

Conceptualization Of Social Policy Formulation On Drug And Precursore Misuse In Cross-Border Rural Setting (Case Study On Regional Regulation Number 5 Of 2021- Facilitation Of Prevention And Illegal Trafficking Of Narcotics And Narcotics Precursors In A District Of Sijunjung, West Sumatera Province, Indonesia)

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Although located in a rural area and geographically quite far from the city of Padang, the capital of West Sumatra province, Sijunjung Regency has a somewhat worrying problem of illegal drug trafficking and precursors. Its position as a crossroads and cross-Sumatra area makes the circulation and use relatively open and vulnerable. Tight coordination is needed between central agencies such as the B.N.N., Police and T.N.I., the local government, and the traditional Nagari government, which holds authority below. Equipped with various agencies above, the role and participation of the community as a characteristic of rural areas are vital in formulating policies that provide a basis for this drug eradication movement. Educational institutions and tourism managers, in addition to elements of community organizations, are accommodated by Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2021 concerning the Facilitation of Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illegal Drug Trafficking and Narcotics Precursors, designed as a basis for overcoming the above community diseases.

Index Terms— Drugs, Rural Setting, Policy Formulation.

I. INTRODUCTION

In general, the irresponsible circulation of narcotics and their precursors has become increasingly widespread in Indonesian society in recent years. [1] Stated that drug abuse no longer looks at age; children, adolescents, adults, and even older people are not free from the trap of drug abuse. The problem of drug trafficking is no less worrying because it not only occurs in big cities but also spreads to remote areas of Indonesia. Law enforcement officers have difficulty in overcoming the problem of drug abuse. To prevent and eradicate the

illegal circulation of narcotics and drug precursors, the state supervises all activities related to narcotics. Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics is an effort to provide legal certainty for efforts to overcome drug abuse. Law No. 35/2009 is the basis for the establishment of the National Narcotics Agency, which is a non-ministerial government institution under the President and is responsible to the President in carrying out government duties in the field of prevention and eradication of abuse and illegal trafficking of psychotropics, precursors, and other addictive substances except addictive substances for tobacco and alcohol. The National Narcotics Agency is tasked with coordinating relevant government agencies in formulating policies and their implementation in the field of availability, prevention and eradication of abuse and illegal trafficking of narcotics, psychotropics, precursors, and other addictive substances.

Narcotics trafficking is a trade that generates enormous profits for producers or dealers.[2] States that Indonesia is experiencing a "drug emergency" situation. If it is assumed that 6 million active drug users in Indonesia use 1 gram of crystal methamphetamine per week, then the amount of supply that drug dealers must provide in one week is 6 (6) tons, and in one month, the amount of narcotics that drug users can absorb is 24 (twenty-four) tons. From such an amount of absorption, it is not surprising that the number of active drug networks in Indonesia is currently increasing rapidly. There are at least 72 (seventy-two) active drug dealer networks that the B.N.N. can detect. Of the total 72 active networks, according to the B.N.N., the money turnover for drug transactions in Indonesia reaches 72 trillion rupiah per year. This 72 trillion value is the minimum average value. The increasing number of drug users shows that drug dealers and producers are improvising to be able to survive and win in the face of law enforcement officers who are aggressively fighting narcotics. Drug syndicate networks create and develop various methods to maintain market or consumer continuity. One of them is the "market regeneration" method. The market regeneration method is a method implemented by drug dealers and their networks by forcing children of an early age to drugs disguised as food or candy. The goal is that from an early age, they will actively become drug users (unconsciously) so that their bodies will experience tolerance to drugs and their psychology and mentality will experience addiction or dependence so that in their teens or adults later, the person concerned will become an active user or drug addict and become a potential market share for illegal drug trafficking.

