

Strengthening the Innovation of Tulang Bawang Bersinar (Drug-Free) Through Socialization and Multistakeholder Collaboration

ABSTRACT

The drug problem in Tulang Bawang Regency is increasing every year, with the number of areas (villages) classified as dangerous for drugs and on high alert. Our team has carried out PKM and is aimed at: 1) socializing the dangers of drugs, their impact and the policies of Presidential Instruction Number 2 of 2020 concerning Action Plans for Preventing and Eradicating the Abuse and Illegal Trafficking of Narcotics and Precursors as a basis for innovation; 2) assisting in the formation of institutions in the form of shining village organizations which will be regional government partners in supervising the community against drug abuse practices as well as assisting in the preparation of regional action plans towards Bersinar Regency. The PKM team achieved specific targets: 1) increased understanding; 2) formation community inaction as government partners; 3) preparation of a draft regional work plan. Methods that have been used to achieve the goal: socialization and mentoring methods, partnering with the DPD Granat Lampung Province and the P4GN FKPPi Institute of Lampung Province. Target and location of activity: carried out in Tulang Bawang Regency, multi-stakeholder targets, namely: regional government officials, village government, MSMEs and strategic community groups. The results that have been achieved are increasing the knowledge of multi-stakeholders, including regional government officials, village governments, community groups and MSMEs, as well as being able to innovate in handling and eradicating drug abuse in village and regional communities.

Keyword: Regional Government, Clean from Drugs, Socialization, Mentoring

INTRODUCTION

Drug abuse has spread almost throughout Indonesia, affecting various levels of society from households, neighborhood units (RT and RW), villages/sub-districts, sub-districts, districts/cities, provinces, and even the national level. This is evident from the prevalence rate of drug abuse over the past year (2019), based on a survey conducted by the National Narcotics Board (BNN) in collaboration with the Research Center for Society and Culture (PMB) of LIPI across 34 provinces in Indonesia. The prevalence rate varies, ranging from 0.10%

in East Nusa Tenggara Province to 6.50% in North Sumatra Province (Imron et al., 2020a). This data includes drug users living in both urban and rural areas. The results indicate that no province in Indonesia is free from the threat of drug abuse.

According to the 2019 survey by BNN and PMB-LIPI, the national prevalence rate of drug abuse within the past year reached 1.80% of Indonesia's total population aged 15 to 64 years. This figure translates to approximately 3,419,188 individuals out of 186,616,874 people in that age group who are involved in drug abuse (Imron et al., 2020a). In other words, the ratio of drug abusers in Indonesia is 1:55 meaning one in every 55 Indonesians aged 15 to 64 is a drug abuser.

This high rate of drug abuse has led some provinces to be categorized as drug prone areas, based on the number and frequency of drug-related cases revealed at various levels from the provincial level down to villages/sub-districts. This phenomenon is also reflected in the existence of areas known as “drug villages,” where drug users seem to have the freedom to engage in drug transactions and abuse (BNN and PMB LIPI, 2018). These areas are labeled “drug villages” because users appear to operate freely without restraint.

In Lampung Province, based on data from the National Narcotics Board (BNN), about 2.2 million adolescents across 13 provinces in Indonesia were reported as drug abusers, with an increase of 24-28% in 2019. In Lampung Province alone, out of a total of 31,000 drug users, 30% were recorded as students alongside members of the private sector and government civil servants. This means that around 2,700 students in Lampung are involved in drug abuse.

