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Community Empowerment Model to Prevent Drug Abuse in Riau Province

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Abstrak Pencegahan penyalahgunaan narkoba merupakan bagian dari implementasi P4GN oleh BNNP Riau. Program ini meningkatkan kesadaran masyarakat akan ancaman dan bahaya narkoba serta mendukung keamanan nasional yang memiliki korelasi terhadap peningkatan kesejahteraan masyarakat. P4GN termanifestasi melalui berbagai sub program dan pemberdayaan dengan pendekatan direktif. Realisasi desa bersinar, pelaksanaan pemberdayaan alternatif dan peningkatan lifeskill, dan pemanfaatan media oleh pemerintah daerah dengan asistensi BNNP Riau secara langsung memberikan dampak pada penurunan angka penggunaan narkoba. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif yang berlokasi di Provinsi Riau. Pengumpulan data menggunakan wawancara dan dokumentasi yang kemudian dianalisis hingga ditarik kesimpulan dan sudah diverifikasi. Uji keabsahan data menggunakan triangulasi sumber. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa P4GN yang diimplementasikan melalui peran pemda khususnya BNNP Riau secara kolaboratif dilaksanakan dengan beberapa aktivitas nyata yang terarah dan tersistemasisasi. Berbagai kegiatan serta kampanye anti narkoba dengan pemanfaatan media adalah instrumen BNNP dalam mengubah mindset masyarakat untuk menjauhi narkoba. Program yang dilakukan berjalan dengan intervensi, khususnya pemberdayaan bagi masyarakat sebagi center dari kader IBM. Implementasi P4GN dapat meningkatkan produktivitas yang mengarah pada kesejahteraan dan keadaan negara yang kondusif sehingga membantu pemerintah dalam mempertahankan keamanan nasional.

Abstract Prevention of drug abuse is part of the implementation of P4GN by BNNP Riau. This program increases public awareness of the threats and dangers of drugs and supports national security which is correlated with improving people's welfare. P4GN is manifested through various sub-programs and empowerment with a directive approach. The realization of “desa bersinar”, the implementation of alternative empowerment and improvement of life skills, and the use of media by the local government with the assistance of the BNNP Riau directly have an impact on reducing the number of drug use. This study uses a qualitative approach located in Riau Province. Data collection uses interviews and documentation which are then analyzed to draw conclusions and have been verified. Test the validity of the data using source triangulation. The results of the study indicate that P4GN which is implemented through the role of the regional government, especially BNNP Riau, is collaboratively carried out with several real activities that are directed and systematized. Various anti-drug activities and campaigns using the media are BNNP's instruments in changing people's mindsets to stay away from drugs. The program carried out runs with intervention, especially the community empowerment as the center of IBM cadres. The implementation of P4GN can increase productivity which leads to prosperity and a conducive state condition so as to assist the government in maintaining national security.

Keywords: P4GN; role; empowerment; riau; ibm; national security

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PENDAHULUAN

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world which is bordered by many countries. One of the provinces directly borders neighboring countries is Riau. Riau's geographical conditions have an area of 87,023.66 Km^2 consisting of 10 Regencies and 2 Cities. This province directly borders neighboring countries and is separated by the Malacca Strait (Pemkot, 2021). Under these conditions, Riau has the potential for a security conflict that could disrupt national stability (Rani, 2012). One of the biggest problems in Riau is the high circulation of narcotics that enter from abroad. Besides that, drug prices are relatively high in Indonesia compared to other countries, which encourages high circulation and abuse of drugs in Indonesia. In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 1997 concerning Narcotics, narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, both synthetic and semi-synthetic, which can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to eliminate pain, and can cause dependence. Meanwhile, narcotics are also interpreted as a type of psychotropic which is usually used to treat certain diseases but is misused so that rehabilitation is needed (WHO & UNODC, 2020). The high circulation and abuse of these drugs is influenced by various factors, in this case, the geographical and demographic conditions in Riau (BNN, 2022, pp. 5–7; Muhamad, 2015).