If we look at the trend of drug users, there has been a decrease in the number of drug users among workers, where previously, the number of drug users in this group was 47,426 people; in other words, there has been a decrease in 11,426 drug users. What is very worrying is that the decline in the number of drug users among workers is not because they have recovered and are free from the trap of drugs but because they were laid off from their workplaces. In contrast to the trend that occurred in the scope of workers, among students and homemakers, drug users have increased quite significantly. For students, from 18,300, it increased to 20,906 people, while among homemakers, from 13,400, it increased to 20,272 people. The increase in drug users among students and homemakers is dangerous for the future of the young generation in West Sumatra if we learn from the experience of the Opium Wars in China, Myanmar, Columbia and other countries. The increasing number of drug users then has implications for the growing drug crime rate in West Sumatra. Based on data presented by the West Sumatra

Police Chief, there has been a significant increase in drug crime cases. In 2019, there were 932 narcotics-related legal cases with 1,202 suspects. This figure is up from the previous year, which amounted to 850 cases and 1,052 suspects. In 2020, there were 202 cases with 450 suspects. The latest data in 2021 showed 385 cases. Thus, there has been a continued increase at the provincial level. Furthermore, it is strongly assumed that the rise in drug use and its precursors is positively correlated with the increasing crime rate in this Region.

Drug control is a global issue that is of concern to all countries in the world, including Indonesia. In Indonesia, drug control policies are seen as very important because drugs are considered a severe threat to the younger generation. Therefore, the Indonesian government has made various efforts to control drug trafficking in the Region through policies, programs, and campaigns. The following are some results from a literature review regarding drug control policies in the areas:

1. Government Regulation Number 35 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 27 of 1999 concerning Revocation of Business Licenses of Companies Conducting Business Activities in the Pharmaceutical and Medical Device Sectors Involved in the Illegal Trafficking of Narcotics, Psychotropics, and Other Addictive Substances. Government Regulation Number 35 of 2018 aims to impose heavier sanctions on companies involved in drug trafficking. This regulation provides a solid legal basis for the government to take action against companies involved in drug trafficking.
2. Drug Prevention Campaign. The drug prevention campaign is one of the efforts made by the government to increase public awareness of the dangers of drugs. This campaign is carried out through various media, such as television, radio, internet, and print media. This campaign aims to increase public awareness of the dangers of drugs and the importance of a healthy life without drugs.
3. Establishment of the National Narcotics Agency (B.N.N.). The National Narcotics Agency (B.N.N.) is a government agency that coordinates and integrates various programs and activities to control drugs in Indonesia. The B.N.N. is tasked with formulating policies, strategies, and programs for controlling drugs. [2] Quoting Zainab Ompu Jainah (2011) considers that the implementation of law enforcement has not been carried out in an integrated manner because each separate institution, namely the Police, B.N.N. and the Regional Government, has its interests and then becomes fragmented so that it is not effective and efficient. Therefore, the role of the community, institutions, press/mass media, and non-governmental organizations in their participation is to take preventive steps to prevent and overcome preemptively, preventively, and repressively. This is where the urgency of Regional Regulation Number, as well as supervising the implementation of drug control policies and programs in the Region.
4. Drug Rehabilitation Program. The drug rehabilitation program is one of the efforts to help drug victims recover and return to everyday life. The government and private institutions carry out this program to eliminate addiction and restore the physical and mental health of drug victims.
5. Drug Counseling Program. The drug counselling program is one of the efforts made by the government and private institutions to increase public understanding of the dangers of drugs and how to avoid their use. This program involves various activities, such as seminars, workshops, and training, which aim to provide more profound knowledge and understanding

of the dangers of drugs. According to the regulation of the head of the B.N.N. Number 5 of 2021 concerning the Facilitation of Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illegal Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors as a participatory and integrative social policy that involves all elements interested in the content of narcotics and narcotics abuse.

