

## **COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE IN ERADICATION OF DRUG ABUSE AND DISTRIBUTION IN BULELENG REGENCY BASED ON TRI HITA KARANA**

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Received : November, 2024

Accepted : December, 2024

Published : December, 2024

### **Abstract**

*This study aims to examine the level of government and community participation in responding to drug abuse practices. Eradication of drug abuse and illicit trafficking (P4GN) in the Singaraja area under the authority of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Buleleng Regency. . The 2024 BNN Survey, that drug trafficking in Bali Province over a period of three years, 2022 there were ±200 cases; 2021 there were ±214 cases and 2023 there were ±142 cases and based on data from the Buleleng Police Narcotics Unit in 2024, in Buleleng Regency the total number of drug cases was ±289 cases in the dealer and user categories, but seen from the number of cases that occurred, it was still relatively high from the handled drug trafficking. An accurate survey of drug trafficking conditions is needed to obtain appropriate reporting handling with internalization of the local wisdom values of Tri Hita Karana. The type of empirical juridical research with a descriptive research nature. Informants were determined purposively, supported by the implementation of Focus Group Discussion, Sangsit Traditional Village and Bubunan Traditional Village and Kalibukbuk Traditional Village became samples of RNT areas in Buleleng Regency with SWOT analysis. Reporting on the management and control of online narcotics circulation data was then integrated using a diagnostic expert system to recommend P4GN. The results of the analysis can facilitate the BNN of Buleleng Regency in planning, checking and programming the condition of narcotics circulation periodically and continuously.*

**Keywords:** P4GN, pentahelix, Reporting Narcotics Trafficking, Tri Hita Karana.

### **Abstrak**

*Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji tingkat partisipasi pemerintah dan masyarakat dalam merespon praktik penyalahgunaan narkotika. Pemberantasan penyalahgunaan dan peredaran gelap narkotika (P4GN) di wilayah Singaraja di bawah wewenang Badan Narkotika Nasional (BNN) Kabupaten Buleleng. . Survei BNN Tahun 2024, bahwa peredaran narkotika di Provinsi Bali rentang waktu tiga tahun, 2022 terjadi ±200 kasus; 2021 terjadi ±214 kasus dan 2023 terjadi ±142 kasus dan berdasarkan data Satres Narkoba Satresnarkoba Polres Buleleng Tahun 2024, di Kabupaten Buleleng total jumlah kasus narkotika ±289 kasus kategori pengedar dan pemakai, namun dilihat dari jumlah kasus yang terjadi masih relatif tinggi dari peredaran narkotika yang tertangani. Diperlukan survei kondisi peredaran narkotika yang akurat untuk memperoleh penanganan pelaporan secara tepat dengan internalisasi nilai kearifan lokal Tri Hita Karana. Jenis penelitian yuridis empiris dengan sifat penelitian deskriptif. Informan ditentukan secara purposive, ditunjang dengan pelaksanaan Focus Group Discussion, Desa Adat Sangsit dan Desa Adat Bubunan dan Desa Adat Kalibukbuk menjadi sampel wilayah RNT di Kabupaten Buleleng dengan analisis SWOT. Pelaporan tentang pengelolaan dan pengendalian data peredaran narkotika secara online kemudian diintegrasikan menggunakan sistem pakar diagnosa untuk merekomendasikan P4GN.*

Hasil analisis dapat memudahkan BNN Kabupaten Buleleng dalam melakukan perencanaan, pengecekan maupun pemrograman kondisi peredaran narkoba secara berkala dan berkelanjutan.

**Kata Kunci:** P4GN, pentahelix, Reporting Narcotics Trafficking, Tri Hita Karana.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The form of collaborative governance reflects the synergy of pentahelix as a collaborative mechanism for compiling reports, helping the community to report drug abuse in their environment easily (Hartanto, 2017). Monitoring results can be monitored through RNT, and make it easier for the community to interact directly with the BNN of Buleleng Regency (Dewi, Adnyani & Hartono, 2021). The circulation of narcotics occurs because so far the community is afraid to report directly related to the confidentiality of their identity which is threatened and the distance factor.