Data from the National Narcotics Board of the Republic of Indonesia (BNN, 2019) in general, the prevalence of drug abuse in Indonesia in 2019 was 1.80 percent or 3.42 million people in the age range 15-64 years who had abused it in the past year. Riau is ranked 4th in terms of the highest drug trafficking in Indonesia under North Sumatra, DKI, East Java, and Southeast Sulawesi. Riau's position is close to the Riau Archipelago which is on the international route for drug networks that enter from Malaysia to western Indonesia. Many syndicates use the 'shortcut or small ports' on the coast of Riau and the Riau Archipelago to import goods and then distribute them to other areas. Therefore, the territory of Indonesia has become an attractive place for dealers to market these drugs. (Nurhadi, 2021).

Under the leadership of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics was passed on October 12, 2009 which aims to ensure the availability of narcotics, of course for the benefit of health services. This law states that narcotics cannot be used by just anyone. Indirectly, the guarantee of the availability of narcotics for the benefit of health services can also be interpreted as providing protection, preventing and saving the nation from drug abuse. Later, this law became one of the foundations in eradicating illicit drug trafficking and providing guarantees for medical and social rehabilitation for drug abusers. With the existence of a legal protection regarding narcotics nationally, it is hoped that each region or region in Indonesia can guarantee the handling of problems of circulation and abuse of narcotics. (Edyono et al., 2017).

In order to further address the drug problem in Indonesia, the government has made efforts through the Pencegahan dan Pemberantasan Penyalahgunaan dan Peredaran Gelap Narkoba (P4GN) program which was launched in 2012. P4GN is a drug problem management program in Indonesia from upstream to downstream. The P4GN program is implemented by BNN together with stakeholders. The involvement of the relevant ministries or agencies in implementation began to be regulated in 2018 with the issuance of Presidential Instruction Number 6 of 2018 concerning the National Action Plan for the Prevention of the Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors for 2018-2019 and amended by Presidential Instruction Number 6 of 2018 regarding Action Plans National

Prevention of Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors 2020-2024.

Maintaining national security does not only depend on the central government, but is also the responsibility of regional governments as administrators of regional government affairs. In accordance with RI Law Number 23 of 2014 Regional Government Article 1 (Paragraph 2) that "Regional Government is the implementation of government affairs by regional governments and regional people's representative councils according to the principle of autonomy and co-administration with the principle of broadest autonomy in the system and principles The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Therefore the regional government is fully responsible for the security of its territory, including in dealing with the problem of drug trafficking and abuse in its territory.

The implementation of P4GN starts from the smallest environment such as the community, youth organizations, OSIS up to the higher levels of government, namely the TNI POLRI, the Attorney General's Office and the Municipal Government. The success of this program depends on the synergy of all components of society in the region (BNN, 2021). When drugs are available in areas with poor social and economic conditions, drug trafficking can be a source of income (Irianto et al., 2020). The majority of those involved in drug production are not among the 'rich', nor do they choose to get involved if there is no potential profit. In fact, most of them did not get rich by engaging in drug production, they remained poor and even became poorer than before. It is not surprising that drug production is largely concentrated in developing countries and is carried out by the poorest and most vulnerable populations. Abusers may experience poor health, increasing health costs and decreasing the income of the population in the area (Handoyo & Atmosukarto, 2017).

Likewise in Riau Province, the effective implementation of P4GN to reduce drug abuse in these vulnerable areas needs to involve programs with a welfare or empowerment perspective that aim to increase economic and social opportunities for the population of the area. The strategy undertaken is aimed at developing human capacity, increasing social protection, improving public health, fostering good governance and economic order, and reducing poverty. The anti-drug curriculum aims to produce changes to the distribution and abuse of drugs in Riau, especially starting from education, with expectation of preventing the loss of the nation future generation’s competence. (Suseno, 2020).

When the conditions of a community in an area are conducive, it will affect the public security system in that area. The public security system must be able to apply the basic concept of security to prevent and deter military and non-military disturbances (Utama, 2020). Drug abuse is included in the condition of non-military security disturbances which is greatly influenced by social factors in society, and is also included in non-traditional disorders which requires appropriate treatment. Therefore, the drug problem is a serious matter that must be handled seriously by the government, in this case the Regional Government of Riau. Regional government elements must also collaborate with other elements such as National Narcotics Board Province of Riau (BNNP Riau), the Police, National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN), and Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI) as well as in other fields such as cooperation with local educational institutions..

