

Drug Abuse Prevention Strategy in the City of Surabaya

Fatiya Nur Aisyah¹, Sri Wibawani¹

¹Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jawa

*Corresponding Author: Fatiya Nur Aisyah



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Abstract

The National Narcotics Agency is a government agency or institution directly appointed by the President to handle drug abuse in Indonesia, including Surabaya City. Drug abuse is a significant social problem in Surabaya City because Surabaya is the second largest business city in Indonesia with a high population density. The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Surabaya City has made various efforts to prevent drug abuse. This research aims to find out the drug prevention strategy carried out by the Surabaya City BNN through 3 indicators, namely primary, secondary and tertiary prevention. This research uses qualitative methods with data collection techniques carried out by observation; document study; and in-depth interviews with informants. Determination of informants was done by purposive technique on key informants, then continued with snowball technique. The data validity checking technique used is data triangulation. The results showed that the Surabaya City BNN strategy has been carried out well in primary prevention and secondary prevention, but in tertiary prevention the Surabaya City BNN still does not have sufficient facilities and infrastructure to carry out inpatient rehabilitation.

Introduction

Narcotics abuse is currently a serious problem experienced by the world community and Indonesian society. According to Indonesian Law number 35 of 2009 Article 1 paragraph (1), narcotics are substances or plants made from a drug that can cause loss of consciousness for anyone who consumes it. Various negative effects can arise from this substance because it contains ingredients from synthetic or semi-synthetic plants that affect brain function including relieving pain but can cause severe dependence. (Irianto et al., 2022). If narcotics are used without appropriate regulation and strict supervision, they can endanger not only the health, but also the lives of the people who use them. Drug abuse is not just a victimless crime, but has become a crime that harms millions of people and results in ongoing disasters for the entire society (Nafisah et al., 2019; Hardaway, 2003; Brochu et al., 2018; Felson & Boba, 2010).

Drug abuse brings many bad things to society, therefore it requires legal regulations governing narcotics specifically. The government through the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), which is a government agency outside the ministry under the control of the president and is responsible for each province, district or city, should show its seriousness in preventing and eradicating narcotics. The existence of BNN representatives in each region provides a greater and strategic opportunity for BNN to increase effectiveness in efforts to prevent drug abuse. The establishment of BNN is based on Presidential Regulation No. 83/2007 on the National Narcotics Agency. BNN is responsible for carrying out government instructions in an effort to prevent and eradicate the illegal distribution of psychotropic substances, precursors, and other addictive substances, except for addictive substances related to tobacco and alcohol. (Setiaawan et al., 2020). This shows that BNN plays a major role as one of the government officials in efforts to prevent and eradicate illicit narcotics in general throughout society.

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The issuance of Law No. 35/2009 authorizes the National Narcotics Agency to carry out prevention and investigation into cases of substance abuse. The presence of the National Narcotics Agency is intended to speed up the process to help victims in cases of dangerous substances. In addition, it is hoped that this regulation can provide appropriate sanctions to achieve mutual justice. Starting from sanctions against sellers and users. The rampant spread of this drug cannot be stopped by just one or two individuals, but requires the involvement of all levels of society, in order to enforce existing regulations in order to have authority in the law itself. (Setiaawan et al., 2020). Law No. 35/2009 is very appropriate to be issued to further streamline the prevention and eradication of illicit drug trafficking in order to ensnare people who are still abusing drugs today. The BNN function must receive public encouragement so that the legal process can be carried out in drug abuse (Pertasari et al., 2023; Nashuha, 2024).

Legislation exists where the law operates as a mechanism in social control, which forces all members of society to comply with the applicable rules. Laws governing narcotics are laws that must be respected, because they are formed through cooperation between representatives of the people and the government. Many regulations have been enacted regarding the regulation of prohibited substances, but have not been able to solve the problems that damage the future of today's younger generation. This shows that there is an agreement between the community and the government regarding narcotics regulations, which must be obeyed by all parties. The goal is that the law can be applied smoothly in accordance with the expected goals (Dewi et al., 2021).

The growth and advancement in science and technology has made the distribution or circulation of narcotics easier, even reaching remote areas throughout Indonesia. Illicit drug trafficking is influenced by various factors, including geographical, economic, family and community factors. Indonesia initially served as a transit country in the drug trade, but has now become one of the areas of operation for international drug networks (Hariyanto, 2018). Most cases of abuse occur among early adopter groups, especially among workers.