The high number of drug trafficking cases in Bali, based on the 2024 BNN Survey data, within a period of three years, in 2022 there were ±200 cases, in 2023 there were ±214 cases and in 2024 there were ±142 cases. Furthermore, drug abuse in Buleleng Regency in 2018-2023 can be seen in the following table 1.

Table 1. Number of Narcotics Cases in Buleleng Regency

No	Period Years	Drug Dealer Case	Drug User Cases		Total Number of Cases
			Male	Female	
1	2019	10	57	6	63
2	2020	6	27	2	29
3	2021	5	72	1	73
4	2022	1	54	-	54
5	2023	2	34	1	35
6	2024	3	34	3	37
Total					289

Source: Buleleng Police Narcotics Unit, Narcotics Unit, 2024.

As a follow-up to Law Number 35 of 2009 and Law Number 6 of 2014, the Government then issued Presidential Instruction (INPRES) Number 2 of 2020 concerning the National

## 2. METHOD

This type of empirical juridical research, this research was initiated because of the gap between *das sollen* and *das sein*, namely between existing theory and the reality that occurs in the field, so the approach

Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors for 2020-2024. The contents of the policy include various types of activity plans as an effort to prevent drug abuse, one of which is through the Drug-Free Village (Bersinar) program.

Illegal drug trafficking is a serious threat to the younger generation, such as having a negative impact on the future, such as disrupting the quality of life (Aulya, 2022), and the worst can cause death and even have to deal with the police if proven to have violated the law (Navisa et al, 2020). Illegal drug trafficking is a systemic and massive crime so that it can be categorized as an extra ordinary crime (Setiawan, 2017), so it needs to be handled immediately by the authorized agencies (Karnadi, Suiartha & Widiati, 2021).

Indonesia is considered the most prospective market country for drug trafficking for international syndicates operating in developing countries (Pardede, Sahari & Erwinsyahbana, 2023). The opening of transnational drug crime gaps (Ichwani, Rebala & Farida, 2022), commercial purposes also target Bali.

This research was conducted urgently with the aim of: 1) Obtaining fast, precise and accurate data on the reporting conditions of narcotics circulation; 2) Analyzing survey data to obtain the reporting conditions of narcotics circulation and create a handling information map. The specific objective of this study is the integration of P4GN reporting based on the RNT Method based on the Tri Hita Karana pentahelix synergy.

method used in this research is the phenomenological approach and the case approach (Adnyani & Agustini, 2024: 112).

The research method used to answer the problems in this paper is simultaneous between non-doctrinal research and doctrinal research but is resolved using the

doctrinal research method (Adnyani & Purnamawati, 2024: 141). Schematically related to the approach and focus of research on researchs problem, the following will present things that have been and will be done through this research and the final products at each stage, namely: In accordance with the focus of the research. problems and objectives of this activity, the method used is a programmed training method with a group system (Adnyani, Sudiarmaka & Landrawan, 2022: 31).

The subjects in this study include the BNN of Buleleng Regency, IBM, Traditional Villages and Communities in the Sangsit and Bubunan Traditional Villages in Buleleng Regency. Participatory mapping is based on the PAR approach (Chodijah & Khaerani, 2018) related to RNT, which is an approach that collaborates research, education and action simultaneously, where researchers or in this context focus their attention on the process, apart from integrated social and cultural products.

Informants who are determined purposively are one of the non-random sampling techniques where researchers determine sampling by determining special characteristics that are in accordance with the research objectives so that they are expected to answer research problems (Salamor & Ubwarin, 2018). The targets of the NRP are Sangsit Village and Bubunan Village in Buleleng Regency as villages that have the potential for handling narcotics. Urgent to handle the number of cases that occur are still relatively high from the circulation of narcotics handled based on data from the Narcotics Unit of the Buleleng Police Narcotics Unit in 2024, in Buleleng Regency the total number of narcotics cases is ±289 cases in the category of dealers and users. Even the synergy of pentahelix in P4GN is only carried out by ±1/5 of the total number of people in Sangsit Village and Bubunan Village in Buleleng Regency, so that through the research of the basic research scheme of DIPA Undiksha with the recommendation of the Reporting of the Narcotics Distribution Method Based on Tri Hita Karana, Pentahelix Synergy in Eradicating the Abuse of Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics (P4GN) in Buleleng Regency uses a social humanities approach with legal and criminological studies in the development

and strengthening of culture that is oriented towards local wisdom.