II. METHODS AND SCOPE

This study uses a normative legal research method, namely policy study and legal study based on or referring to legal rules or norms in laws and regulations. Normative or normative research is also called doctrinal legal research[3]. Normative legal research or normative research is also called doctrinal legal research. In this type of legal research, the law is often conceptualized as what is written in laws and regulations or as a rule or norm that is a benchmark for human behaviour that is considered appropriate. Law is conceptualized as what is written in laws and regulations, or law is conceptualized as a rule or norm that is a benchmark for human behaviour that is considered appropriate. Further review of the normative legal research method can be seen in Soemitro (1988:13), quoted by [4], who know the law as identical to written norms created and ratified by authoritative or official institutions. This perspective considers law as a normative system that is free, closed and independent of empirical community life.

In general, normative legal research studies documents using secondary data. However, if the secondary data is still lacking, researchers can conduct interviews with sources or informants to add information to their research [5]. The secondary data can be qualified as follows;

1. Primary legal materials have binding force, such as basic norms, regulations, laws, especially laws, government regulations, and regional regulations. For some studies, including court decisions that have permanent legal force.
2. Secondary legal materials, which explain primary legal materials and their contents, are not binding, such as official legal literature from government agencies and other legal materials published as guidelines, books, journals, magazines, papers, theses, and dissertations obtained from various libraries.
3. Tertiary legal materials complement primary and secondary legal materials, such as Indonesian dictionaries, terminology dictionaries, various legal terms, encyclopedias, etc.

The methods used in this study are the statute and case approaches. The statute approach examines all laws and regulations related to the legal issue being handled. This approach is related to legal rules governing the eradication and prevention of narcotics abuse. Furthermore, in the process of drafting this regional regulation, the following stages will be carried out as regulated in Law No. 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation:

1. Conceptualization Stage (Planning). In this stage, the drafting team carries out technical assistance activities. At this stage, the drafting team conceptualizes the academic manuscript and formulates the Draft Regional Regulation on Facilitation of Prevention of Narcotics Abuse with the expert team through the Forum Group Discussion (F.G.D.).

2. Determination Stage. In this stage, a discussion is carried out on the material on the conceptualization of preventing narcotics and precursor abuse, which is ultimately formulated into a public policy that will become the basis for legal and sociological actions to be taken.
3. Socialization and Public Consultation Stage (Community Participation). At this stage, the drafting team conducts a series of socialization and public consultations regarding the Draft Regional Regulation through discussions attended by related parties as stakeholders. The output of this socialization activity is the socialization of Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2021 concerning the Facilitation of Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illegal Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors and obtaining input from participants for improvement and refinement.

They stated that local governments worldwide have implemented and explored experiences through various instruments to increase citizen involvement in policy formulation and implementation[6]. The methods used include multiple forms of policy formulation, forms of deliberation, and electronic government (e-governance). (Asen, 2014) further concluded that self-help organizations formed among citizens and individual participation have a long and robust theoretical basis. [7] As stated in the classic literature of Alexis de Tocqueville (1835) on deliberation as a pillar of democracy in America, Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba (1963) observed a positive correlation between individual participation in self-help associations and political involvement[8]. Two main causal mechanisms explain the relationship between civil society and political participation with individuals' values and skills; the second is the emphasis on forming social networks. Self-help associations function as a means of learning democracy and demonstrating the ability to fight for the community's interests—a variable developed by Robert Putnam (1993)[9]. Furthermore, Verba believes that organizational involvement allows citizens to develop the civic skills needed for political participation in public policy formulation. Therefore, this study emphasizes the unit of analysis not on individuals but instead gives primary attention to civic and formal organizations that are the format for aggregating citizens' political aspirations in the case of formulating the policy of Facilitating the Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illegal Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors as an effort to overcome illegal drugs in Sijunjung Regency, West Sumatra Province.

