Diputra, 2012).

Narcotics abuse is increasingly widespread and worrying and the issue of efforts to overcome it has become a debate among legal experts regarding the need to establish a national-scale institution that is given the authority to tackle narcotics abuse cases. On that basis, the Government issued Presidential Decree Number 17 of 2002 concerning the BNN. The organizational development of BNN was further regulated in Presidential Regulation Number 83 of 2007 concerning the National Narcotics Agency, Provincial Narcotics Agency, and Regency/City Narcotics Agency (Audina, 2018).

The existence of the current BNN organization is based on Article 149 letter of Law Number 35 concerning Narcotics and Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2010 concerning the National Narcotics Agency. Article 1 paragraph (1) of the presidential regulation stipulates that this institution is qualified as a non-ministerial government agency located under and responsible to the President through the coordination of the Head of the Indonesian National Police. This institution has a vertical structure down to the Province and Regency/City (Novianto, 2013).

BNN has quite a lot of tasks. His main task is in the formulation and implementation of national policies regarding the prevention and eradication of the abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors and at the same time preventing and eradicating them. In addition to these main tasks, BNN has the function of coordinating with the police, increasing the capacity of medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation institutions for Narcotics addicts, empowering the community and at the same time monitoring, directing, and improving community activities in preventing abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors (McLeod, 2012).

More broadly, BNN is also given the task of conducting cross-border cooperation on narcotics issues, developing Narcotics and Narcotics Precursor laboratories, carrying out administrative investigations and investigations into cases of abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors, as well as making annual reports regarding the implementation of duties and authorities BNN. Specifically, in carrying out the task of eradicating the abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics, BNN is given the authority to conduct investigations and investigations of the abuse and illicit traffic of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors (Ismiati, 2018).

D. *Authority to Implement Rehabilitation for Narcotics Abusers by the BNN*

The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) is an institution that is given the task and function in the rehabilitation of narcotics users. Article 2 paragraph (1) letter d states that BNN is given the task to improve the capacity of medical rehabilitation institutions and social rehabilitation of Narcotics addicts, both organized by the government and the community. To carry out this task, BNN functions in the preparation and formulation of technical rehabilitation policies, implementing national policies and P4GN technical policies in the field of rehabilitation, coordinating relevant government agencies and

community components in the implementation of rehabilitation for narcotics abusers and/or addicts at the central and regional levels, coordinating the improvement of the capacity of medical rehabilitation institutions and social rehabilitation of narcotic addicts, as well as increasing the capacity of rehabilitation institutions for narcotics abusers and/or addicts (Sulaiman, 2018).

In accordance with Article 24 letter (b) of the Head of BNN Regulation Number 3 of 2015 concerning the Organization and Work Procedure of the Provincial BNN and Regency/City BNN, the City BNN carries out the function of implementing technical policies in the fields of prevention, community empowerment, rehabilitation and eradication within the City area. The rehabilitation section is a structure in the organizational structure of the City BNN which has a number of tasks, including increasing the capacity of medical rehabilitation institutions and social rehabilitation for narcotics abusers and/or addicts, both organized by the government and the community, increasing the ability of post-rehabilitation services and assistance, reintegration into the community in the community, and evaluation and reporting in the field of rehabilitation within the Regency/City area (Purwani, 2016).

Regulation of the Head of the National Narcotics Agency Number 4 of 2015 concerning Procedures for Capacity Building for Medical Rehabilitation and Social Rehabilitation Institutions Organized by the Government/Regional Government and the Community further emphasizes that at the city level, capacity building for rehabilitation institutions organized by the government/regional government and the community is carried out by the City BNN Rehabilitation Section (Izzulhaq, 2019).

