Policy Analysis for Prevention of the Danger of Drugs Abuse for Young Generation

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ABSTRACT: The possibilities and challenges of youth development nowadays are followed by serious drug misuse problems among the younger generation, which continue to endanger the existence of youth as the holder of the leadership baton in attaining the nation's objectives. It has been demonstrated that drug misuse and illegal trafficking harm the nation's future. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to develop alternative strategies and policy recommendations that are acceptable and successful in preventing the dangers of teenage drug misuse. Using the analytical technique of Strategic Assumption Surfacing and Testing, the outcomes were analyzed (SAST). The data utilized are both primary and secondary and pertain to teenage drug addiction. This research focuses on five districts and cities in West Java and DKI Jakarta. The findings indicate that the prevalence of substance misuse in Indonesia remains relatively high. Therefore, efforts have been made at both the central and regional levels to combat the hazards of drug usage. There are five aspects of prevention that must be considered. Coordinate and synergize the implementation of an action plan program that can describe the model and form of anti-drug cadre training beginning with planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating, as well as integrating with other programs at the central and regional levels, is required to address these issues. regions as well as a defined road map for post-training anti-drug cadres as sustainable P4GN agents of change.

KEYWORDS: Drug Abuse, Preventing the Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics (P4GN), KIPAN, SAST, Young Generation

I. INTRODUCTION

Currently, the dangers and effects of drugs or narcotics and harmful drugs on the life and health of addicts and their families are becoming more concerning. Narcotics are natural, synthetic, or semi-synthetic chemicals or medications that have the effect of reducing consciousness, hallucinations, and excitations (National Narcotics Agency, 2019) [1]. The abuse of narcotics and dangerous drugs is essentially an international crime, as the chain of narcotics abuse encompasses manufacture and trade. Transnational crime is a planned, organized, and preparatory sort of criminal activity. Children, adolescents, and adults, as well as men and women, are all vulnerable to the hazards of this substance.

Teenagers and adolescents are the most populous generation, particularly in Indonesia. Significant numbers of Indonesian youth exist. In 2019, Indonesia has 64.19 million youth, or almost a quarter of the overall population. Thus, marketers and drug dealers view teenagers as a highly promising demographic. Youth are required to have a complete grasp of the dangers of drugs. In order to combat this drug addiction, numerous measures must be done in terms of laws, regulations, rule enforcement, and the active engagement of diverse groups. As mandated by the 2020-2024 RPJMN, current and future challenges for youth development include: 1) strengthening the character and identity of teenagers in the era of globalization; 2) increasing the active role and competitiveness of youth to face demographic bonus opportunities; and 3) increasing the role of youth organizations in developing youth leadership and pioneering.

Internationally and nationally, drug misuse is currently a major problem for governments around the globe. It has been demonstrated that drug misuse and illegal drug trafficking harm the future of the nation. Trafficking of narcotics is categorized as an exceptional crime. Moreover, international and organized illicit drug trafficking is a significant and genuine problem that necessitates serious and immediate action from all nations. The position of Indonesia has been elevated to that of a drug emergency. This cannot be isolated from the numerous incidents of drug usage, the rampant smuggling from various nations, and Indonesia's status as a prospective market due to its population of over 273 million. Extremely expansive geographical conditions facilitate drug smuggling by allowing it to spread to multiple locations. Even if the number of suspected drug offenders has fallen in 2021, their frequency has increased.
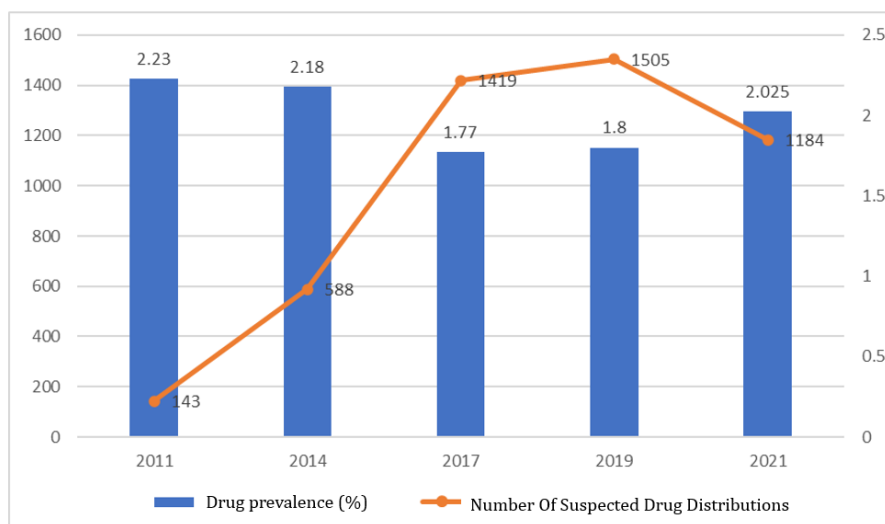
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Figure 1. The condition of the development of the prevalence rate of narcotics and the number of suspects for drug distribution

Source: National Anti Narcotics Agency (2021) [2]

According to study conducted by the National Narcotics Agency, the prevalence rate for narcotics reduced dramatically between 2011 and 2019. However, its incidence will rise to 2.025% in 2021 (BNN, 2021) [2]. The number of suspects in narcotics and illegal substances or narcotics cases has declined over the past three years, according to BNN data. This indicates that there are still a large number of suspects who have not been apprehended, and that the distribution of illicit substances within the community is widespread.

In 2019, there was an increase of 0.03% in the abuse of new types of narcotics (New Psychoactive Substances) that were not registered in the annexes to Law Number 35 of 2009 regarding Narcotics and Permenkes Number 13 of 2014 regarding Changes in the Classification of Narcotics in previous years. To reinforce P4GN [3], Presidential Instruction No. 2 of 2020 on the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Traffic in Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors (P4GN) for 2020-2024 was released. RAN-P4GN encompasses four fields: I the Prevention Sector, (ii) the Eradication Sector, (iii) the Rehabilitation Sector, and (iv) the Research and Development Sector.

According to Law No. 40 of 2009 concerning Youth, in order to achieve national development objectives, it is vital to have young generation who are noble, healthy, resilient, clever, independent, and professional. Therefore, adolescents must avoid the risks associated with drug misuse. In order to execute Articles 30 and 31 of Law No. 40 of 2019, the Presidential Regulation No. 66 of 2017 on Cross-Sectoral Strategic Coordination of the Implementation of Youth Services is specified. In addition to drugs, psychotropics, and other addictive substances, one of the cross-sectoral coordinations involves efforts to combat moral degradation, unemployment, poverty, and violence.