Collaboration requires collaboration and the role of each stakeholder. According to Soerjono Soekanto (2002:243), is a dynamic aspect of position (status) so that it binds a person to carry out his rights and obligations according to his position. This is related to someone

carrying out a role. According to Riyadi (2002: 138) role can be interpreted as an orientation and concept of the part played by a party in social opposition (Brigette Lantaeda et al., 2017). With this role, the actor, both an individual and an organization, will behave according to the expectations of the person or environment. Roles are also interpreted as demands that are given structurally (norms, expectations, taboos, responsibilities and others). The division of roles according to Soekanto (2001:242) The role is divided into 3 namely active role, paticipative role, and passive role. (1) active role is the role given by group members because of their position in the group as group activities, such as administrators, officials, and so on. (2) participative role is the role given by group members to their group which makes a very useful contribution to the group itself. (3) passive role is the contribution of passive group members, where group members hold back from giving opportunities to function (Soekanto, 2002, p. 243). Active role in P4GN's efforts to encourage social change processes which require collaboration.

According to Salman (2012), collaboration with development elements that are synergistic over resources, organization, and norms. These three elements are mutually sustainable where there are organizations or actors who carry out their roles by integrating and integrating various resources such as natural, human and financial resources. The roles carried out are based on values or principles related to the level of appreciation and the applicable legal system (Djamaludin, 2017). Collaboration can promote the success of empowerment programs (Winarni et al., 2021). Shardlow (1998:32) see how individuals, groups or communities try to control their own lives. Empowerment helps people to shape the future according to their wishes. Meanwhile, Ife (2006:65) explained that empowerment is able to increase the power of disadvantaged groups (disadvantaged). (Adi, 2013, 2018). The disadvantaged groups in this article are people who are vulnerable to the dangers of drug abuse.

Based on the identification of problems with drug trafficking and abuse in the Riau Province region, the researchers formulated the research questions as follows.

1. How is the empowerment model carried out by BNNP Riau the P4GN efforts in Riau Province?

This paper has the objective of analyzing efforts to implement P4GN, especially in the context of preventing the distribution and abuse of narcotics in Riau Province through a community empowerment model viewed from a welfare perspective. This research has two benefits, namely academic benefits and practical benefits. The academic benefit is that it can be a source of information regarding efforts to implement P4GN in Riau Province. This article is expected to contribute to knowledge, especially regarding the prevention and eradication of the abuse and illicit traffic of narcotics and narcotics precursors in the Riau Province region. While the practical benefit is being able to provide input to related institutions and elements, through the prevention of drug abuse in the context of empowerment which can improve national security. Specifically, this research is expected to be able to provide recommendations to the Regional Government of Riau Province and other regional governments in general to be responsible for maintaining security in their area regarding drug abuse.

METHOD

In the stage of empowerment (Adi, 2013), the method used in implementing the program focuses on preventive actions carried out directly by the BNNP Riau in collaboration with officials who are competent and have access to data and information about drug vulnerability

and regional potential. These officials can be government agencies that work in synergy with the business community, education circles, NGOs, to community leaders who are able to participate in carrying out integrated programs.

The main objective of the P4GN program is to empower through all the activities and potentials that exist at all levels of society so that there is a sense of awareness to be moved to directly oppose and reject acts of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. The P4GN program is not only aimed at preventing the dangers of drug abuse, but also law enforcement activities for drug abuse and rehabilitation activities for victims of drug abuse. Socialization and training conducted by BNNP Riau cannot be separated from the Planning and Management process and the Regional Government's intervention process to achieve the goals of P4GN.

Interventions in empowerment are designed with a system to help individuals and communities achieve satisfactory levels of life and health. This system is a form of manifestation of a welfare organization because it involves access and opportunities for individuals to better understand the process towards empowerment and developing their abilities or potential as widely as possible and improving their welfare according to their needs (Wilensky & Lebeaux, 1965). Empowerment encourages the community to focus on aspects of social functioning so that they are not entangled in acts of drug abuse and illicit trafficking so as to develop community knowledge and various activities for change. This relates to the community's ability to carry out its social functions or a person's capacity to carry out his life tasks in accordance with their social status (Maspaitella & Rahakbauwi, 2014). The factors of poverty and lack of knowledge are one of the reasons people get caught up in drug abuse (BNN, 2022; Irianto et al., 2020). To deal with this problem, BNNP Riau with the local government pays more attention to empowerment accompanied by participatory assistance and conducts about the dangers of drugs.