The reasons behind drug use include heavy workload, economic situation, and social pressure from the work environment, which are driving factors for drug abuse among workers. The prevailing process of social change in Indonesia also reflects the development of cities, which now have more complex roles than just administrative and commercial functions, but have also developed as centers of social interaction that influence the values, norms, and behaviors of local communities (Hariyanto, 2018). This is evidenced by the number of drug cases in Indonesia which increased from 2020-2021. Based on data from the National Narcotics Agency, the prevalence of drug users in Indonesia in 2021 was 3.66 million people, up 1.95% from 2020 there were 3.41 million people.

Table 1. Number of drug cases in Indonesia

Year	Number of Cases	Number of Users
2020	833	3.41 million people

2021	763	3.66 million people
2022	851	4.8 million people

Source: BNN, 2022

Based on the data above, the development of drug abuse has increased so that the government is trying to overcome this problem according to Presidential Instruction Number 2 of 2020 concerning the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors for 2020-2024.

In order to implement this regulation, the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) designed a strategic plan to address the drug problem, which is described in a Regulation of the Head of the Narcotics Agency Number 6 of 2020 concerning the Strategic Plan of the National Narcotics Agency for 2020-2024. The hope regarding the ratification of the regulation is that it will become a tool to increase the operational effectiveness of the BNN in dealing with the problem of drug abuse, which is a national level problem. BNN in implementing the policy is divided into 4 (four) fields, namely the prevention field, the community empowerment field, the rehabilitation field, and the eradication field. Although drug prevention efforts have been included in the policy, in practice it has not succeeded in reducing drug use. This is shown in the table below:

Table 2. Highest Total COVID-19 Cases by Province in Indonesia

No.	Province	Total Case
1	East Java	7.060
2	North Sumatra	4.883
3	DKI Jakarta	3.619
4	West Java	2.247
5	South Sulawesi	2.132
6	Central Java	1.982
7	Riau	1.910
8	South Sumatra	1.868
9	South Kalimantan	1.813
10	Lampung	1.533

Source: BNN,2022

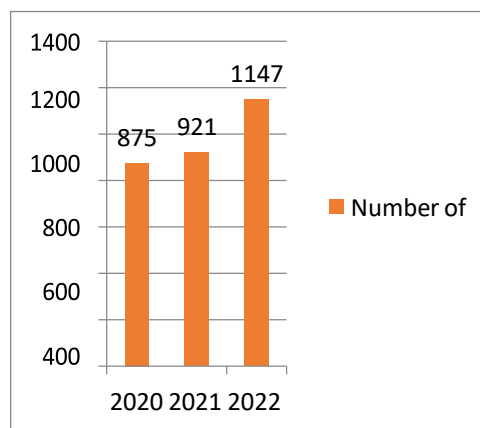
Based on the table above, East Java is the province with the highest number of drug use cases in 2022, this may be due to the high unemployment rate and economic inequality which can be factors that influence the increase in drug cases. Areas with unstable social and economic conditions tend to be vulnerable to drug abuse and the performance of law enforcement officials in prosecuting and preventing drug trafficking can also affect the number of drug cases. Based on the prevalence rate of drug abuse in East Java in 2019, 2.50% or 11,038,953 East Java residents have used drugs. While 1.30% or around 554,108 East Java residents used drugs in the past year, with the age of the first time using drugs around 17-19 years and most drug users aged 35-44 years (BNN, 2019). This shows that drug abuse in East Java has a high number of users and is supported by the following data:

Table 3. Number of Drug Abuse in Prov. East Java

Year	Number of Cases	Number of Suspects
2019	4.674	5.701
2020	6.193	7.661
2021	6.193	2.346
2022	7.060	2.346

Source: BNN, 2022

Based on the data above, it is explained that drug abuse in East Java has increased from 2019 to 2022. Covering several regions in East Java have the highest prevalence, namely Surabaya, Sidoarjo, and Madura. Surabaya Mayor Regulation No. 65/2014 on the Action Plan for the Implementation of Regional Policies and Strategies for the Prevention, Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking 2014-2015 has a role in taking action to eliminate drug cases in Surabaya City. The instruction contains "Eradication is expected to increase supervision and monitoring of the movement of people or groups of perpetrators of drug abuse and illicit trafficking through the preparation of vulnerability maps and drug trafficking flows and conduct random inspection and monitoring operations. This is done by prosecuting the perpetrators of drug abuse and trafficking with intelligence and authority". The purpose of this policy is to realize the effort to "Free and clean the community environment and all Surabaya residents to avoid and recover from drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking".