Currently, Indonesia offers a tool that can provide an overview of the state of youth development in the country: the Youth Development Index (IPP). Five domains make up the IPP (Education; Health and Wellbeing; Employment and Opportunity; Participation and Leadership; and Gender and Discrimination). One indicator in the health area is the percentage of young people who smoke; smoking behavior is an indicator that represents the level of vulnerability to drugs abuse.

Through the Anti-Drug Youth Core Cadre Training (KIPAN) program/activity, the government has attempted to discourage youth drug abuse. 2016 KIPAN training took place in three provinces (West Java, East Java, and Central Java), but 2017 KIPAN training took place in five provinces (South Sumatra, DI Yogyakarta, South Sulawesi, NTB and Banten). Implementation of the 2018 program in Aceh, Bali, and DKI Jakarta, which have become "red zones" for drug usage. 600 young people were trained to become KIPAN in 2018. It is envisaged that one KIPAN may encourage around ten others to form an Anti-Drug Youth Group (KOPAN). Based on this, it is necessary to study the formulation of alternative policies in the form of an action plan that can holistically describe the model and form of anti-drug cadre training from planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, as well as integration with other programs, both at the central and regional levels, to ensure anti-drug cadres can carry out the P4GN program in a sustainable manner, thereby reducing the prevalence of drug abuse.

According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), an estimated 246 million people, or 5.2% of the global population aged 15 to 64, have taken drugs. One in twenty people in that age group have tested positive for drugs, according to this statistic. According to the 2018 World Drugs Report, drug misuse is the leading cause of mortality worldwide, accounting for 31.80% of all drug-related deaths. In Indonesia, drug distribution targets adolescents or youth groups with an average age range of 11 to 24 years. Integrated and comprehensive efforts are required to combat drug usage, including

preventive, repressive, therapeutic, and rehabilitative measures aimed at its causes. Several interrelated elements contribute to drug misuse, including: 1) the geographical location of Indonesia; 2) economic reasons; 3) the ease of getting drugs; 4) family and community factors; 5) personality characteristics; and 6) the physical factors of the person who abuses it.

There are attempts to educate persons who have never used drugs about the ins and outs of drugs, so that they have no desire to abuse them. In addition to being executed by the government, this program is also highly effective when supported by an agency and other institutions, such as professional institutions, non-governmental organizations, associations, and community organizations. This program's forms and agenda include: 1) Anti-Drug Abuse Campaign; 2) Counseling on the ins and outs of drugs; 3) Peer Group Education and Training; 4) Efforts to Supervise and Control Production; and 5) Efforts to Distribute Drugs in the Community.

Several ministries and agencies have created training programs that produce anti-drug youth cadres in the field of prevention. Nonetheless, neither internal Ministries/Institutions nor external Ministries/Institutions have widely implemented the program for strengthening Anti-Narcotics Cadres after training. After training, it is vital to create a cadre empowerment policy.

Numerous organisations in Indonesia have not yet coordinated and integrated their preventive efforts, thus their influence has not been maximized, despite the fact that the supplied data indicate a significant frequency of drug misuse among young. Consequently, the identified issues associated with this include: 1) The action plan has not been integrated to describe the model and form of anti-drug cadre training beginning with planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating, as well as integrating with other programs at the central and regional levels; 2) The prevalence of drug abuse and illicit trafficking among youth in Indonesia has not decreased; and 3) There is no Roadmap for empowering anti-drug cadres as a result of training as P4GN agents of change in a sustainable manner. Existing regulations concerning the dangers of youth drug misuse necessitate more examination due to their complex nature. So that these harmful circumstances can be predicted and the spread of drugs in the community, particularly among young, can be reduced.

According to Pressman and Widavsky, as cited in Winarno (2002) [4], public policy is a hypothesis with initial conditions and predicted outcomes. There must be a distinction between public policy and other types of policy, such as private policy. This is impacted by the participation of non-governmental factors. In addition, public policy is anything the government decides, whether to do or not do (silent) something (Nugroho, 2009) [5].

Actually, efforts have been made to combat the ever-increasing spread of narcotics, but these efforts are hampered by the ineffectiveness of legislative tools against drug usage. According to Siregar (2019) [6], the public is aware of the indicators of drug usage; nonetheless, additional socialization is required so that the immediate environment of drug users or sellers can foresee the risks. Because the community feels an urgent need to obtain information about the risks of drugs, cooperation from all parties is required.

Djaba and Rachman (2019) [7] explain that the Gorontalo City BNN's efforts to curb the spread of narcotics are still hampered by inadequate infrastructure. Therefore, it is desired that the Gorontalo City National Narcotics Agency can enhance the number of officers, such as extension officers, medical physicians and nurses, and police officers. It is hoped that the Gorontalo City BNN will provide facilities such as micro narcotics, medical devices, weaponry, communication tools, and operational vehicles, as well as maintain communication with elements that can aid in the implementation of P4GN.

Crowley et al. (2017) [8] stated that an increase in narcotics overdose victims prompted substances to pay attention to victims' chronic medical conditions by providing recommendations for expanding treatment options, the legal status of marijuana, combating the opioid epidemic, insurance coverage for the treatment of substance use disorders, education and labor, and public health interventions.

Obviously, narcotics-related issues will never stop to be discussed, so the Indonesian government is making every effort to abolish narcotics misuse. According to Nafisah et al. (2019) [9], there are six dimensions of evaluation processes proposed by Milstein to evaluate the National Narcotics Agency of West Java Province's treatment of narcotics users. The evaluation steps are Stakeholder engagement, Describe the program and concentrate the evaluation's design. Collect Credible Evidence, Justify Conclusions, Ensure Application, and Disseminate Lessons Learned.

Prevention of Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) is a systematic effort based on precise and accurate drug addiction statistics, as well as effective and efficient planning, to protect and preserve citizens from the risks of drug abuse. by promoting task groups in government agencies to become autonomous P4GN actors. The most effective measures for preventing and combating narcotics abuse are those that emphasize the improvement of offenders, such as counseling and rehabilitation. Rehabilitation is preferable to incarceration for drug addicts. Due to the detrimental repercussions of incarceration, which may not necessarily improve offenders' conditions. However, judges rarely make rehabilitation decisions in practice (Achmad and Adisti, 2020) [10].

In her research, Hikmawati (2016) [11] concluded that narcotics-related crimes in Indonesia are increasing annually. Criminal sanctions against narcotics users are considered not effective enough, and so there is a need for new legal remedies. This study argues that incarceration does not dissuade drug addicts and that, as a result, they must be supported by medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation. The double track system which means equality between criminal punishments and action sanctions is

adhered to in the Law on Narcotics, and the judge has the right to decide this. If you consider prior research that concentrated more on preventing the spread and usage of narcotics in each region and community, the answer is no. This research is intended to be able to bridge the gap between prior studies by generating uniqueness connected to examining existing policies as an effort to reduce the dangers of drug usage, especially for youth in all regions in Indonesia.