III. UNITS

a. Relevance of the Dangers of Narcotics in Sijunjung and the Formulation Process

In Article 1 Number 8 of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, decentralization is defined as the transfer of government affairs by the central government to autonomous regions based on the principle of autonomy. This decentralization can also be described as a different or opposite of the centralized system. Sijunjung Regency is one of the regencies in West Sumatra, with the capital city of Muaro Sijunjung. Before 2004, Sijunjung Regency was the third largest regency in West Sumatra and was named Sawahlunto Sijunjung Regency. However, since it was expanded, which separated Sawahluno City and produced Dharmasraya Regency, this regency has an area of 3130.8 km². Thus, this makes Sijunjung Regency the second narrowest regency in West Sumatra.

Sijunjung Regency consists of 8 sub-districts, namely Kamang Baru sub-district, Tanjung Gadang sub-district, Sijunjung sub-district, Lubuk Tarok sub-district, IV Nagari sub-district, IV Nagari sub-district, Kupitan sub-district, Koto VII sub-district, and Sumpur Kudus sub-

district, which are divided into 60 Nagari and 1 Village with 280 Jorong and 1 hamlet. The population of Sijunjung Regency is 233,810 people, with the largest population in the Kamang Baru sub-district of 50,438 people and the smallest population in the Kupitan sub-district of 14,161 people. The population growth rate per year in 2018 compared to 2010 was 1.81 per cent, while the population growth rate in 2000 compared to 2010 was 1.94 per cent. Based on gender composition, the number of male and female residents did not differ significantly. This can be seen from the sex ratio of 100.47. On average, the population density in the Sijunjung Regency is 75, meaning that every one km² of the Sijunjung Regency area is around 75 residents. Koto VII District is the most densely populated area, with a population density of 268 residents per km². On the other hand, Sumpur Kudus District is the area with the lowest density, which is 45 residents per km².

When associated with the problem of drug trafficking, prevention and eradication of abuse and illegal trafficking of narcotics and drug precursors is an effort to maintain and improve the health of Indonesia's human resources as one of the national development capitals. This effort must be carried out synergistically and continuously so that the state's goal of realizing a prosperous, just and prosperous Indonesian society based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD NRI 1945) can be appropriately implemented.

Prevention and distribution of narcotics at the central and regional levels are the duties and functions of the Indonesian Republic Police (POLRI) and the National Narcotics Agency (B.N.N.). Currently, B.N.N. continues to optimize performance across all lines in efforts to prevent and eradicate the abuse and illegal distribution of narcotics and narcotic precursors. Along with the intensification of drug eradication, B.N.N. also continues to strive to prevent and restore addicts and abusers from their dependence. B.N.N. provides a Rehabilitation Center as a medium in the healing and recovery process for drug addicts and abusers.

As described above, from several regencies/cities in West Sumatra, Sijunjung Regency has been included in the regions that have budgeted for narcotics prevention and eradication programs in the APBD. The Sijunjung Regency Government has budgeted and implemented the program since 2016 until now by involving several agencies such as B.N.N., Police, and T.N.I. The Sijunjung Regency Regional Government has carried out several programs through the Sijunjung Kesbangpol, namely:

1. Counselling on the dangers of narcotics is generally aimed at the people of Sijunjung Regency.
2. Counselling and prevention of drinking alcohol and narcotics, as well as random urine sample examinations conducted on high school students throughout Sijunjung Regency. This program is carried out annually in 20 schools, and 460 urine samples are collected yearly.
3. Anti-Narcotics Jamboree activities involving high school students in Sijunjung Regency. This program is also carried out annually and involves 350 students.
4. Urine tests on the community, especially drivers in Sijunjung Regency. This activity is carried out on 100 drivers during the month of Ramadan.

Public discussion held at the Office of the Sijunjung Regency Regional People's Representative Council involving regional apparatuses of Sijunjung Regency, vertical agencies in charge of

narcotics affairs, and village representatives in Sijunjung Regency to obtain information and input regarding narcotics problems in Sijunjung Regency, which are presented as follows:

1. Wali Nagari

When talking about narcotics problems, we should not only limit ourselves to narcotics in general, meaning narcotics that are commonly known by the wider community. At present, narcotics have included other things that are addictive and destructive. The discovery of new things that can be used as intoxicating media, such as glue and modified stationery, must also be considered narcotics. Therefore, our scope must include such things because the impacts caused are the same as narcotics.