Table 1. Community Empowerment Model Since 2013

No	Empowerment Model		Activity	Implementation Method
1.	Socialization	1	BNN Mobile Outpost in Narcotics Prone Areas	The socialization was carried out mobile in several drug-prone points
		2	Socialization of P4GN Road To Café P2M Area BNNP Riau	Collaborate with Anti-Drug Volunteers such as Komunitas Kampung Musisi (village community through music) to convey P4GN messages and information from café to café.
		3	Socialization and urine tests for ASN in the campus environment	Counseling and visitation were carried out directly to universities in Riau Province
		4	Instagram Live Program by rehabilitation department, “Menyapa”	Instagram social media-based outreach program so messages can be directly

		5	Original Content of BNNP Riau Public Relations "OSPEK" (Obrolan Seru Penyuluh Kece)	reached to the community, especially the younger generation. In addition, the program focuses on providing educational content and a healthy lifestyle without drugs in collaboration with social media activists and influencers who are popular with the public.
		6	Social Experiment of BNNP Riau	
		7	Anti-Drug Quiz Online by BNNP Riau Public Relations for High School & Vocational High School Students in Riau	The online program uses zoom media that are thematic in nature which are popular and trending.
2.	Training	1	Fish cultivation	The training program is carried out directly by the community through classes with competent trainers. In addition, practical tools are provided directly for the learning process.
		2	Sewing Training	
		3	Mobile & Refrigerator Service Training	
		4	Workshop/Automotive Training	
		5	Handycraft Training	
		6	Screen Printing Training	
		7	Coffee Barista Training	
		8	Wreath Making Training	
		9	Snack Manufacturing Training	
3.	Pilot Project	Desa Bersinar and Community-based Intervention Unit (IBM) Formation		It is carried out through stages of empowerment starting from assistance to direct meetings with the target audience (community) in the area

RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Drug abuse and distribution are recognized by many groups as a dangerous threat to the Indonesian nation, including in Riau Province. The results of a study conducted by the National Narcotics and Research Center for National Narcotics Agency together with the University of Indonesia, Riau, were ranked 9th out of 33 provinces in Indonesia in terms of the prevalence of drug abuse. BNNP Riau data for 2019 shows that drug abuse also has vulnerable areas, which include Meranti, Inhu, Kuansing, Siak, Pelalawan, Inhil, Rohul, Kampar, Pekanbaru, Dumai, Rohil and Bengkalis. Drug abusers are dominated by productive age with a range of 18-59 years.

Table 2. Category of Drug Abusers in Riau Province

No	Category	Age (years)	Percentage
1.	Employee	18-59	65%
2.	Unemployed	15-59	28,5%
3.	Student	15-22	6,5%

Based on the drug abuse data above, it is necessary to make efforts to prevent drug abuse through empowerment. BNNP Riau carries out empowerment efforts in the context of prevention by massively socializing the P4GN program with specific strategic communications in order to achieve the desired goals. This is due to the complexity of the many factors that encourage drug abuse. To achieve this goal, strategic communication must be able to show how operationally it must be carried out tactically, in the sense that the approach is customized to the needs depending on the situation and conditions (Effendy, 1981).

Community service of BNNP Riau can is an provide to add value to the community, both in economic activities, policies, and (social) behavior change. Since the implementation of the empowerment program, there has been a decrease in the prevalence of narcotics abuse in Riau Province in 2011-2019 with a population aged between 10-59 years.