II. METHOD

In this study, DKI Jakarta, Aceh, North Sumatra, West Java, and West Nusa Tenggara served as research locations, along with five districts/cities in West Java and DKI Jakarta. Based on the 2021 National Narcotics Agency (BNN) map showing drug-affected regions in Indonesia, this site was selected. These regions have a map of extremely high drug sensitivity. Due to time constraints, the team was unable to conduct surveys and interviews with bigger samples. Nonetheless, the region is deemed sufficiently representative to serve as a solid data source for the development of policies aimed at preventing drugs abuse and precursors among Indonesian youth. Assistant Deputy for Youth Empowerment, Deputy for Coordination of Quality Improvement for Children, Women, and Youth, Kemenko PMK were involved in holding discussion forums or focus group discussions (FGD) and in-depth interviews.

In this study, the number of sample locations was selected based on the 2021 BNN drug abuse vulnerability map's criteria for the amount of susceptibility/vulnerability to drug misuse. This map displays the full results of BNN mapping study in 34 provinces in Indonesia, where the province is DKI Jakarta. is the region most susceptible to drug usage and is the most "red" region in Indonesia, with 117 locations sensitive to drug trafficking and use.

This study employed a qualitative approach and utilized secondary data. Focus group discussions (FGDs) and in-depth interviews are employed as qualitative methods in the study of teenage drug usage. Collecting both main and secondary data. Primary data consisting of interviews/discussions with resource persons/key persons, practitioners who are knowledgeable in the field of entrepreneurship, and practitioners specifically, as well as the justifications/summaries of various drug policy-related meetings.

This policy was examined utilizing situational, descriptive, and Strategic Assumption Surfacing and Testing (SAST) analysis techniques. Situational analysis and descriptive statistical analysis were employed to identify and map the youth entrepreneurship policy analysis, which was then followed by Strategic Assumption Surfacing and Testing (SAST) study. SAST is a soft system method used to tackle linked and complicated problems with ambiguous objectives, conflicts of interest, and environmental and societal limitations.
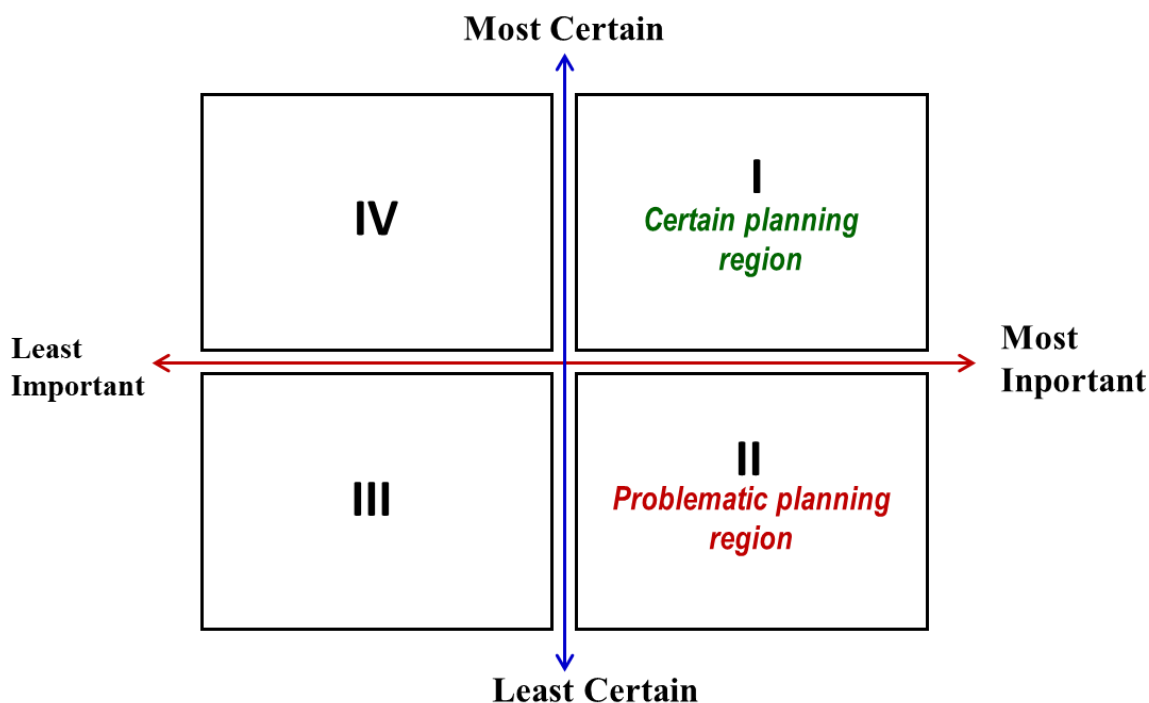

Figure 2. Ranking of strategic assumptions in SAST
Source: Jackson (2002) and Mitrofff & Emshoff (1979) [12]

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III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Descriptive Analysis of Research Respondents

In this study, the number of sample locations was calculated based on the criteria for the level of drug abuse vulnerability/susceptibility derived from the 2021 BNN [2] drug abuse vulnerability map. With the exception of DKI Jakarta, Java West, and Depok, the vast majority of interviews and surveys were completed via the internet (online) due to this pandemic. There were 46 experts who participated in this research. Respondents to the questionnaire in this study were experts in the field of drug abuse prevention from various groups, such as ministries (Ministry of Coordinating PMK, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Education and other ministries, state institutions such as BNN both central and regional, NGOs, universities College, Youth Organizations, and others associated with the problem of preventing drug abuse and youth. In addition, representatives from the community, youth leaders, and religious leaders. Based on the general description of the respondents, it is known that 28.3% of the respondents in this study came from the Regency/City Regional Government and universities with 5-10 years of work experience or more.
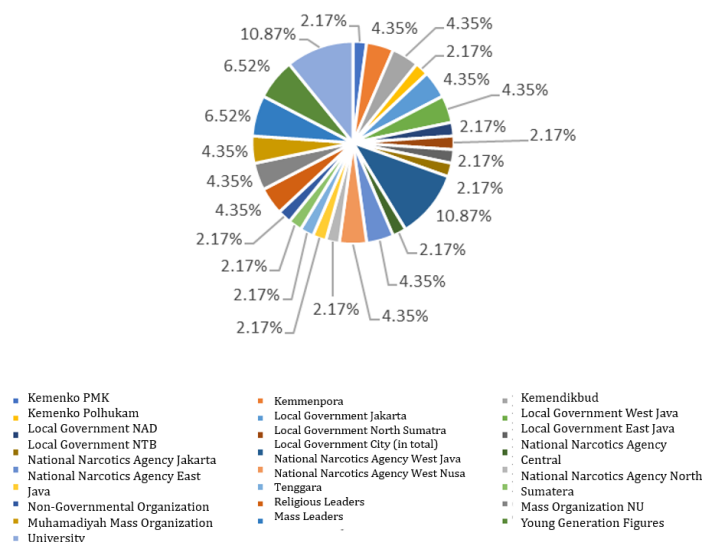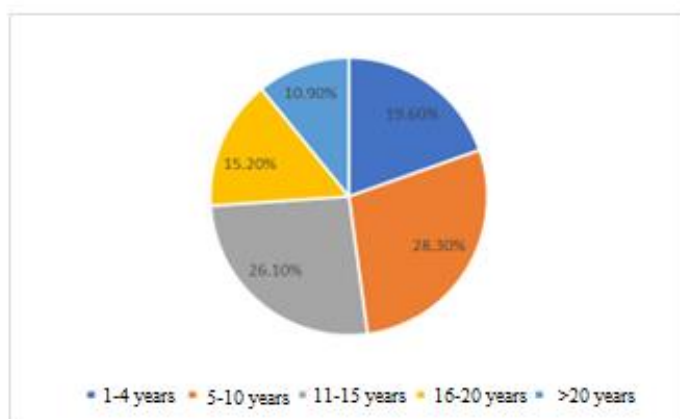