The data was analyzed qualitatively (Pahlevi, 2020). The achievement indicators in this study consist of 3 stages, namely: (1) Preparation Stage consisting of indicators a. Narcotics case data in Bali Province and Buleleng Regency; b. Social and cultural analysis of the community in implementing P4GN; and c. RNT initiation in Buleleng Regency. (2) Implementation Stage, consisting of indicators: a. RNT Design; b. Collaborative Role in the RNT Method Based on Tri Hita Karana as pentahelic synergy in P4GN; c. P4GN reporting program. (3) Mentoring, Monitoring, Evaluation and Development Stage.

The analysis of legal materials in this study uses a legal hermeneutic analysis which is described qualitatively and technically. Descriptive analysis focuses on the situation at the time of the research, then processes and analyzes the findings to draw conclusions (Adnyani & Landrawan, 2023: 126).

### **3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

#### **3.1 Data Description**

The problem of drug abuse is no longer only occurring in urban areas, but has also spread to remote villages, and some drug abusers also come from villages. Therefore, strong resilience is needed from the village to overcome this problem, namely through the Shining Village program. In order for the program to run effectively and on target, the involvement of all elements of society is needed, which then forms a collaboration. The implementation of Narcotics Distribution Reporting as a form of collaborative governance of the Shining Village program in Buleleng Regency involves various actors from both the government and non-government sectors. The government actors involved include the National Narcotics Agency of Buleleng Regency, the National Unity and Politics Agency of Buleleng Regency, the Buleleng Regency Health Office, and three villages appointed to implement the Shining Village program, namely Bubunan Village, Sangsit Village, and Kalibukbuk Village. These non-government actors come from the community around the sub-district which are

organizations affected by the Shining Village program. The role of Narcotics Distribution Reporting as a form of collaborative governance of the Shining Village program in Buleleng Regency in 2024 can be seen in the table 2.

Table 2. Collaborative Governance Program Shining Village in Buleleng Regency in 2024

Reporting Narcotics Trafficking wujud Collaborative Governance		Role
	National Narcotics Agency of Buleleng Regency	Key actors, community empowerment, facilitators, policy implementers, monitoring and evaluation
Government	National Unity and Politics Agency of Buleleng Regency	Activity coordinators and facilitators
	Health Office of Buleleng Regency	Policy implementers
	Bubunan Village Sangsit Village Kalibukbuk Village	Policy implementers, facilitators
Society	Community Groups	Communities affected by the Desa Bersinar program

Data source: results of data processing by the research team in 2024.

Based on the table above, the analysis of the discussion of this study was carried out using Emerson's Theory (Emerson, et al., 2012) which views that Narcotics Distribution Reporting as a form of collaborative governance is a public decision-making process that involves all elements of society both at the government level as a public entity, the private sector and civil society with the aim of achieving joint results that are impossible to achieve if implemented by one party or certain parties only. Then Emerson divided the Narcotics Distribution Reporting process as a form of collaborative governance into three sub-discussions, namely collaboration dynamics, collaborative actions, and the impact and adaptation of the collaboration process. The dynamics of Narcotics Distribution Reporting as a form of Collaborative Governance in the Implementation of the Shining Village Program in Buleleng Regency, one of the most important components in the collaboration process is the dynamics of collaboration.

The dynamics of collaboration are the driving force in the collaboration process because in essence in implementing a good collaboration process there must be

collaboration dynamics in it. The main focus of collaboration dynamics is divided into three interaction components, namely as follows:

#### 1. Joint Principles Movement

In the collaboration process, joint principles movement is an activity that is carried out continuously and sustainably with other parties in order to achieve the same goal. The core of this component is the unification of the principles of each actor or element involved in the collaboration process. Therefore, the key to the success of this component is determined by the character of each actor. This character can be seen based on two elements, namely disclosure (discovery) and deliberation (deliberation).