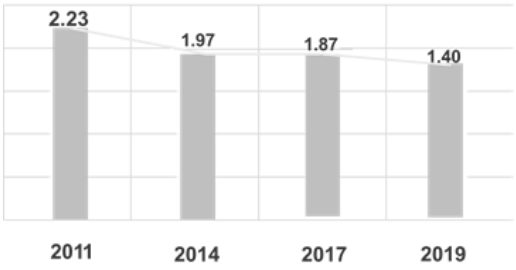

Figure 1. Riau Province Prevalence Rate (%)

Through the explanation of Brigjen Pol. Robinson D.P. Siregar, S.H., S.I.K. as Head of the BNNP Riau, the decrease in prevalence in the 2011-2019 range is the result of an increase in public awareness about the dangers of drug use. Increasing awareness is directly proportional to increasing the level of awareness, especially the younger generation regarding what drugs are, examples and types of drugs, negative impacts and ways to prevent themselves from drugs. The BNNP Riau and the city or district BNN (BNNK) and related local governments have made massive use of electronic media, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic. BNNP and BNNK in Riau Province continue to carry out their duties with online social media via Instagram and zoom accounts.

The method of implementing the program is carried out using approaches in the form of both individual and group approaches so as to minimize the negative impact of rejecting the program by the community. BNNP Riau collaboratively carries out its role in the implementation of P4GN in a soft power manner with integrated interdiction carried out in regional governments within the Riau province such as BNNK, Excise duty, to related agencies. Overall, the form of implementation of P4GN in preventing drug abuse in Riau Province is through soft power, which includes the empowerment model in the form of (1) socialization, (2) training, and (3) implementation of the Desa Bersinar (Desa Bersih Narkoba)

or Drug-free Village as pilot project and the establishment of a community-based Intervention Unit (IBM).

a. Socialization

BNNP Riau conducts counseling on the dangers of drugs directly to the public by providing information and education on the dangers of drugs through the use of various media such as print media (newspapers), electronic media (radio and television), outdoor media (billboards, banners), branding of public facilities (banners, stickers), the formation of volunteers and activists in educational, government and private circles to community groups. Utilization of media is in line with the principle of public service advertisements (PSAs) which are used to convey information, persuade, or educate audiences where the ultimate goal is not to gain economic benefits, but social benefits. The social benefits in question are the emergence of additional knowledge, awareness of attitudes and changes in people's behavior towards the problems advertised (Kurniasari, 2017; Widyatama, 2009, p. 104). This advantage is manifested in the change in the mindset of the people of Riau, which is directly in contact with education that is presented in a sustainable manner.

Figure 2. Socialization (a) Instagram based social media (b) offline with Komunitas Kampung Musisi (c) quiz via zoom with SMA/SMK students

The media directly has an impact on the people of Riau, especially when it is directly related to existing elements of local wisdom. BNNP Riau regularly carries out various counseling in print and online via social media such as Instagram. This has a positive impact on efforts to

overcome drug abuse where the impact and high importance of the succession of government programs concerned with national security deserves to gain local and national media support (Kasali, 1992, p. 202). The media contains various campaigns related to anti-drugs that seek to improve society's system of rejecting drugs. The collaboration of the local government by including the role of the media is a serious way of dealing with the threat and problem of drugs together. This is directly related to the role of the regional government, especially the BNNP Riau, to jointly make the community aware that without their participation in overcoming drug use it will be difficult to do. The position of BNNP Riau in the use of media is a role that carries out its rights and obligations in accordance with its position.

Before entering the year of the Covid-19 pandemic, BNNP Riau massively assisted the community through BNN cars at several drug-prone points such as Kelurahan Kampung Dalam and Pangeran Hidayat Street. In addition, there is a collaboration with Komunitas Kampung Musisi to play from café to other café or a place for young people to hang out. This is because cafes are often used as a gathering place for young people, apart from that every week music events are often held and invite youth. For online socialization, social media such as Instagram, zoom, and YouTube are very helpful in the process of implementing the P4GN program, such as outreach during the Covid-19 pandemic. As of December 28, 2022, BNNP Riau Instagram account with the account @infobnn_prov_riau has 36.5k followers and YouTube with the account name @BNNProvinsiRiau has 1.92K subscribers. This shows that socialization can be done both offline and online. This facility accomodates communication networks and information delivery to the public. The community only needs to take the time and use internet access to participate in program activities from the BNNP Riau.

b. Training

The regional government through the BNN of Riau Province seeks to carry out an activity to prevent narcotics abuse by implementing empowerment and life skill improvement methods. BNNP Riau conducts this program with educational persuasive coaching, namely trying to turn spare time into productive and placing empowerment subjects as participants who have potential and take advantage of activities as an effort to keeping themselves away from drugs. Empowerment and improvement of life skills are sustainable and systematic. This was done by BNNP Riau with good program planning so that the resulting outputs and outcomes can be seen in stages. The educated community as the subject of empowerment masters the object of the given learning. This program is also inseparable from the assistance of the relevant officers from the regional government regarding educators who are in accordance with the needs of program implementation.