2. Kesbangpol and Linmas

Currently, Kesbangpol of Sijunjung Regency has learned of a regulation from the Minister of Home Affairs which instructs the regional government to draft regional rules on facilitating the prevention and illegaltrafficking of narcotics and narcotic precursors. The implementation of narcotics facilitation has become necessary for Kesbangpol as an agency that handles national unity, politics, and community protection. Therefore, Kesbangpol strongly supports the draft of this regional regulation and hopes that other regions will follow it. With the draft of this public policy, Kebangspol hopes that the facilitation of drug prevention will involve all regional apparatus and society, especially the village government and traditional leaders. To prevent drug abuse by the community, especially for students, Kesbangpol has implemented several activity programs aimed at minimizing drug abuse; some of these activities are in the form of counselling activities on the dangers of drug abuse, early detection activities in the form of urine tests on the community, and anti-narcotics jamborees.

3. Regional Apparatus

With the issuance of the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs concerning the facilitation of prevention and eradication of illegaltrafficking of narcotics and narcotic precursors, the regional government currently has the authority to facilitate this, including socialization. With the issuance of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation and the Draft Regional Regulation, the regional government of Sijunjung Regency should initiate and facilitate the establishment of the Sijunjung Regency National Narcotics Agency. In addition, we hope that this Draft Regional Regulation also contains the obligation of the regional government to provide funding and provision of facilities and infrastructure for victims of drug abuse in Sijunjung Regency. We hope that this draft regional regulation will contain the division of tasks of each party involved, starting from the regional apparatus level, sub-district level, village/Nagari level, health centres, and school level. Regional apparatus has carried out several activities in the context of preventing drug abuse, namely in the form of socialization and counselling. For the village level, it is recommended that each village provide a budget to provide counselling on the dangers of drug abuse. In terms of the psycho-social approach, the role of local government is needed in giving understanding and comprehension to teenagers in Sijunjung Regency to be optimistic about their future. Uncertainty about the future makes young people fall into the abyss of drug abuse. Concretely, the local government can provide educational scholarships to children in Sijunjung Regency.

4. Health Office

With the birth and final enactment of this Draft Regional Regulation, the regional government has a solid legal basis for implementing the facilitation of narcotics prevention. However, it is also hoped that the regional government will also have the authority to summon parties suspected of being involved in narcotics abuse to prevent narcotics abuse. In addition, it is also hoped that the regional government can carry out guidance on the mistreatment of glue and other materials.

5. National Narcotics Agency of Sawahlunto City

In eradicating the abuse and illegaltrafficking of narcotics, each agency has its duties and authorities. However, currently, the types circulating in the community are not only narcotics that are generally abused but there are also other new types of addictive substances in the form of glue that is abused to types of coffee and gadgets. Addictive substances are substances that, if used continuously, will cause pleasure but slowly damage the nerves and brain of the user, causing addiction. Regarding glue abuse, rehabilitation can occur at the B.N.N. or other places designated by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health. However, if the community establishes an institution for rehabilitation, we strongly support this. Institutionally, currently, Sijunjung Regency does not have its own B.N.N. Sijunjung Regency is still the jurisdiction of the Sawahlunto City B.N.N. Therefore, to support the work and effectiveness of eradicating drug abuse in Sijunjung Regency, the Office can create its drug prevention activities in each work environment, either in the form of technical guidance or counselling. When conducting counselling at the elementary school level, it was found that, on average, elementary school children in grades 3 to 6 had smoked. On average, a drug abuse user starts with smoking. Therefore, an approach is needed starting from elementary school age whose authority lies with the Regency Education Office. Then, related to reporting, many people in Sijunjung Regency report drug abuse to the Sawahlunto City B.N.N., which, of course, takes time because of the distance. Therefore, to support this, it is hoped that the local government will form an integrated complaint post as a forum to accommodate community reports.