Graph 1. Number of Drug Cases in Surabaya, 2022

Surabaya City experienced an increase in drug abuse cases where in 2020 there were 875 cases, while in 2021 there were 921 cases until 2022 there were 1147 cases (BNN, 2022). The increase in drug abuse cases found in Surabaya occurred because the city is a stopover for travel across Sumatra, Java and Bali, which is also a distribution area for land, sea and air transportation. As a result, drug smuggling into Surabaya via sea and land routes is common. (Adellia et al., 2023).

In the implementation of the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) policy carried out by the Surabaya City National Narcotics Board has the responsibility to take several actions, including conveying information and coordinating with the community about the dangers of drugs, empowering the community regarding the dangers of drugs in various aspects of life such as family, education, work, and the surrounding environment by conducting socialization, providing handling and treatment to drug users, and taking eradication actions through investigation and investigation. Unfortunately, the process of socialization and coordination of BNN to the community is still not optimal, one of which is in the school environment. This is supported by the following news report:

"...This is also one of the indicators that an area is categorized as dangerous for drugs. "The development of drug cases in Surabaya since 2020 is worrying. Because we also found that an 8-year-old child had consumed methamphetamine. We found that in 2020." (<https://www.ngopibareng.id/read/miris-bnnk-surabaya-temukan-anak-umur-8-tahun-pakai-sabu>. Accessed on October 27, 2023)

Based on the background and problems found by the author, the author is interested in describing in depth the form of strategies carried out by the Surabaya City National Narcotics Agency in preventing drug abuse in Surabaya City using the the one pillar drug strategy from Donald MacPherson (2001) quoted in Shena Taha (2019) which explains prevention in tackling drug abuse, namely primary prevention, secondary prevention, tertiary prevention. Prevention consists of three main approaches: primary prevention, which seeks to prevent overall drug use or delay the onset of drug use; secondary prevention interventions aimed at the early stages of drug abuse before serious problems develop; and tertiary prevention interventions, which focus on preventing serious adverse effects on individuals with drug addiction. Therefore, the author decided to raise the research title, namely " Drug Abuse Prevention Strategy in the City of Surabaya.

Methods

In this study, researchers used a qualitative research method with a case study approach that was written descriptively as an in-depth data collection process to find out. According to Bogdan and Taylor (1982) in Abdussamad (2021) describe that qualitative research is a research method that produces data in the form of descriptive words, both in written and oral form, relating to individuals and behaviors that can be observed comprehensively. In this case, this research prioritizes the process and meaning from the subject's point of view which will be displayed in reference to the results of observations, interviews and documentation by clearly explaining back and then published about the Prevention Strategy of the Surabaya City National Narcotics Agency in Preventing Drug Abuse in this study the data obtained using two data sources. Primary data or data obtained directly by interviewing sources. Sources are determined based on snowball sampling which is an approach to recognizing, selecting and sampling in a network or chain of relationships.

The data analysis technique used in this research is the interactive model from Miles et al., (2014) in Abdussamad, (2021) which includes:

Data Collection Data collection is part of the research stage that involves finding data and information relevant to the problem being investigated in the research. This data can be obtained through various methods, including interviews, observation, document collection, literature study and so on.

Data condensation is a step in research that involves sorting, emphasizing, simplifying, extracting the core and/or transforming the data and information that has been collected during the data collection process. Through this data condensation process, writing summaries, coding, theme development and the like will be produced.

Data Display (Data Presentation) Data presentation is a stage in research that includes managing, organizing and compressing data to make it possible to make conclusions and take action. Data can be presented in various forms such as text, images, graphs, tables and so on.

Conclusions Drawing and Verifying is the final stage in data processing, where data that has been collected, filtered, processed and summarized is used to create answers or conclusions.

Data validity is also done as part of effort to prove that the research that has been conducted is a scientific research that aims to test the truth of the data that has been collected. Therefore, this research uses triangulation in testing the accuracy of data refers to the method of method of checking data by comparing the results obtained from several different sources, methods, or researchers. different sources, methods, or researchers. Researchers use the technique triangulation method, which involves checking data with different techniques techniques but

coming from the same source. For example, information obtained through interviews will be verified through observation and documentation.