#### a. Disclosure (Discovery)

In the disclosure element, the collaboration process can be revealed if there is a common interest from each element to achieve the same goal. Disclosure of the implementation of the Shining Village program in Buleleng Regency has been going quite well because it has involved various stakeholders starting from the Buleleng Regency BNN, the Buleleng Regency National Unity and Politics Agency, the Buleleng Regency Health Office, three villages implementing the Shining Village program, namely Bubunan Village, Sangsit Village, and Kalibukbuk Village, as well as involving the community sector around the Shining Village area. This is in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (PERMENDAGRI) No. 12 of 2019 concerning Facilitation of Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors which states that there are a number of actors involved in efforts to prevent drug abuse such as the City/Regency Government, Sub-district Head, Village Head, related OPD, Village Head, and community organizations. Although the disclosure process is good, a deficiency is still found, namely the lack of involvement of the private sector in implementing the program. In fact, involving the private sector can support the success of this program because the private sector can do things that cannot be

done by the government or the community.

b. Deliberation

Meanwhile, related to the element of deliberation, it is known that collaboration must have a foundation, namely deliberation. Deliberation is one of the most important elements that supports the success of the movement of joint principles with the aim of providing effective solutions to problems that occur in society. In the implementation of Reporting Narcotics Trafficking, a form of collaborative governance of the Shining Village program to prevent drug abuse problems in Semarang City, deliberation is realized in the form of joint discussions through routine meetings or village deliberation forums attended by each actor such as the Buleleng Regency BNN, the Kesbangpol Agency, the Buleleng Regency Health Office, Sub-districts, Villages, and community organizations.

Although the actions built through joint discussions are routinely carried out by most of the agencies involved, not all villages hold village deliberation forums as happened in Banjar District and Sawan District.

2. Joint Motivation

Joint motivation is a will or drive that is carried out together with the aim of achieving a certain goal. In this case, the joint goal to be achieved is to prevent drug abuse problems. There are four main components in joint motivation, namely, shared trust, shared understanding, internal legitimacy, and commitment.

a. Mutual Trust

In order to support the success of the Shining Village program, it certainly requires mutual trust among all parties involved because the process of implementing the Shining Village program does not only involve one party but involves many parties in it. Trust can develop along with the occurrence of collaboration where each element involved works together, gets to know each other and can prove that they can be responsible, trustworthy and reliable.

The trust that has been built in the implementation of the Shining Village program in Buleleng Regency itself is quite good because each actor involved already

has mutual trust between the actors involved. Efforts to build trust in the implementation of the Shining Village program between the elements involved are by communicating and coordinating between the related parties. In this case, the communication and coordination carried out in the implementation of the Shining Village program have gone quite well because they have been established universally or as a whole with the institutions involved in it. This is proven by the existence of a communication or discussion forum as explained in the previous discussion.

b. Mutual Understanding

Mutual understanding is influenced by the trust that has been formed in collaboration. In the process of Reporting Narcotics Trafficking, the form of collaborative governance, the formation of a mutual understanding between the actors involved.

Although initially there were pros and cons when the actors involved were trying to reach an understanding, deliberation could minimize the occurrence of disagreements between the actors involved. There are several efforts that can be made to achieve this understanding, namely by communicating, coordinating, and respecting each other's duties and functions. These things are important so that the actors involved can increase their role in the collaboration process of the Shining Village program in Buleleng Regency.

c. Internal Legitimacy

Internal legitimacy is an internal recognition of collaboration that shows that in carrying out their duties and functions, the actors involved must be trustworthy and credible to the common interest. In this study, it was found that not all actors involved in the Reporting Narcotics Trafficking, a form of collaborative governance of the Shining Village program in Buleleng Regency, have internal legitimacy. However, the credibility of each agency can be said to be good because overall, this program is implemented based on the Technical Guidelines for the Implementation of the Shining Village Program and the District Decree which determines the Village as

the implementer of the Shining Village program. In addition, the role of the actors involved is good because it is based on the SOPs in each agency.

d. Commitment

The development and affirmation of legitimacy encourages the creation of commitment. Commitment is an important element and is very much needed because it can affect the success or failure of the Narcotics Trafficking Reporting process in the form of collaborative governance. Commitment in running the Shining Village program is carried out through active participation in carrying out each other's internal activities and carrying out their duties in accordance with applicable regulations. In addition, commitment can also be seen based on an optimistic attitude and enthusiasm for collaboration. By continuously socializing the dangers of drugs, it has proven that the actors involved are optimistic about the goals of the Shining Village program, namely to overcome the problem of drug abuse in Buleleng Regency.