Participatory Content in Regional Regulations

Participation in community organizations

Community Organizations are organizations that are founded and formed voluntarily based on shared aspirations, desires, needs, interests, activities and goals to participate in development to achieve the objectives of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila (Article 1 number 10)

Principles of implementation

- a) Justice
- b) Protection
- c) Humanity
- d) Order

- e) Nationality
- f) Family
- g) Equality before the law and government (article 2)

Purpose of the arrangement

Building community participation to take part in efforts to prevent narcotics abuse (Article 3 paragraph c)

Scope

Participation (article 4 paragraph d)

Regional Action Plan, which is the formation of an integrated team chaired by the Regent, with membership in the Regional Government, Vertical Agencies, police, and the Indonesian National Army, is determined by the Regent's decision (article 6). The R.A.D. The team is also formed down to the sub-district level with membership: sub-district elements, sub-district technical implementing elements, Wali Nagaris, sub-district police (polsek) and sub-district T.N.I. (babinsa) (article 8)

Prevention facilitation

Local government, village government, schools and business premises, hotels/lodgings and entertainment venues (article 14). Prevention activities by the Regional Government Through community socialization and empowerment (article 15)

Forms of socialization

Seminars, workshops, workshops, religious activities, counselling, art and cultural festival performances and dissemination, assistance and technical guidance (article 16)

Forms of community empowerment

- a. cooperation/partnership with community organizations, community institutions, private sector, universities, schools, and volunteers in the Region;
- b. development of community potential in areas prone to and vulnerable to Narcotics;
- c. involvement of interfaith harmony forums, early warning forums for communities in the Region and national integration forums;
- d. involvement of mandatory reporting recipient agencies organized by the community in the Region; and participation of community leaders (article 17).

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- d. Involvement of mandatory reporting recipient agencies organized by the community in the Region; and participation of community leaders (Article 17)

The community includes

Ninik mamak, alim ulama, cadiak pandai, bundo tubuh, family and young generation. And it is also involving community organizations in the area.

Prevention

Religious activities, counselling/socialization, art and cultural festival performances, sports and healthy activities, volunteer training, anti-drug task force or activation, information dissemination (banners, billboards, posters, brochures, etc.), activities, etc. (article 25)

Schools

Socialization, consultation and campaign (article 27, paragraph 2)

The principal coordinates with health centres, hospitals, medical rehabilitation institutions, social rehabilitation, vertical agencies

Early anticipation

Urine tests, volunteer task forces (article 35)

Participation in prevention and eradication. By families, community organizations and youth and self-help organizations (article 42)

Forms of participation in prevention at the family level:

- a. instilling religious values in children from an early age;
- b. improving communication with family members, especially with children;
- c. monitoring children's behaviour and actions inside and outside the home; and
- d. provide education and correct information to family members regarding the dangers of narcotics abuse. (article 43)

Community organizations and youth organizations

- a. increasing public knowledge regarding the dangers of narcotics;
- b. anti-narcotics campaign; and
- c. reporting suspected narcotics abuse in their environment.(article 44)
- d. Awards to people who have rendered services (article 45) charters and medals

Funding

APBD, APBN and other legitimate sources

Discussion

Many experts have given definitions of decentralization, according to A. Simanjuntak [10] states that decentralization can be divided into 3 types: political, administrative, and fiscal. The three types of decentralization are closely related and should be implemented together so that various objectives of regional autonomy, such as improving public services, can be

implemented. Political decentralization is the transfer of decision-making power to lower levels of government to encourage citizens and elected representatives to adapt to the decision-making process. Administrative decentralization is the delegation of public service authority to other parties in the state's institutional structure. Administrative decentralization involves organizational design identification of specific administrative tasks needed to carry out the role. Some administrative roles include planning, policy innovation, financial, and operational management.