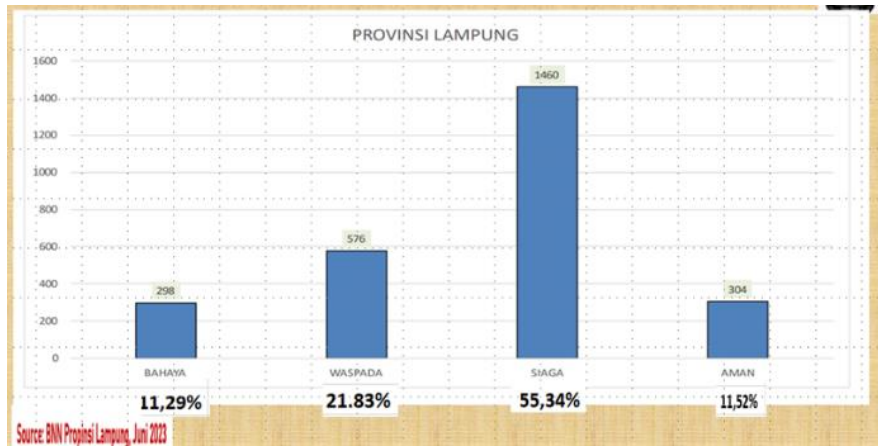


Figure 1. Classification of Hazard and Alert Zones in Lampung Province

The presence of areas deemed vulnerable to drug abuse, including those dubbed “drug villages,” indicates that the issue of drug abuse in Indonesia and even globally remains unresolved. Despite widespread media coverage highlighting the devastating effects of drug abuse, such as health deterioration, increased risk of infectious diseases like HIV and hepatitis C, and premature death (UNODC, 2020), the problem persists as a major challenge. The severe consequences of drug abuse pose a significant threat to the Indonesian nation, especially in terms of human security (Muhamad, 2015), as its impact could destroy future generations.

The problem of drug abuse has now reached an extremely serious and complex level. This is reflected in the high national prevalence rate, increasingly sophisticated smuggling methods, the broad geographical spread, the wide range of affected social strata, and the negative social, economic, and health impacts. Additionally, countermeasures face various operational obstacles and challenges. Therefore, strategic, systematic, and structured efforts are needed one of which is through various innovations initiated by local governments.

The drug problem in Tulang Bawang Regency seems to be continuously escalating, with the number of users increasing year by year. Drug users now come not only from urban areas but also from rural regions. Drug abuse is no longer confined to certain social groups but has permeated all layers of society. It

is even found among low-income families, showing that drug use transcends economic status. Today, nearly all professions have been touched by drug abuse, regardless of the nature of the job, as illustrated in the following two diagrams.

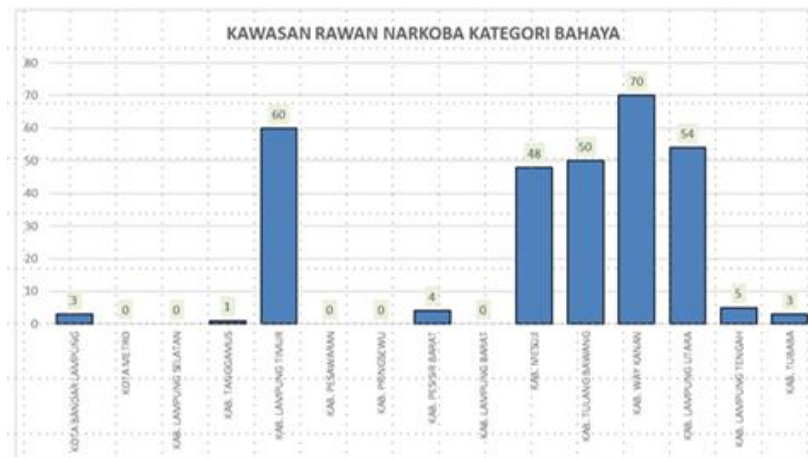


Figure 2. Number of Drug Danger Zones in Tulang Bawang Regency

RESEARCH METHOD

This Community Service Activity (PKM) is carried out through outreach and assistance, involving lecturers from the Master's Program in Public Administration, Postgraduate Program, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, counselors or facilitators from the DPD Granat of Lampung Province, local and village government officials, as well as participation from community groups and MSME actors.

The implementation of the "Tulang Bawang Bersinar" PKM activity adopts two methods: dissemination/outreach and assistance. The dissemination method involves conducting public education on the prevention and eradication of drug abuse, as well as on Presidential Instruction No. 2 of 2020 in Tulang Bawang Regency.

The technology utilized in this PKM activity includes digital tools such as computers and LCD projectors for delivering materials, and cameras for activity documentation. The working procedure adopted supports the implementation of science and technology or the method offered in this activity, which consists of several stages. First, the preparation stage, which includes: a) Drafting the proposal to be submitted to the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lampung; b) Identifying participants, prioritizing local government officials, village officials, and strategic community groups. Second, the implementation stage, consisting of outreach and assistance sessions. Third, the evaluation stage, conducted after the outreach and assistance activities to identify strengths and weaknesses, so that the follow-up program can be executed more effectively. Fourth, the output target of this activity is to foster and increase awareness of the dangers of drug abuse and to encourage the emergence of "Bersinar" (Drug-Free) agents in Tulang Bawang who are committed to integrity and uphold moral values.

The evaluation of the PKM implementation is carried out using two approaches: process evaluation and result evaluation. Process evaluation aims to assess participants' feedback on the course of the activity, covering aspects such as content quality, analysis demonstrations, time allocation, and the media/tools used. This evaluation is conducted through questionnaire responses.