3. Capacity to Take Joint Action

The capacity to take joint action in a collaboration is an activity carried out as an effort to increase cooperation between the parties involved considering that the goal of collaboration is to produce the desired outcome together but cannot be achieved if carried out by one actor alone. The capacity to take joint action consists of several important elements, namely procedures and joint agreements, leadership, and knowledge and resources.

a. Procedures and Joint Agreements

The Shining Village Program is an example of a complex and long-term collaboration. Therefore, the implementation of the program collaboration requires a clear and structured legal umbrella considering that the problem of drug abuse cannot be resolved in a short period of time but must be carried out continuously. It is known that the Buleleng Regency Government has not issued formal procedures and agreements that discuss the Shining Village program in detail.

The procedures and joint agreements used in implementing the Shining Village program in Buleleng Regency refer to Presidential Instruction No. 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 and the Buleleng Regency Regional Regulation (Perda) Number 6 of 2023 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors. Based on this legal basis, there are rules for implementing collaboration and the duties of the collaboration actors in it. These regulations are not made entirely by the collaboration actors, but rather there is a derivation from Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics and Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 12 of 2019 concerning Facilitation of Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors.

b. Leadership

In the leadership aspect, four leadership roles have been carried out, namely 1) the leader as the party seeking support, 2) the leader as the initiator of the meeting, 3) the leader as a facilitator and mediator, and 4) the leader as a representative of the perpetrator and overall collaboration.

To gain support from other parties, a leader must be able to initiate meetings with the actors involved, one of which is the holding of the Workshop on Prevention and Eradication, Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors (P4GN & PN). The activity was attended by several important figures in the implementation of the Shining Village program and 20 (twenty) people from the representation of female figures from the Family Welfare Empowerment Movement Team (PKK) of Buleleng Regency and Community-Based Intervention (IBM) of Banjar District, Seririt District and Sawan District. The existence of this activity shows that the leadership has succeeded in initiating meetings and gaining support from several important figures to prevent the rampant problem of drug abuse in Buleleng Regency through the Bersinar Program.

The role of the leadership as a mediator and facilitator is also seen in this activity because at the end of the workshop session an interactive dialogue session or panel discussion was held with the participants of the activity, all participants were able to discuss various efforts to prevent illegal drug abuse in Buleleng Regency including the Desa Bersinar program.

The role of the leadership as a representation of actors and overall collaboration occurs when they are able to position themselves as 'actors' by going directly or providing real examples to their subordinates when they are going to carry out an activity. However, it turns out that the role of the leadership as a representation of actors did not occur in Banjar District, Seririt District and Sawan District considering the minimal active participation of officials in the village environment.

#### c. Knowledge and Resources

The quality of Human Resources (HR) in an institution is highly dependent on the skills, competencies, and knowledge they have. Knowledge must be disseminated properly because if the knowledge is not distributed properly it can cause confusion of information which results in confusion for collaborators in understanding a program. Public knowledge about the Shining Village program itself is also important to educate the public to understand and comprehend the dangers of drug abuse so that they can prevent all forms of drug abuse. In the implementation of Narcotics Distribution Reporting which is one form of collaborative governance of the Shining Village program in Buleleng Regency, the quality of human resources is good because they have knowledge that has been disseminated through joint meetings, training and socialization. In these activities, the actors involved can provide information and exchange opinions. However, regarding the aspect of financial resources, it is said to be inadequate. This is due to the refocusing of the APBD budget in one of the villages, namely Kalibukbuk Village, which can hinder the achievement of collaborative goals in the region.

### 3.2 Discussion

#### **Collaborative Governance Actions through Reporting Narcotics Trafficking in the Implementation of the Shining Village Program in Buleleng Regency**

Collaborative governance is intended to encourage actions that cannot be achieved by any organization acting alone (Huxham, 2003). Collaborative actions are the core of Reporting Narcotics Trafficking, a form of Collaborative Governance as well as a reflection of the dynamics of collaboration.