Figure 3. General description of respondents

Figure 4. Respondennt's work experience

B. Formulation of Policy Issues

If a community need a particular program or activity, it might be carried out continually. This might be read to mean that a program/activity that can give substantial advantages or results (outcomes) to numerous parties will continue to be directly implemented for the foreseeable future. Given the high prevalence of narcotics abuse among youth, the program for forming or training volunteers/cadres/anti-drug activists as a form of prevention and community empowerment in combating narcotics abuse and narcotics precursors in the regions is one of the most important programs to continue implementing. Therefore, the presence of effective program implementation management can produce the intended program outcomes. This is reinforced by Rahayu and Setyowati's (2019) [13] assertion that a management system for drug prevention is a management function with a strategic role and is regarded as an ongoing effort to oversee the to-be-implemented program.

Several policy issues are related to the implementation of Presidential Instruction Number 2 of 2020 concerning the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Narcotics Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) and Narcotics Precursors for 2020-2024, including: (1) Empowerment of KIPAN by both the central and regional governments; (2) Synergy of KIPAN training

and empowerment with existing programs; and (3) Empowerment of KIPAN as a P4GN Agent of Chandera; These difficulties occurred in several anti-drug youth cadre training, as well as the findings of interviews conducted by the research team with various specialists at both the central and regional levels, as well as numerous community institutions.

C. Empowerment of KIPAN by Intern Ministries/Agencies and Local Governments

The implementation of this policy is needed on the assumption that the Empowerment of Cadres by the relevant Ministries/Agencies and local governments can be carried out if there is an integrated cadre database and if there is good coordination so that program integration between Ministries/Agencies and local governments can run smoothly. The Regional Government can empower anti-drug youth cadres as part of the implementation of Pemdagri Number 12 of 2019 concerning P4GN Facilities and the need for good coordination, so that the synergy between the Central Government and Regional Governments during program implementation can run smoothly.

According to BNN (2021) [14], P4GN is solely responsible for publicizing the hazards of pharmaceuticals in its implementation. In actuality, however, P4GN must be supported by coordinating partners in the community (external) who help the P4GN program run by providing guidance to youth organizations regarding drug hazard awareness. The conditions that motivate why policies pertaining to KIPAN empowerment by Ministries/Institutions and Local Governments are so crucial are as follows:

✓ The high prevalence of drug abuse among young generation;
✓ Coordination and synergy between related Ministries/Institutions and local government for countermeasures against drug abuse are still not well coordinated;
✓ The anti-drug youth cadre training programs have not been well coordinated between the central Ministries/Agencies and those in the regions;
✓ There is no roadmap for cadres resulting from anti-drug youth cadre training and post-training activities in the community;
✓ The implementation of training programs and activities has not taken into account the maps of drug-abuse-prone areas and drug emergency priority zones.

Using the SAST method, the existing hypotheses are ranked. The ranking results are positioned graphically in the Cartesian quadrant so that the level of possibility and the level of influence of each existing strategic assumption may be easily identified.
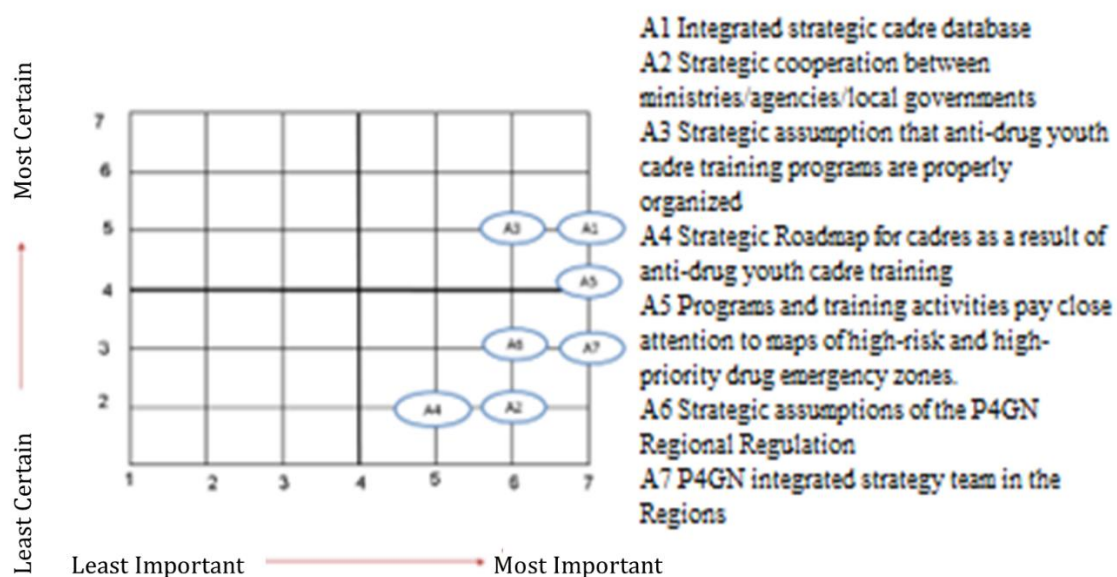

Figure 5. Ranking of KIPAN Empowerment Strategy Assumptions by Intern Ministries/Agencies and Local Governments

The ranking results indicate the position of each strategic assumption's relevance degree and level of assurance. On the basis of the analysis's findings, the following hypotheses can be identified:

a. Variable A1 with the assumption of an integrated strategic cadre database has a value of 7.5 (extremely important-quite certain) for its assumption.
b. Variable A2 with the assumption of strategic cooperation between ministries/agencies/local governments has an assumption value of 6.2 (important-not certain enough).
c. The assumption with a value of 6.5 (important-quite certain) corresponds to variable A3 strategic assumption that anti-drug youth cadre training programs are properly organized.