Fiscal decentralization is intended to transfer or hand over sources of income and expenditure factors to the regions by reducing government bureaucracy. By bringing the government closer to the people, fiscal decentralization is expected to encourage public sector efficiency, public accountability, transparency in the provision of public services, and transparent and democratic decision-making.

According to Chemma and Rondinelli (2007) and (Haning et al., 2016) it is stated that decentralization gives rise to strengthening both in the financial and legal fields (in the sense of self-regulating, decision-making) of regional government units[11]. With decentralization, activities previously carried out by the central government are substantially handed over to regional government units and thus are beyond the central government's control.

According to BC Smith, decentralization will give birth to regional government (local self-government), while deconcentration will give birth to local government (local state government or field administration). Furthermore, according to Smith (1985), the characteristics of decentralization are as follows[12]:

- a. Delegation of authority to carry out specific government functions from the central government to autonomous regions.
- b. The functions transferred can be detailed or are residual functions.
- c. The recipient of authority is the Autonomous Region.
- d. Delegation of authority means the authority to determine and implement policies.
- e. Authority to regulate and manage (regelling en bestuur) local interests. The authority to regulate is to determine legal norms that apply generally or are abstract. The authority to manage is the authority to decide legal norms that are individual or concrete (beschiking, act administrative, verwaltungsakt).
- f. The existence of autonomous regions is outside the hierarchy of central government organizations.
- g. Shows the pattern of power relations between organizations.

Participation comes from English, namely from the word "participation", which can be interpreted as an activity to arouse feelings and be included or take part in the activities of an organization. The Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language lists participation as a matter of participating in an activity (participation). In the sociology dictionary, participation can be interpreted as every process of identification or becoming a participant in a communication process or joint activity in a particular social situation.

Community participation in terms of Facilitating the Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illegal Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors, where the community plays an active role in assisting the government in terms of Facilitating the Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illegal Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors. The term Participation essentially means the participation of a unit or group of people in an activity organized by a

larger structure; then, participation is closely related to partnership, meaning that participation has a meaning that is close to the feeling of responsibility of the part that takes part in the activity.

Participation is defined as the mental or thought involvement and emotions or feelings of a person in a group situation that encourages him to contribute to the group to achieve goals. Active involvement in participating does not only mean physical involvement. According to Keith Davis, there are three essential elements of participation, namely:

- a. The first element is that participation or involvement is a mental and feeling involvement, more than just or only physical involvement;
- b. The second element is the willingness to give something to contribute to the effort to achieve group goals. This means there is a sense of pleasure and volunteerism to help the group.
- c. The third element is the element of responsibility. This element is a prominent aspect of the sense of being a member. This is recognized as a member, meaning a sense of "sense of belongingness" exists.

Meanwhile, the types of classical participation, according to Keith Davis (1962), are as follows[13]: (a) psychological participation; (b) physical participation; (c) expertise; (d) goods; (e) money.

Sumaryadi also defines participation as the role of an individual or group of people in the development process, either in the form of statements or in the form of activities by providing input of thoughts, energy, time, expertise, capital and materials, as well as participating in utilizing and enjoying the results of development[14]. Meanwhile, H.A.R. Tilaar stated that participation manifests the desire to develop democracy through a decentralization process where efforts are made, among other things, for bottom-up planning by involving the community in the planning and development of their community[15].

According to Hetifah Syafiudin, the theory of participation is the voluntary involvement of people without pressure and away from external government interests. Participation Theory According to Histilarudin, Participation is more of a tool, so participation is interpreted as active community involvement in the entire process of activities, as a medium for growing cohesiveness between communities, communities and the government, fostering a sense of ownership and responsibility for the programs carried out. Another explanation of participation is also given by Sundariningrum, where participation is classified into 2 (two) based on the method of involvement, namely:

- a. Direct participation occurs when individuals display certain activities during the participation process. This participation occurs when everyone can submit views, discuss the main issues, and raise objections to the wishes of others or their statements.
- b. Indirect participation occurs when individuals delegate their participation rights to others.