Results and Discussion

Based on research findings from interviews and supporting data related to the research focus, it is necessary to carry out a process of rechecking before drawing final conclusions. In this sub chapter the author will describe the research results and field findings, the author as a researcher will analyze the data according to the plan or research on the strategies owned by the National Narcotics Agency in preventing drug abuse in Surabaya City.

The success of a program depends on the strategy used to achieve it. Pasolong in (Muzagi et al., 2020) believes that strategy is a well-planned effort, carried out efficiently and effectively, and relies on structured tactics to guide the organization in achieving the set goals. This research is in accordance with the problem formulation and research objectives previously described, which are related to knowing the National Narcotics Agency's Strategy in Preventing Drug Abuse in Surabaya City. Based on the theory of Donald MacPherson, prevention includes education about the dangers of drug use and building awareness about why people abuse drugs and what can cause them to do to avoid addiction. This strategy supports coordinated, evidence-based programs targeted at specific populations and age groups that focus on the causes and nature of addiction and prevention (Taha, 2019). To do this we must secure committed action and financial support from all levels of government, we must secure the support and cooperation of stakeholders, and we must cultivate broad support from the community.

Primary Prevention

Primary prevention, which seeks to prevent drug use entirely or delay the onset of drug use (Taha, 2019). Primary prevention is aimed at children and young people who have never abused drugs in order to help educate them on the harmful health effects of abuse. Prevention programs are not simply a response to drug use.

Based on Presidential Instruction No. 2 of 2020, regarding the national action plan for P4GN and narcotics precursors for 2020-2024, the government's efforts to strengthen the prevention, eradication of abuse and illicit drug trafficking. Through this Presidential Instruction, it instructs about coordinating activity planning and budgeting for the implementation of the 2020-2024 P4GN national action plan and conducting supervision and evaluation related to the prevention, eradication of abuse and illicit drug trafficking.

In this case, based on the results of interviews and supporting data in the field collected by the author, it can be seen that the Surabaya City National Narcotics Agency as a non-ministerial government agency responsible for providing strategies as an initial step for primary prevention that has never abused drugs is carried out through counseling activities by carrying out information communication and education through face-to-face and non-face socialization activities on the dangers of drug abuse so that self-prevention can be carried out. The face-to-face counseling strategy carried out by the Surabaya City BNN annually holds a program of shining or clean drug village activities. Kelurahan Shining is a program run by the Surabaya City National Narcotics Agency to prevent and overcome drug abuse at the village level. In 2024, the Surabaya City BNN chose Wonorejo Village, Rungkut Subdistrict, and Karah Village, Jambangan Subdistrict, to make one of the areas of danger status as a pilot to reduce the number of abusers in the area capable of becoming a safe category area by involving the community as the front guard.

Furthermore, based on the results of interviews with informants in the field, BNN Surabaya City also conducts socialization strategies in various locations including schools in several Surabaya Cities through requests or socialization conducted by BNN Surabaya itself directly. BNN Surabaya City routinely conducts socialization to schools every week because the activity comes from the community or comes from a second party invitation.

BNN Surabaya City is only a facilitator or only a resource person from the community, campus, government or private agencies to conduct socialization to students. BNN Surabaya City in this case conducts socialization in the form of counseling, lighting and education in a two-way manner that provides a form of publication to the public directly in an interactive dialogue so that the community is able to know more and can conduct questions and answers related to the dangers of drugs and education related to early prevention of drugs related to the material that has been delivered to the community, especially in the educational environment through schools in Surabaya. In addition, BNN Surabaya City has an innovation as a drug prevention activity in the student environment by making anti-drug student ambassador activities. The extension strategy carried out by BNN Kota Surabaya through the Anti-Drug Student Ambassador is a program run by BNN Kota Surabaya to prevent drug abuse which targets high school students because high school students are currently the most active users of social media, we want the activity to provide socialization with the social media they are currently using.

BNN Surabaya City with government/private agencies and involving community activists in combating the dangers of drugs. Anti-drug activists are expected to become agents of change in mobilizing community participation in preventing drug abuse. They will be an extension of BNN in mobilizing community participation in preventing drug abuse.