E. *Factors of Narcotics Abuse among Public Figures (Artists)*

As for one of the factors of drug abuse among public figures (artists), lifestyle is one of the factors for artists to use drugs. The researcher concludes several factors from the results of research compiled from some data related to narcotics abuse among public figures (artists) as follows (Ismiati, 2018): first, Want to Feel Good and Better. Researcher Nugroho from the Institute of Mental Health Addiction and Neuroscience (IMAN) explained, there are 2 psychological conditions that cause a person to become addicted to drugs. This condition also determines the type of drug that is ultimately consumed. "A person tends to use drugs to feel good and feel better. Feel good is felt by those who have to spur their performance, for example being awake 24 hours, focusing continuously, or artists who are required to immediately have inspiration. They usually use drugs such as LSD (Lysergic Acid Diethylamide) or heroin. Meanwhile, feel better happens to those who have had previous problems".

Second, Luxury Lifestyle. Psychiatrist Yusuf from the Dr. Suharto Heerdjan Mental Hospital Jakarta, said that the luxurious lifestyle resulted in the artist's life being prone to drug entanglement. Artists who go too far in the end actually become victims of these illicit goods. "Standard criteria regarding the status of establishment among artists make them not strong enough to face failure if they do not meet it".

Third, Work without Knowing Time. Another factor, according to psychiatrist Andri from OMNI Alam Sutera Hospital, is the tiring working hours. An artist is required to work around the clock with a busy schedule so that they lack rest, sleep, and sometimes do not have time to eat. “How to stay cheerful, stay fresh, stay focused? Finally choose to use drugs, sometimes that’s the way out which is not good. Well, of course we have to pay attention to this”.

F. Implementation of SANI Cooperation with BNN and Police in Combating Narcotics

Indonesian Anti-Drug Celebrities (SANI) is an association that was founded with the aim of inviting and building awareness of the Indonesian people to stay away from drug abuse, to know and understand the dangers of drugs and illicit drug trafficking, especially among film artists, soap opera artists, singers, musicians, photo models, socialites, public figures, entrepreneurs, production houses, artist managers and other professions in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. Indonesian Anti-Drug Celebrities feel the need to participate in handling narcotics crimes. As has also been regulated in Chapter XIII Article 104-108 of Law no. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics.

The celebrity community and influencers who are members of the SANI under the leadership of Fadel welcomed the invitation from BNN RI to get involved in socialization efforts and anti-drug campaigns to the public. The Head of BNN RI Winarko as a resource person at the Webinar entitled “Anti-Drug Strategy in the Time of the Covid-19 Pandemic”, urges SANI members to maximize their potential to participate in intensifying the socialization of the dangers of drugs through their social media (BNN, 2020). “We have all social media platforms, that’s why we support us in disseminating dangerous drug content to all of your followers”. In delivering his material, the Head of BNN RI also said that the National Narcotics Agency has a creative platform that accommodates young people to channel their expressions, whether in the form of videos, writings, music and others through the Anti-Drug Education House (REAN).

According to Winarko, communities that are members of SANI are expected to take an important role in the REAN program. Meanwhile, the Coordinator of the BNN RI Expert Group, Luthan, also discussed the potential of celebrities in drug control efforts. According to him, celebrities can be seen as a symbol of the promotion of a product so that it can be easily recognized in the community. In addition, they are expected to be able to provide a positive influence and broad insight into the community, such as campaigns for the use of masks, polite ways of speaking and others so that they are easily absorbed by various circles of society (Setiawan, 2020). “With their potential, celebrities can also become the spearhead of government programs, so that the wider community understands and understands the drug abuse prevention program”. As a figure who also provides guidance to SANI, Ahwil sees a number of members of the organization who have millions of followers and some of them reach tens of millions.

Under these conditions, when they talk/socialize about positive content about anti-drugs, millions of followers will follow suit. In order to properly convey the dangers of drugs to followers or the wider community, Lutan continues to provide understanding or material about the dangers of drugs to SANI members.