The actions of Reporting Narcotics Trafficking, a form of collaborative governance in efforts to prevent drug abuse through the Shining Village program carried out by each actor can be said to be running quite well. The actions taken include holding meetings with stakeholders, implementing Communication, Information, and Education (KIE) related to efforts to prevent drug abuse for all elements of society, developing entrepreneurship through capacity building activities (life skills), and implementing the Anti-Drug Family Resilience program.

One form of action to support the success of collaboration is to hold meetings with the actors involved. In the implementation of the Shining Village program, the actors involved routinely hold meetings, both meetings organized by the BNN of Buleleng Regency and joint deliberations in the Shining Village area. This is done to integrate activities as well as conduct program evaluations. The purpose of the evaluation is to obtain an overview of the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of Shining Village in Buleleng Regency. In addition, collaborative actions carried out by the Buleleng Regency Kesbangpol Agency regarding aspects of conducting meetings with stakeholders can be seen from the implementation of the Consultation and Communication Forum for the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors (Forkonkom P4GN & PN) with vertical agencies originating from representatives of the Bali District Attorney's Office, the Buleleng Regency P4GN Integrated Team, mass organizations engaged in the field of narcotics and Mandatory Reporting Recipient Institutions (IPWL) in Buleleng Regency. This activity is

useful for aligning visions and missions with stakeholders in efforts to prevent drug abuse problems through the Shining Village program. IEC actions related to socialization can be carried out face-to-face or by utilizing social media platforms such as Instagram so that the dissemination of information can be quickly received by the community. In addition, by utilizing social media platforms, the reach of the information conveyed is also wider.

In addition to socialization, actions aimed at educating the community in preventing drug abuse can be carried out through capacity building through life skill improvement activities. One of the collaborative actions in the Shining Village program related to this is the implementation of electric welding skills training activities in Banjar District, Sawan District and Seririt District. This skills training functions as a stimulus so that the community, especially the participants of the activity, can develop their independence to then continue what has been trained and can pass on their knowledge to other communities.

Next, actions that can be taken to advance the collaboration process of the Shining Village program are other actions that can be taken to realize a Drug-Free Village (Shining Village) are to implement Communication, Information, and Education (KIE) to prevent drug abuse to all elements of society through socialization activities, counseling, and capacity building through life skill improvement activities. The purpose of implementing these activities is to provide education and information on preventing drug abuse so that it is hoped that the community will have a strong resilience to reject all forms of drug abuse.

IEC actions related to socialization can be carried out face-to-face or by utilizing social media platforms such as Instagram so that the dissemination of information can be quickly received by the community. In addition, by utilizing social media platforms, the reach of the information conveyed is also wider. In addition to socialization, actions aimed at educating the community in preventing drug abuse can be carried out through capacity building through life skill improvement activities.

Next, actions that can be taken to advance the collaboration process of the Shining Village program are by implementing the Anti-Drug Family Resilience program. The activity designed by modifying the Shining Village and Family Resilience programs is a national priority program for 2022. This activity aims to increase resilience.

#### **Impact and Adaptation of Collaborative Governance through Reporting Narcotics Trafficking as a Form in the Implementation of the Shining Village Program in Buleleng Regency**

The outcomes generated from the output of Reporting Narcotics Trafficking as a form of collaborative governance include changes in conditions needed to achieve target goals (intermediate outcomes), as well as the final achievement of these goals (end outcomes). In more detail, the impacts in Reporting Narcotics Trafficking as a form of Collaborative Governance referred to are temporary impacts that arise during the collaboration process. The characteristics of the impact can be expected and unexpected. The expected impacts are referred to as "small wins" or positive results that continue to sustain the enthusiasm of the actors to collaborate. Meanwhile, the unexpected impacts are related to obstacles in the implementation of collaboration (Muqorobin, 2016). These various impacts then produce feedback, which is then adapted by the collaborating actors. The adaptation referred to here is how to respond to feedback from each actor involved in the collaboration. The positive impacts (small wins) that occur include the Shining Village program can empower the government and the community in efforts to prevent drug abuse, creating public awareness regarding drug problems. The existence of this program can also increase public knowledge and participation in participating in activities organized by the actors involved.