In the context of drug primary prevention strategy is an effort to disseminate relevant and accurate information about the dangers of drug abuse to a wider audience to all elements of society on a regular basis. Various ways are carried out by BNN Surabaya City both face-to-face through socialization activities about the dangers of drug abuse to influence the community directly to know the dangers of drugs. In this case it can be concluded that in conducting face-to-face socialization of drug abuse in the school environment, BNN Surabaya City has done well because it has a definite target and socialization is carried out routinely every week. This is because BNN Kota Surabaya realizes that the rapid development of the times with wide access to openness causes drug abuse information to reach school children through teenage relationships so that socialization in the school environment is the primary stage in preventing drug use as early as possible. This is in accordance with according to Idi in Ismail (2019) socialization shows all the factors and processes that make every human being in harmony in his life in the midst of others, so socialization is an important thing that must be done. This is in accordance with (Syahputra et al., 2023) which explains that adolescents have a crucial role in strengthening the identity of the Indonesian nation. The era of advanced technology makes access to various things, especially for children and adolescents, easier, including access to things that violate the law such as narcotics, which are easier to find over time.

Furthermore, the next activity program strategy is IEC dissemination, namely information communication with non-face-to-face or by utilizing through print media, internet media and also information and education communication. Based on informant information, BNN Surabaya City is also active in conducting socialization through digital platforms such as the use of Facebook, Instagram and Twitter.

Secondary Prevention

Secondary prevention according to Donald McPherson is a preventive intervention aimed at the early stages of drug abuse before serious problems develop. Based on the duties and functions of the National BNN, especially the deputy for prevention, secondary prevention is aimed at children or young people who have started trying to use drugs. According to (Paulina G. Padmohoedjo, 2003: 22-23) in (Fadillah Sabri, Nelwitis, Yusrida n.d.) explains secondary prevention, which aims to avoid the influence of the drug abuse environment. Secondary prevention activities emphasize early detection of children who abuse drugs.

In this case, BNN Surabaya City, based on informant information, helps prevent the progression of drug use from recreational use to routine use, and can help reduce the risk of drug-related problems. The strategy carried out by BNN Surabaya City by conducting outpatient care where there are two sources of patients, the first is voluntary because they come or report to BNN Surabaya City and the second is based on law enforcement such as the police and court drug task force. In addition, BNN Surabaya City also conducts urine tests on children if suspected and needed as a form of early detection. After that, BNN Surabaya City will screen the patient using an assist form to find out what types of drugs the patient has used. By conducting interviews, observations, and also in the form of physical and psychological examinations of these clients. This is done to determine what kind of treatment the patient will be given.

After screening, the screening results are then assessed to determine whether intervention is carried out or not. BNN Surabaya City will look at seven domains, namely demographics, medical status, employment, substance use, legal, family or social history and psychiatric status. This is also in accordance with research (Adisti et al., 2021) which explains that assessment is an act of assessing or extracting information with the aim of knowing the resident's condition due to being an addict or drug user, and also an action to find out when or the history of the resident's usage dependence.

The rehabilitation process for early drug users is carried out on an outpatient basis such as providing intense education, monitoring patient progress, periodically for patients and conducting training. BNN Surabaya City in conducting outpatient care for the period of time carried out in outpatient care is 8-12x counseling meetings for 3 months. Counseling conducted by BNN Surabaya City by raising awareness of drug users about the dangers of drug abuse and its negative impact on their health and life.

The role of counseling is important in secondary prevention because the role of a counselor in providing counseling and motivation and high enthusiasm for residents is very influential. This is also explained in accordance with research (Azwar, 2022) which explains the role of counseling is very effective in mental recovery and rebuilding the confidence of former drug users, then researchers want to apply reality counseling in growing the confidence of former drug users.

Tertiary Prevention

Tertiary prevention is prevention that is carried out on people who are already using drugs that are not in the early stages. Tertiary prevention is prevention for harm reduction. In the regulation of Kepmenkes No. 567/MENKES/VII/2006 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Drug Harm Reduction. In this case, BNN Surabaya City has the main task in carrying out tertiary actions in accordance with tertiary prevention aimed at victims of drug addicts or former drug victims.

In the duties and functions of the National BNN, the deputy for prevention explains that tertiary prevention is aimed at heavy drug victims or former drug victims. Sectors of society that can help former drug victims not to use drugs again. In article 1 number 13 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, the definition of an addict is a person who uses or abuses narcotics and is in a state of dependence on narcotics both physically and psychologically.

Tertiary prevention activities are carried out in the form of inpatient rehabilitation services and counseling for the person concerned and his/her family and peer group, the creation of a social environment and social supervision that benefits former victims for a steady recovery, in order to be ready to accept former victims well lest former victims return to abusing drugs (P4GN Guidelines, 2007, p: 73).