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d. A variable A4 with the assumption of a strategic Roadmap for cadres as a result of anti-drug youth cadre training has a value of 5.2 (very important-uncertain).

e. Assumption with a value of 7.4 (most significant-quite uncertain) with respect to strategic assumptions Programs and training activities pay close attention to maps of high-risk and high-priority drug emergency zones.

f. Assumptions with a value of 6.30 (Important, Uncertain) that correspond to the strategic assumptions of the P4GN Regional Regulation.

g. Assumption with a score of 7.3 (Most important-uncertain) based on the premise that the P4GN integrated strategy team in the Regions is ineffective.

Fig 5 demonstrates that the KIPAN Empowerment policy by Intern Ministries/Agencies and Local Governments is based on seven assumptions, four of which are in quadrant IV, namely (A2) Coordination between Ministries/Agencies/Regional Governments, (A4) Roadmap cadres resulting from anti-drug youth cadre training, (A6) P4GN regional regulations, and (A7) P4GN integrated team in the regions. All of these assumptions are included in the problematic planning quadrant, whereas assumptions (A1) An integrated cadre database, (A3) Well-coordinated anti-drug youth cadre training programs, and (A5) Training programs and activities pay attention to map areas prone to drug abuse and drug emergency priority areas are included in quadrant I. (certain planning region). If the assumption is in quadrant I, it indicates that the problem is a concern that policymakers must consider while developing a road map for KIPAN empowerment policy by Intern Ministries/Agencies and Local Governments.

The primary concern of policymakers should be an integrated cadre database. Currently, neither the pre-training nor post-training databases for anti-drug youth training cadres have been built in an integrated manner. This is essential for the cadres' impact on the community to be felt, measurable, and sustainable. So that future initiatives will develop and not repeat ineffective efforts to reduce drug misuse and distribution. It is crucial for policymakers to focus on issues connected to well-organized anti-drug youth cadre training programs, especially at the ministry/agency and regional levels, where anti-drug youth cadre training programs are currently not effectively coordinated.

It is crucial to consider this while creating policies, because if all of these cadre training programs are adequately integrated, the training will be substantially more successful and its sustainability will be ensured. Important consideration must also be given to training programs and activities that take into account maps of areas prone to drug addiction and priority areas for drug emergencies. According to Irwan and Mahdang (2022) [15], in order to promote effective cadre training, it is required to observe, in each community, outreach activities conducted by recovery agents, mapping, and outreach services for drug misuse victims.

BNN offers up-to-date drug hazard maps, therefore the accuracy of the data is highly assured. However, the existence of this data has not been properly utilized, particularly for the creation of programs in areas prone to drug misuse, so that the programs are made effective and have a substantial influence on reducing drug abuse and distribution. According to Widjiyati (2019) [16], map visualization has not yet reached the system or prototype level, at which the drug misuse distribution map must be able to describe the types of substances, frequency of use, and rehabilitation status in these regions.

D. Anti-Drug Cadre Training Synergy with Existing Programs

Planning and implementing anti-drug youth cadre training by ministries/agencies, regional governments, and other parties must be coordinated with existing programs in order to successfully reduce the prevalence of drug usage, particularly among the younger generation. Some of these policy assumptions encompass:

a. tasks that are consistent with the P4GN National Strategy strategy within each relevant agency.

b. The anti-drug cadre training program in every ministry/agency and regional government is consistent with the policy of the P4GN National Strategy.

c. The P4GN National Strategy policy implementation in associated agencies is coordinated with BNN and other ministries/institutions.

d. The same perspective shared by all agencies including BNN.

e. b. Officers/employees who manage the P4GN field are granted authority commensurate with their area of expertise.

f. The principal drug abuse prevention players (Ministry of Coordinating PMK, Kemenpora, Other Ministries, Local Government (district/city), National Narcotics Agency, Youth, NGOs/General Society).

g. Integrating measures to prevent the usage of opioids and their precursors.

h. Formation of a regionally integrated P4GN team.

C1 tasks that are consistent with the P4GN National Strategy strategy within each relevant agency.
C2 The anti-drug cadre training program in every ministry/agency and regional government is consistent with the policy of the P4GN National Strategy.
C3 The P4GN National Strategy policy implementation in associated agencies is coordinated with BNN and other ministries/institutions.
C4 The same perspective shared by all agencies including BNN.
C5 Officers/employees who manage the P4GN field are granted authority commensurate with their area of expertise.
C6 The principal drug abuse prevention players (Ministry of Coordinating PMK, Kemenpora, Other Ministries, Local Government (district/city), National Narcotics Agency, Youth, NGOs/General Society).
C7 Integrating measures to prevent the usage of opioids and their precursors.
C8 Formation of a regionally integrated P4GN team.

Figure 6. Ranking of Strategic Assumptions Synergy of Anti-Drug Cadre Training with Existing Programs

The ranking results indicate the position of each strategic assumption's relevance degree and level of assurance. On the basis of the analysis's findings, the following hypotheses can be identified:

a. Assumption with a value of 7.3 (very important important-Not quite sure) is variable C1 with the assumption of the strategic Functions that are in accordance with the contents of the P4GN National Strategy policy in each relevant agency.

b. An assumption with a value of 7.2 (very important-not sure) is variable C2 Anti-drug cadre training program in every Ministry/Institution and Regional Government according to the P4GN National Strategy policy.

c. The assumption with a value of 5.3 (quite important-quite unsure) is the variable C3 with the strategic assumption that the implementation of the P4GN National Strategy policy in the relevant agencies is coordinated with BNN and other ministries/institutions.

d. The assumption with a value of 7.4 (very important-not sure) is variable C4 with the assumption that the strategic view is the same between all agencies and BNN.

e. Assuming a value of 6.5 (important-quite confident), namely variable C5 with the strategic assumption Officers/employees who handle the P4GN field are given authority according to their field of work.

f. Assumption with a value of 7.6 (very important, sure) is variable C6 with the assumption that the main strategic actor is preventing drug abuse (Kemenko PMK, Kemenpora, Other Ministries, Local Government (district/city), BNN, Youth, NGOs/General Society).