Additionally, this PKM includes pre-tests and post-tests to measure the participants' improvement in understanding. The pre-test is conducted before the PKM activity begins, particularly before the training session, to measure participants' initial knowledge, understanding, and skills prior to receiving materials from the implementation team. The post-test is conducted after the entire training session is completed, to assess the success of the outreach and training in enhancing participants' comprehension and skills. The post-test results also serve as an indicator of the effectiveness of the interventions provided to PKM partners.

To assess the success of the PKM, several performance indicators are used, including: 1) 100% attendance of PKM participants; 2) 60% success rate in

forming institutional structures; 3) 80% of participants successfully formulating local action plans

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Community Service Activity titled “*Strengthening the Innovation of Tulang Bawang Bersinar (Drug-Free) Through Socialization and Multistakeholder Collaboration*” was successfully conducted in a face-to-face format on Thursday, September 5, 2024, from 08:00 to 17:30 WIB. To achieve the predetermined objectives, this activity was structured around relevant materials, delivered through interactive lectures and participatory discussions.

The evaluation process of the activity was carried out using pre-test and post-test assessments. The pre-test was administered prior to the socialization session to determine the participants’ initial level of knowledge and understanding. Meanwhile, the post-test was conducted after all the socialization and mentoring sessions were completed, in order to assess the extent to which participants’ comprehension of the material had improved. The post-test results also served as one of the key indicators to measure the effectiveness of the interventions implemented for the stakeholders involved in this activity.

An overview of the pre-test and post-test results is presented in the following table:

Table 1. Score Distribution and Percentage of Pre-Test and Post-Test Results in the Socialization Session

Distribution	Pre Test	Post Test
0-20	0	0
21-40	7	0
41-60	19	0
61-80	4	12
81-100	0	18

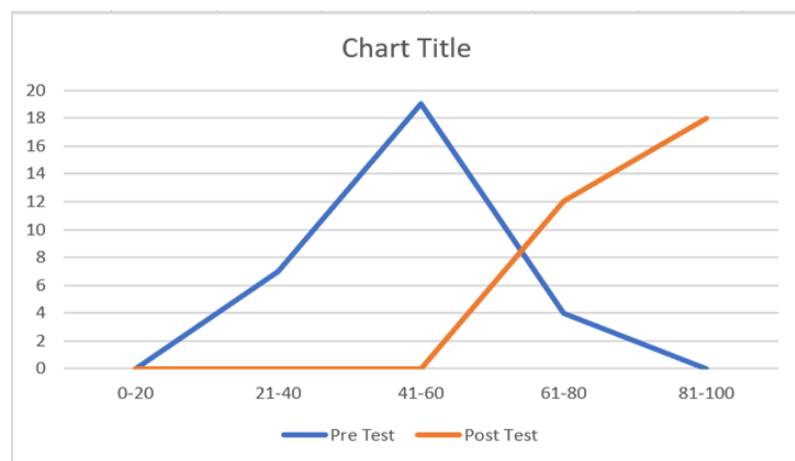


Figure 3. Distribution of Pre-Test and Post-Test Results from the Socialization Participants

Overall, the activity titled *“Strengthening the Innovation of Tulang Bawang Bersinar (Drug-Free) Through Socialization and Multistakeholder Collaboration”* demonstrated positive outcomes, marked by an improvement in participants’ basic knowledge after attending the program. A total of 9 participants showed a score increase in the lowest range (up to 20%), while 10 participants achieved the highest score improvements. A small number of participants approximately 4 individuals already had relatively high pre-test

scores (within the 61–80 range), but still exhibited significant improvement following the post-test.

Based on the analysis conducted by the implementation team, participants who obtained high post-test scores generally possessed strong educational backgrounds, research experience, and a greater number of prior engagements in academic activities. Through this initiative, participants gained foundational understanding regarding drug abuse prevention strategies as well as the establishment of community-based institutional partners at the village level as part of a broader anti-drug effort.

Nevertheless, there remains a need for further mentoring and deeper reinforcement, especially on institutional and strategic aspects. Therefore, follow-up programs and strengthening initiatives led by the Tulang Bawang local government are essential to ensure the sustainability and long-term impact of this effort.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the activity “*Strengthening the Innovation of Tulang Bawang Bersinar (Drug-Free) Through Socialization and Multistakeholder Collaboration*” has produced a positive impact by enhancing the participants’ foundational capacities. However, continued mentoring efforts and targeted reinforcement are still necessary to address this issue comprehensively. Furthermore, the sustainability of this program requires ongoing support through policies and strengthening initiatives from the Tulang Bawang Regional Government.

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