The Surabaya City BNN in the prevention of terrorism conducts intensive supervision of drug addicts. Intensive supervision of drug addicts is carried out for several purposes, such as stopping dependence on harmful drugs and helping them to overcome the problems faced. In addition, intensive supervision can also help drug addicts to restore normal life and to overcome the social problems faced. This is in accordance with research (Suhendar et al., 2023) Rehabilitation of drug addicts is also a form of social protection that integrates drug addicts into social order so that they no longer abuse drugs.

Based on the results of informant information, drug addicts are users who have experienced physical and psychological dependence behavior or early addiction. This requires more advanced treatment and a long series of activities because of that in this inpatient rehabilitation it takes 6 months or more months but usually 3-6x meetings are held and carried out for 1-6 months because there are many activities. Therefore, in conducting treatment for drug addicts, it is necessary to do inpatient rehabilitation. However, the Surabaya City BNN field has not facilitated inpatient rehabilitation, the Surabaya City BNN only provides referrals to be handed over to institutions that have pks and hospitals in collaboration with the Surabaya City BNN, namely Menur Mental Hospital, RsAI and for private institutions there are Rumah Kita, Plato Foundation, Orbit Foundation, Lrppn, Asefa, and Merah Putih.

After inpatient rehabilitation of former drug addicts, post-rehabilitation will be carried out. According to (Fitri & Yusran, 2020) post-rehabilitation is a stage of further guidance given to former drug addicts who have undergone medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation, in order to maintain their recovery. Post-rehabilitation is the final stage in the drug user rehabilitation process, which is very important because it allows individuals who have undergone rehabilitation to return to society and participate in positive social activities. In this stage, individuals who have undergone rehabilitation are provided with assistance to restore their balanced lives and avoid dependence. In this case, based on informant information, post-rehabilitation at BNN Surabaya City is carried out for 1-2 months. Post-rehabilitation activities at BNN Surabaya City after rehabilitation are more about developing the potential of users through interests and talents. after the counseling is complete, they continue to come here to carry out post-rehabilitation services in groups so that there is support for fellow users. In addition, post-rehabilitation activities carried out include home visits, group meetings, individual counseling, and group counseling.

Conclusion

Based on the results and discussions that have been described by researchers regarding the Strategy of the National Narcotics Agency in Preventing Drug Abuse in Surabaya City. The primary strategy of early prevention before the problem develops carried out by BNN Surabaya City is through face-to-face counseling, including (1) socialization to schools, (2) drug clean

village programs in Jambangan District, Karah Village and Tambaksari District, Rangkah Village, (3) forming anti-drug activists (volunteers and student ambassadors) in assisting the tasks of BNN Surabaya City. Meanwhile, the non face to face socialization strategy carried out by the Surabaya City BNN is through the installation of billboards and electronic media such as social media Facebook, web, and Instagram.

Secondary prevention strategy carried out by BNN Surabaya City through (1) outpatient rehabilitation through counseling services at the BNN Pratama Clinic Surabaya City for a period of time that is carried out, namely for 8-12 times counseling meetings for a period of 3 months, (2) requests for urine test program activities, (3) shining village programs in Jambangan District, Karah Village, and Tambaksari District, Rangkah Village.

Furthermore, tertiary prevention strategies carried out by BNN Surabaya City by conducting (1) referral for inpatient rehabilitation with institutions or hospitals in Surabaya such as RSJ Menur, RsAl and for private institutions such as Rumah Kita, Plato Foundation, Orbit Foundation, Lrppn, Asefa, and Merah Putih in making referrals to patients with high abuse, (2) post-rehabilitation monitoring.

Based on the results of the research, discussion, and conclusions that have been described above, the researcher provides several constructive suggestions and inputs, as follows: Suggestions on the primary prevention strategy of the Surabaya City BNN can do (1) increase the number of billboards installed in public places in the Surabaya City area with additional content related to drug abuse sanctions, (2) increase the number of anti-drug activist volunteers in various schools, agencies and campuses in Surabaya to conduct socialization, (3) Increase the community to become an anti-drug activist group outside the sub-district of the Bersinar Village program.

Suggestion in secondary prevention, the Surabaya City BNN can add urine tests as a routine activity program in the Surabaya City area to detect narcotics prevention early and develop to increase the effectiveness of outpatient services Suggestions in tertiary prevention, BNN Surabaya City can add training activities to develop interests, talents, and skills as a form of self-development during post-rehabilitation

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