Furthermore, Cohen and Uploff, quoted by (Mahendra et al., 2021), distinguish participation into 4 (four) types, namely[16]:

- a. Participation in decision-making. This participation is mainly related to determining alternatives with the community related to ideas or ideas that concern common interests.
- b. Participation in implementation, including mobilizing financial resources, administrative activities, coordination and program elaboration. Participation in implementation is a

continuation of a previously initiated plan in terms of planning, implementation and objectives.

- c. Participation in taking benefits, this participation in this form cannot be separated from the results of the implementation that have been achieved, both in terms of quality and quantity. Quality can be seen from the output, while quantity can be seen from the percentage of program success.
- d. Participation in evaluation is related to the implementation of previously planned programs. This participation aims to determine the achievement of previously planned programs.

The success of implementing facilitation of prevention and eradication of abuse and illegal trafficking of narcotics and narcotic precursors in Indonesia does not only depend on the government but also requires participation from the community to play a role in its implementation.

Citizen participation in the formulation and (ultimately) implementation of public policy cannot be equated with the involvement in standard mechanisms of democratic representation, which are usually in political science studies [17]. Political participation takes the form of general elections, petitions, referendums or exchange of information or consultations [18]. Assessment of involvement is intended to provide information and understanding of whether participants have the opportunity to develop their competence and social learning [19] (Webler & Tuler, 2002) and to find mechanisms that allow participation to be accepted and effective [18] (Rowe & Frewer 2004). So, the analysis uses the following criteria: institutional design, analysis of social learning patterns of use and perception of the policy formulation process. Based on the evaluation criteria, the methodology emphasizes the final results, expectations of the expected output and participant satisfaction in the ongoing process.

CONCLUSION

The formation of this Draft Regional Regulation is based on philosophical, sociological and legal foundations. The intellectual basis is that the legal ideal (*rechtsidee*) in facilitating the prevention and eradication of abuse and illegal trafficking of narcotics and narcotic precursors is an obligation for the regional government to support the prevention and eradication program of abuse and illegal trafficking of drugs to realize the goals of the State of Indonesia, namely to protect all Indonesian people and all of Indonesia's territory and to advance public welfare, educate the nation's life, and participate in implementing world order based on independence, eternal peace and social justice. Its implementation refers to the nation's personality and universal noble values to realize a sovereign, independent and just nation. The sociological basis is that the prevention and eradication of abuse and illegal trafficking of narcotics and narcotic precursors has been carried out by the Sijunjung Regency regional government so far, including by the village government. Prevention efforts have been carried out by conducting socialization in the form of counselling to schools and the community; in addition, every time there is a meeting involving the community and the younger generation in Nagari, they are always urged to stay away from narcotics because of the extraordinary dangers of drugs.

These efforts are not effective in reducing the abuse and illegal trafficking of narcotics in Sijunjung Regency; the lack of effectiveness in organizing facilitation of prevention and eradication of abuse and illegal trafficking of drugs and precursors is also due to the lack of guidance and supervision of activities and programs that agencies and other government apparatuses have implemented. The legal basis is the establishment of regional laws (policy

formulation) regarding the facilitation of prevention and eradication of abuse. The illegal trafficking of narcotics and precursors is expected to provide guarantees to multi-stakeholders in carrying out the facilitation of prevention and eradication of abuse and illegal trafficking of drugs and precursors in Sijunjung Regency. This should also offer guarantees to village governments community institutions, and even educational institutions to facilitate efforts to prevent and eradicate the abuse and illegal trafficking of narcotics and narcotic precursors in sub-districts and Nagari.

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