Meanwhile, unexpected impacts are related to obstacles when collaborating, namely rejection by the community. The possible consequences when running a program are rejection in the community. This is due to the low level of public knowledge regarding drug problems that can threaten their lives if not prevented early on.



In addition, another unexpected impact when collaborating on the Shining Village program is the minimal budget allocated for the Shining Village program activities.

From the various temporary impacts, both the expected and unexpected impacts produce feedback or responses to be adapted by the collaboration actors. This adaptation can be seen through monitoring and evaluation carried out by the actors involved in the collaboration. The results of the evaluation and monitoring are re-adapted by the actors involved using mutual consensus. All input from the actors involved is received, then it is decided which ones are needed for further discussion to be recommended for further action.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

The implementation of Narcotics Distribution Reporting as a form of collaborative governance in efforts to prevent drug abuse through the Shining Village program has been carried out well. This can be seen through the Narcotics Distribution Reporting process as a form of collaborative governance as follows: First, the dynamics of Narcotics Distribution Reporting as a form of collaborative governance in the implementation of the Shining Village program have been running well because they involve all related actors starting from the Buleleng Regency BNN, the Buleleng Regency National Unity and Politics Agency, the Buleleng Regency Health Office, to the local government which includes Banjar District, Sawan District and Seririt District. All elements involved have procedures and joint agreements that are used as a valid legal basis, namely the Buleleng Regency Regional Regulation (Perda) Number 6 of 2023 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors. In addition, there is also internal legitimacy that functions to regulate agencies in carrying out their duties, namely the Technical Instructions for the Implementation of the Shining Village Program and the Decree issued by the Sub-district for the Village. Most of the elements involved have also played an active role in the implementation of the Shining Village program. This is evidenced by the existence of deliberations carried out through routine

meetings and village deliberation forums. Deliberations can also be used as a means to distribute knowledge to all elements involved. With deliberation and internal legitimacy, a sense of mutual trust and understanding can be formed in each element involved, resulting in a commitment to implementing the Shining Village program. However, there are several things that can still be maximized, namely the formation of procedural arrangements that regulate the Shining Village program in Buleleng Regency in detail. Second, the action of Reporting Narcotics Distribution in the form of collaborative governance in facilitating and advancing the collaboration of the Shining Village program is quite good because the actors involved are able to encourage actions that cannot be achieved by one organization acting alone. Actions taken include holding various meetings aimed at integrating and evaluating the Shining Village program and aligning the vision and mission between the Buleleng Regency BNN and related OPDs in efforts to prevent drug abuse problems through the Shining Village program.

Then implementing Communication, Information, and Education (KIE) related to preventing drug abuse to all elements of society both offline and online, developing entrepreneurship through improving skills (life skills), and implementing the Anti-Drug Family Resilience program.

Third, Reporting on Narcotics Distribution in the form of Collaborative Governance of the Shining Village Program in Karangasem Regency produces expected and unexpected impacts. The expected impacts (small wins) include, Reporting on Narcotics Distribution in the form of Collaborative Governance of the Shining Village program can empower the government and the community in efforts to prevent drug abuse, create public awareness regarding drug problems, increase knowledge and community participation in participating in activities organized by the actors involved. Unexpected impacts are related to obstacles when collaborating, including rejection from the community and minimal budget allocation for Shining Village program activities.

From the various temporary impacts, the collaboration actors then carry out an

adaptation process by analyzing the impacts that occur through joint consensus. All input from the actors involved is received, then it is decided which ones need to be discussed further to recommend further actions.

## 5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thank you to Ganesha University of Education through LPPM Undiksha for providing an opportunity for researchers for the Undiksha DIPA BLU Funding Grant with the research field of Basic Research through the Basic Research Contract for the 2024 Fiscal Year Number: 870/UN48.16/LT/2024. Thank you also to the Editor of the Sutasoma Journal, Faculty of Law, Tabanan State University, who has provided a media for publishing the results of research activities by lecturers and students.

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