g. Assumption with a value of 7.7 (very important, most confident) namely variable C7 with the strategic assumption of integrating action to prevent narcotics abuse and narcotics precursors.

h. Assumptions with a value of 7.5 (very important, pretty sure) are variable C8 with strategic assumptions Formation of an integrated P4GN team in the regions

Fig 6 demonstrates that the Anti-Drug Cadre Training Synergy policy with the existing program contains nine assumptions, three of which are in quadrant IV: the duties and functions that are in accordance with the contents of the P4GN National Strategy policy in each relevant agency (C1), the Cadre training program anti-drugs in each Ministry/Institute and Regional Government in accordance with the P4GN National Strategy policy (C2), and the Impl (C4), Officers/staff in charge of the P4GN field are delegated authority based on their area of expertise (C5), Main actors for preventing drug abuse (Ministry of Coordinating PMK, Kemenpora, Other Ministries, Regional Governments (district /city), National Narcotics Agency, Youth, NGOs/General Society) (C6), Integrating action to prevent narcotics abuse and precursor narcotics assessment (C7), and Formation of an integrated P4 (certain planning region). If the assumption is in quadrant I, the problem is a factor that policymakers must consider when creating and developing a policy road map. Anti-Drug Cadre Training compatibility with existing programs.

Policymakers should prioritize concerns pertaining to the significance of a shared perspective between all agencies and the National Narcotics Agency for the prevention of the risks of narcotics abuse and precursors among children in particular. This is necessary so that each program and activity contributes to accomplishing the same vision and mission, allowing for a considerable reduction in the prevalence of drug misuse and its distribution. Another assumption that policymakers must account for is that officers/employees who manage the P4GN sector are delegated responsibility based on their area of expertise. This is significant

because, based on the competence and expertise possessed by each officer carrying out their duties in the field of P4GN, employees are not burdened with tasks and functions that are outside of their authority and expertise, so that the execution of tasks becomes more efficient.

Moreover, the primary actors for preventing drug abuse (in this case, the Coordinating Ministry for PMK, Kemenpora, Other Ministries, Local Government (district/city), National Narcotics Agency, Youth, and NGOs/General Community) must be the primary focus of policymakers, as they are the driving force behind any planning. In order to achieve synergy between drug cadre training and current programs, it is necessary to develop and implement existing programs. As an institution devoted to implementing the RAN P4GN, Kemenko PMK plays a crucial role in the prevention of drug abuse (Kemenko PMK, 2021) [17].

The next assumption is that policymakers must also pay attention to the integration of activities to prevent drugs abuse and precursors. This is the key to the success of the policy of integrating the training of anti-drug personnel with current initiatives. The strategy for integrating anti-drug cadre training into existing programs is implemented via analysis of needs and interests, compilation of a responsive training budget, transformation of the results of the analysis of needs and interests into terms of reference (TOR), monitoring and evaluation, and measurement of the impact/results of activity implementation.

The subsequent strategic assumption is the establishment of a regionally integrated P4GN team. Policymakers must pay close attention to this since, with this integrated team, coordination between sectors will be relatively simple, allowing any program to be successfully implemented and having a broad and major impact on attaining the intended objectives.

E. Empowerment of KIPAN as P4GN Agent of Change

KIPAN plays a crucial role in preventing and eradicating drug misuse and illicit trafficking (P4GN). Its presence in nearly every location is crucial, especially for socializing and educating young people about the risks of drugs. Multiple good activities clearly demonstrate KIPAN's contribution to protecting the youth, particularly against the perils of drugs. KIPAN is also the key to take advantage of the demographic benefit in 2030, namely the success of today's young development. Members of KIPAN must continue to make efforts to implement P4GN, beginning with regulations by promoting the issuing of regional regulations (Perda) and progressing to enhancing field coordination, especially youth development. As a pioneer in society, KIPAN aims to raise drug-free youth consciousness in order to establish a new generation of drug-free youth. It is also necessary to expand the role of youth groups in cultivating youth leadership and innovation. Increasing the distribution of APBN and APBD budgets for the prevention of drug abuse, the donation of funds independently by youth groups aware of the risks of drugs, and the allocation of funds by the business sector for the prevention of drug misuse.

Using the SAST method, the existing hypotheses are ranked. The ranking results are positioned graphically in the Cartesian quadrant so that the level of possibility and the level of influence of each existing strategic assumption may be easily identified.
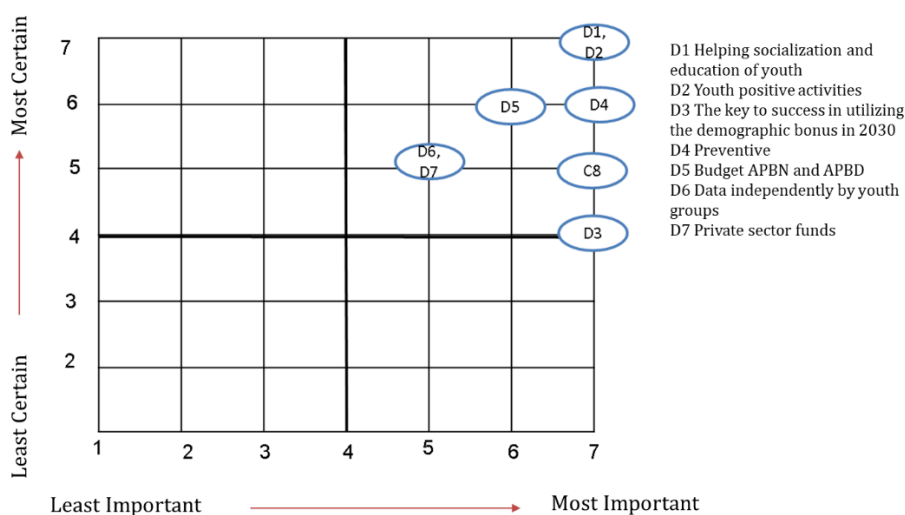

Figure 7. Ranking of KIPAN Empowerment Strategic Assumptions as P4GN Agent of Change

In the KIPAN Empowerment policy as a P4GN Agent of Change, there are seven assumptions, one of which is in quadrant IV, indicating that the key assumption for success in utilizing the demographic bonus in 2030 is in the problematic planning quadrant (problematic planning region). The other six assumptions are (D1) Help socialize and educate youth; (D2) Positive youth activities; (D4) Preventive Actions; and (D5) APBN and APBD (certain planning region). If the assumption is in quadrant I, the problem is a factor that policymakers must consider while developing the KIPAN Empowerment policy road map as a P4GN Agent of Change.

Because the success of youth development is one of the keys to successfully employing the demographic bonus in 2030, it is crucial that policymakers prioritize issues connected to the demographic bonus's success factors. If we are unable to capitalize on

the demographic bonus chances, this will become an issue that we must solve collectively. Economic development sustainability can be determined by youth development.