BAB IV PENUTUP

In-Law no. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian Police Act states that the police are a state instrument that plays a role in maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection and services to the community. Article 13 of the Law also regulates the main tasks of the Indonesian National Police, namely; 1). Maintain public security and order; 2). Enforce the law, and 3). Provide protection, protection, and service to the community. SANI can be seen as necessary to have close cooperation in dealing with narcotics because the artist as a public figure is a symbol of a figure who often appears on television media and is very relevant to work together to educate the public via social media In socializing the negative impacts of narcotics use, especially among millennial youth so that it can be easily known in the community.

Broadly speaking, the East Java National Narcotics Agency has implemented regulations regarding rehabilitation for narcotics abuse. This can be seen from the socialization of free rehabilitation for narcotics users, the provision of rehabilitation facilities at the East Java National Narcotics Agency, and the provision of transportation facilities for people participating in the rehabilitation program in East Java. In addition, the East Java National Narcotics Agency also has an SOP for the flow of enforcement services carried out which includes the Detoxification and Stabilization Program, the Primary Program, and the Re-Entry Program.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Ali, M. M. (2015). The Implementation of Constitutional Court Verdict on Conditionally Constitutional and New Legal Norm. *The Indonesian Journal of Constitutional Law*, 12(3), 25-40.
- Audina, S. (2018). Penegakan Hukum Pidana terhadap Illegal Logging di Indonesia. *Logika: Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies*, 9(2), 259-270.
- Bali, M. M. E. I., & Hajriyah, H. B. (2020). Modernisasi Pendidikan Agama Islam di Era Revolusi Industri 4.0. *MOMENTUM: Jurnal Sosial Dan Keagamaan*, 9(1), 42-62.
- Bali, M. M. E. I., & Ruzifah, D. (2021). Mitigation of Student Deviant Behaviour through Al-Ghazali's Perspective Spiritual Values in the Disruptive Era. *Jurnal Pendidikan Progresif*, 11(1), 63-76.
- Bali, M. M. E. I., & Susilowati. (2019). Transinternalisasi Nilai-nilai Kepesantrenan melalui Konstruksi Budaya Religius di Sekolah. *Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam*, 16(1), 1-12.
- Batubara, N. J. (2017). Pengaruh Layanan Informasi terhadap Pemahaman Siswa pada Penyalahgunaan Narkoba di Kelas X dan XI SMK Swasta Maju Binjai Tahun Pelajaran 2016-2017. *Serunai Bimbingan dan Konseling*, 6(4), 27- 40.
- Diputra, I. B. (2012). Kebijakan Rehabilitasi terhadap Penyalahguna Narkotika pada Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2009 Tentang Narkotika. *Jurnal Hukum*, 3(1), 1-16.
- Eskasasnanda, I. D. (2014). Fenomena Kecanduan Narkotika. *Journal Sejarah dan Budaya Hukum*, 16(1), 65-72.
- Failasuf, C. (2015). Analisis Kecenderungan Penelitian Mahasiswa Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Arab Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni Universitas Negeri Jakarta. *Al-Ma'rifah*, 12(1), 70-83.
- Ginting, I. S. (2018). Upaya Badan Narkotika Nasional (BNN) dalam Pencegahan dan Penegakan Hukum Pidana Tindak Pidana Narkotika (Studi di Badan Narkotika Nasional (BNN) Kabupaten Langkat). *Dinamika Hukum*, 151(2), 10-17.
- Hartono, B. (2020). Implementasi Kebijakan POLRI terhadap Pelaku Pengguna Sabu-Sabu di bawah 1 Gram (Studi pada Wilayah Hukum Kepolisian Resor Kota Bandar Lampung). *Jurnal Hukum*, 28(2), 861-881.
- Hasibuan, A. A. (2017). Narkoba dan Penanggulangannya. *Jurnal Ilmiah Bidang Pendidikan*, 11(1), 33-44.
- Hayatsyah. (2017). Implementasi PIMANSU dalam Pencegahan Narkoba (Telaah Pendidikan Islam). *Jurnal EduTech*, 3(1), 89-108.
- Indarti, E. (2019). Community Policing sebagai Democratic Policing; Konteks di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmu Kepolisian*, 13(2), 148-157.
- Ismiati. (2018). Strategi Badan Narkotika Nasional Kabupaten (BNNK) Aceh Selatan dalam Upaya Pencegahan dan Penanganan Narkoba. *Jurnal Al- Bayan*, 24(2), 204-227.