The fundamental premise for comprehending the demographic bonus is that the composition of the productive age population (15-64 years) is greater than that of the non-productive age population (below 15 and over 65 years) throughout a given time period. Ideally, the public can learn what the demographic bonus is, namely by recognizing their position in the life of the nation and state, and policymakers can comprehend the significance of issuing policies that can support the potentials of these people of productive age. optimal and maximum. The goal is that the strategic importance of the productive age population, especially young people as the nation's "motor," will be recognized. Essentially, there are conditions that must be met in order to take advantage of the demographic bonus opportunities, including the realization of a quality population with the availability of good education, followed by the availability of good health services, a work ethic, and policies that support productive age so that they are efficient.

The ranking results indicate the position of each strategic assumption's relevance degree and level of assurance. On the basis of the analysis's findings, the following hypotheses can be identified:

a. Assumptions with a value of 7.7 (very important-very sure) are variables D1 and D2 with strategic assumptions Helping socialization and education of youth and positive youth activities

b. The assumption with a value of 7.4 (very important-quite unsure) is the D3 variable, with the assumption that strategic youth activities are successful in taking advantage of the demographic bonus in 2030.

c. The assumption with a value of 7.6 (important-sure) is variable D4 with the assumption of strategic preventive action.

d. The assumption with a value of 6.6 (important-sure) is variable D5 assuming the APBN and APBD budget allocations.

e. Assumptions with a score of 5.5 (quite important-quite sure) D6, D7 with strategic assumptions Self-supporting funds by youth groups Private sector funds

F. Implementation of P4GN Policy

Efforts to Avoid, Eradicate, Abuse, and Illegal Narcotics (P4GN) have been made by BNN authorities based on Law no. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics and also including other connected officials such as the Police, TNI, and Customs and Excise, yet abuse and illicit traffic continue to rise each year. This demonstrates that law enforcement officers alone cannot carry out P4GN's mission. In addition to the presence of law enforcement employees who abuse their authority by carrying out "86" or peaceful acts against violators, the existence of unhealthy competition among law enforcement officials is also a factor in P4GN's suboptimal performance. Thus, a clear legislative framework is needed in the regions for this P4GN. Until 2019, only 18 provinces had produced P4GN Regional Regulations, 5 provinces had drafted RADs, and 20 provinces had drafted P4GN Integrated Teams, according to statistics from the Ministry of Home Affairs. Not to mention the district/city-level P4GN, RAD, and P4GN Integrated Team regional laws. Using the SAST method, the existing hypotheses are ranked. The ranking results are positioned graphically in the Cartesian quadrant so that the level of possibility and the level of influence of each existing strategic assumption may be easily identified.
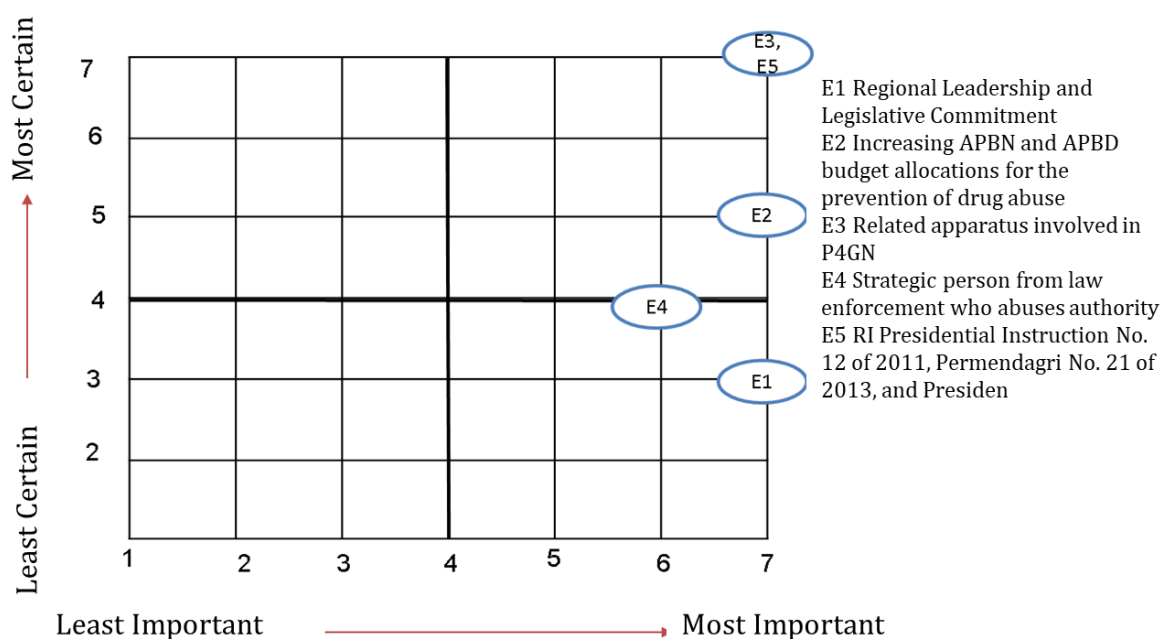

Figure 8. Ranking of Strategic Assumptions for the Implementation of Local Regulations on P4GN

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The ranking results indicate the position of each strategic assumption's relevance degree and level of assurance. Using the SAST technique, the following assumptions can be determined based on the findings of the analysis, and the current assumptions are rated. The ranking results are positioned graphically in the Cartesian quadrant so that the level of possibility and the level of influence of each existing strategic assumption may be easily identified:

a. The assumption with a value of 7.3 (very important-quite unsure) is variable E1 with the strategic assumption of Regional Leadership and Legislative Commitment.

b. The assumption with a value of 7.5 (very important-quite sure) is the E2 variable with the strategic assumption of increasing APBN and APBD budget allocations for the prevention of drug abuse.

c. Assumptions with a value of 7.7 (saint is important-very sure) are variables E3 and E5 with strategic assumptions respectively. Related apparatus involved in P4GN and RI Presidential Instruction No. 12 of 2011, Permendagri No. 21 of 2013, and Presidential Instruction (Inpres) Number 2 of 2020.

d. The assumption with a value of 6.4 (important-not sure) is variable E4 with the assumption of a strategic person from law enforcement who abuses authority.