- Izzulhaq, A. (2019). Stigmatisasi pada Mantan Narapidana Penyalahgunaan Ganja di Lingkungan Serang. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Pendidikan FKIP*, 2(1), 244-253. *Jurnal Pedagogik*, Vol. 08 No. 01, Januari-Juni 2021
- McLeod, A. M. (2012). Decarceration Courts: Possibilities and Perils of a Shifting Criminal Law. *Georgetown Law Journal*, 100(5), 174-187.
- Mulyadi, M. (2019). Upaya Satuan Narkoba Polrestabes Medan dalam Menanggulangi Tindak Pidana Narkotika melalui Aplikasi "Polisi Kita". *Usu Law Journal*, 7(3), 75-91.
- Novianto, M. R. (2013). Upaya Penanggulangan yang Dilakukan oleh Kepolisian dalam Memberantas Tindak Pidana Peredaran Narkoba Dikalangan Narapidana (Studi di Polisi Resort Malang Kota). *Jurnal Hukum*, 2(3), 1-19.
- Pananjung, L. K., & Akbar, N. N. (2014). Hukum terhadap Pelaku Penyalahgunaan Narkotika untuk Dirinya Sendiri (Pecandu) di Indonesia. *Recidive*, 3(3), 241–247.
- Purwani, M. E. (2016). Implementasi Pengaturan Rehabilitasi Penyalah Guna Narkotika oleh Badan Narkotika Nasional Kota Denpasar. *Kertha Patrika*, 38(1), 62-83.
- Rahmiyati. (2015). Strategi Pencegahan Narkoba terhadap Remaja. *Al-Hiwar*, 3(5), 12-25.
- Ricardo, P. (2010). Upaya Penanggulangan Penyalahgunaan Narkoba oleh Kepolisian (Studi Kasus Satuan Narkoba Polres Metro Bekasi). *Indonesian Journal of Criminology*, 6(3), 232-245.
- Rozi, F., Bali, M. M. E. I., Firdaus, S., Wijaya, M., Mursyidi, R. A. Al, Haqiki, M. W., & Abidin, Z. (2020). Learning Management; Identifying Learning Styles of Language Learners in Madrasah. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management*, 5(August), 3783–3790.
- Setiawan, I. B. (2020). Peranan Badan Narkotika Nasional (BNN) dalam Upaya Pencegahan terhadap Tindak Pidana Narkotika. *Jurnal Analogi Hukum*, 2(3), 361-365.
- Sulaiman, A. (2018). Komunikasi Pemerintah Gampong dalam Pencegahan Peredaran dan Penggunaan Narkoba. *Jurnal Peurawi: Media Kajian Komunikasi Islam*, 1(2), 49-68.
- Wesly, S. (2014). Kajian Hukum atas Peran Kepolisian dalam Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Narkotika (Studi Kasus di Kepolisian Resort Humbahas). *Jurnal Mercatoria*, 7(2), 179-192.
- Widodo, D. I. (2018). Penegakan Hukum terhadap Anggota Kepolisian yang Menyalahgunakan Narkotika dan Psikotropika. *Jurnal Hukum Magnum Opus*, 1(1), 1-10.
- Wulandari. (2017). Pencegahan Penyalahgunaan Narkoba dengan Layanan Informasi oleh Guru Bimbingan dan Konseling di SMK 3 Banjarbaru. *Jurnal Mahasiswa BK An-Nur Berbeda, Bermakna, Mulia*, 3(2), 10-23.

Zamroni, Baharun, H., Hefniy, Bali, M. M. E. I., & Hasanah, K. (2020). Leader Member Exchange dalam Membangun Komunikasi Efektif di Pondok Pesantren. *El-Buhuth: Borneo Journal of Islamic Studies*, 3(1), 77–89.