Fig 8 demonstrates that in the P4GN Regional Regulation implementation policies, there are five regulatory factor assumptions, of which two are in quadrant IV, indicating that the assumption of Regional Leadership and Legislative Commitment (E1) and Persons from law enforcers who abuse authority (E4) are in the problematic planning quadrant (problematic planning region), whereas the assumptions (E2, E3, and E5) are successive: Increasing APBN and APBD budget allocations for the prevention of drug misuse, related apparatus involved in P4GN, and RI Presidential Instruction No. 12 of 2011, Permendagri No. 21 of 2013, and Presidential Instruction (Inpres) No. 2 of 2020 are contained under quadrant I. (certain planning region). If the assumption is in quadrant I, then the problem is a factor that policymakers must take into account while developing and preparing a policy road map for gathering and promoting P4GN Regional Regulations.

G. Strengthening the Capacity of the P4GN Integrated Team in the Regions

According to the study's findings, the P4GN Integrated Team has not yet been constituted in various regions. In the meantime, the P4GN Integrated Team's performance in a number of places has not been excellent. With these conditions, Indonesia is still classified as a drug emergency, which poses a grave threat to the country's future. Therefore, numerous proactive actions from all sectors of the nation are required to prevent this abuse. Using the SAST method, the existing hypotheses are ranked. The ranking results are positioned graphically in the Cartesian quadrant so that the level of possibility and the level of influence of each existing strategic assumption may be easily identified.
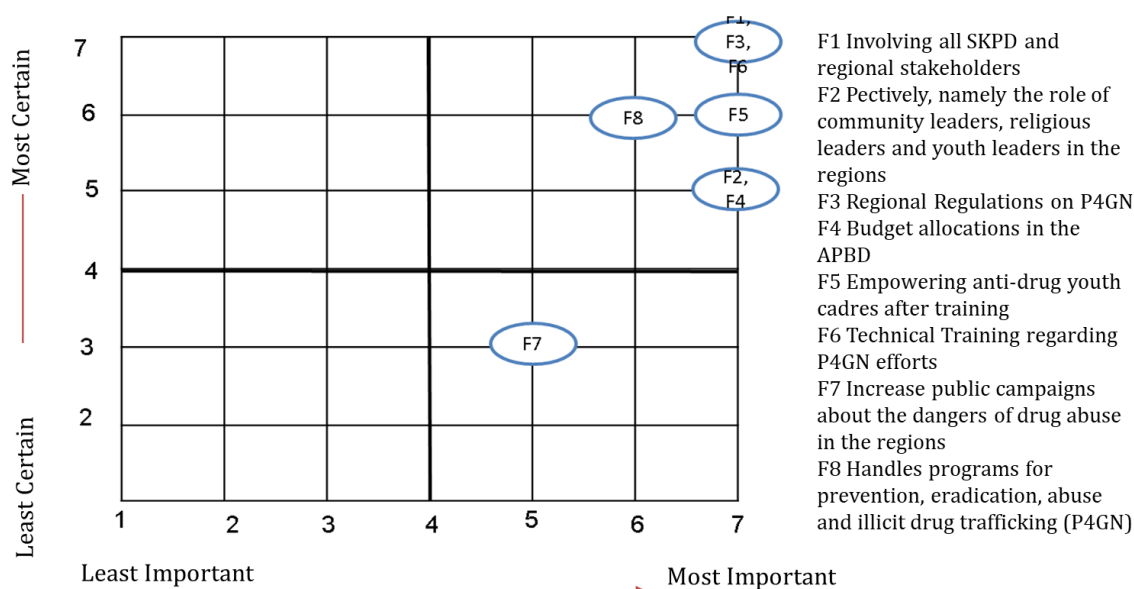

Figure 9. Ranking of Strategic Assumptions for Strengthening the Capacity of the P4GN Integrated Team in the Regions

The ranking results indicate the position of each strategic assumption's relevance degree and level of assurance. On the basis of the analysis's findings, the following hypotheses can be identified:

a. Assumptions with a value of 7.7 (very important-very sure) are variables F1, F3, F7 with strategic assumptions involving all SKPD and regional stakeholders, Regional Regulations on P4GN, and Technical Training regarding P4GN efforts

b. Assumptions with a value of 7.5 (very important-quite sure) are variables F2, F4 with strategic assumptions respectively, namely the role of community leaders, religious leaders and youth leaders in the regions and budget allocations in the APBD.

c. The assumption with a value of 7.6 (very important-sure) is variable F5 with the strategic assumption of empowering anti-drug youth cadres after training.

d. The assumption with a value of 5.3 (quite important-not sure) is the variable F7 with the strategic assumption of the program to increase public campaigns about the dangers of drug abuse in the regions.

e. An assumption with a value of 6.6 (important-sure) is an F8 assumption with an employee strategic assumption that specifically handles programs for prevention, eradication, abuse and illicit drug trafficking (P4GN).

Fig 9 demonstrates that in the P4GN Integrated Team Capacity Strengthening policy in the Regions, there are 8 regulatory factor assumptions, one of which is in quadrant IV, indicating that the assumptions of the Program to increase public campaigns about the dangers of drug abuse in the regions (F7), are categorized into the problematic planning quadrant (problematic planning region), while the assumptions (F1, F2, F3, F4, F5, F6, and F8 sequentially: I are not in the problematic planning).

CONCLUSIONS

The frequency of substance misuse in Indonesia, especially among young people remains high. At both the central and regional levels, the numerous attempts to combat the dangers of drug usage have not been adequately coordinated among the various players involved.

In the context of policies to prevent the dangers of drug abuse among youth, there are five (5) major issues: (1) KIPAN empowerment by internal ministries/agencies and local governments; (2) Synergy of Anti-Drug Cadre Training with Existing Programs; (3) Empowerment of KIPAN as a P4GN Change Agent; (4) Implementation of Regional Regulations (Perda) related to P4GN in the regions; and (5) Strengthening the Capacity of the P4GN.

It is necessary to coordinate and synergize the implementation of an action plan program that can describe the model and form of anti-drug cadre training beginning with planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating, as well as integrating with other programs at the central and regional levels, and having a clear roadmap regarding anti-drug cadres after training as P4GN agents of change.

RECOMMENDATION

Recommendations that can be formulated based on the results of research analysis, namely:

1. The necessity for cooperation and synergy between the center and the regions in the implementation of drug misuse prevention programs. This is anticipated to impact the long-term viability of anti-drug cadre efforts following training.

2. It is vital to exploit the expansive function of KIPAN to help socialize and educate young about the dangers of drugs by collaborating with existing ministry/institution/local government initiatives, such as P4GN or other programs.

3. It is vital to pay close attention to maps depicting drug-abuse-prone areas so that the applied legislation can increase collaboration in the field, particularly youth development.

4. Efforts at prevention must be followed by the coordination of anti-drug activists as P4GN agents in order for them to communicate anti-drug messages.

5. It is important to carry out policy implementation, supervision, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting pertaining to the prevention of drug misuse. This is intended to raise everyone's consciousness (awareness).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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