(a) (b) (c)

Figure 2. Training model (a) coffee barista (b) snack manufacturing (c) handycraft

The forms of this activity include sewing training; electronic equipment service training such as cell phones and refrigerators; workshop or automotive training; handycraft training; screen printing training; coffee barista training; fish cultivation; wreath making training; and training in making snacks such as chips, dents, jengkol crackers, and so on. Several informants stated that the empowerment carried out seeks to prevent people from abusing drugs by utilizing their potential and spare time so as to increase productivity which supports the economic activities of the Riau people. It is expected that the regional government, especially the BNNP Riau, can change the mindset of the community that productive activities not only increase productivity but also increase welfare and are innovative.

Alternative empowerment and lifeskill training have had an impact on changing the mindset of the community that activities managed centrally by the BNNP Riau can accelerate their potential to build awareness of the dangers of drugs. Various activities in the community empowerment program engaged in the economic sector launched by the BNNP Riau are carried out collaboratively with the role of other agencies such as the synergy of the Riau Provincial Government; corporate social responsibility (CSR) from state-owned enterprises (BUMN) is related to capital assistance such as PTPN V, PT. PNM, PT. Hutama Karya; business product assistance with The Department of Cooperatives, SMEs and Industry (DISDAGKOP) of Riau Province; and a review of the quality of business products from the results of training with The Indonesian Food and Drug Authority (FDA) or BPOM of Riau Province to the Riau Provincial Health Office. Relevant agencies help realize empowerment through formal arrangements so that it can be seen that the training being carried out is not just an incidental activity but as a form of the Regional Government's seriousness to benefit the community. The intervention and collaboration between the BNNP Riau and institutions related to the empowerment carried out is a collaborative implementation of the P4GN program, especially the prevention of drug abuse in Riau Province. Training activities in it are formed with a purpose as collaboration is formed with social processes with group training in which there are certain activities to achieve common goals by helping each other and understanding activities (Abdulsyani, 1994).

c. Desa Bersinar and the Community-based Intervention Unit (IBM) Formation

Desa Bersinar is one of the BNNP Riau programs in overcoming drug use with the involvement of village officials in building an anti-drug culture. The head of the BNNP Riau addressed that this program was effective in implementing P4GN. BNNP Riau assistance in the Drug-free Village program is one of the leading programs in reducing drug abuse rates. The sustainability of the Drug-free Village cannot be separated from the active role of the BNNP Riau which is right on target. Participatory role where BNNP Riau implements this program with the community as the subject of a program. Drug-free Village has been regulated in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 20 of 2018 concerning Village Financial Management where village officials with the assistance of the BNNP Riau develop regulations to support the formation of Drug-free Villages in their area.

(a)

(b)

Figure 3. Desa Bersinar and IBM Formation (a) Formation Assistance (b) The formation is accompanied by the relevant local government

The establishment of a Drug-free Village legally cannot be separated from the formation of Village Community-Based Intervention Cadres (IBM). The task of IBM cadres is social support that helps the rehabilitation process of people who are addicted to drugs. The synergy between the community through CIU and BNNP Riau is a form of collaboration and participation. The implementation of P4GN in government policies is carried out according to the needs of the community. The role and duties of IBM as a supporter of the rehabilitation process are directly a division of tasks within the community. This creates diversity and complexity in maintaining national security where the complexity is collaboration within various organizations (Wanna, 2008:3). In 2022, formed a IBM in Simpang Padang Village (BNNP Riau), Terantang Manuk Village (BNNK Pelalawan), Kel. Sidomulyo (BNNK Pekanbaru), Kel. Kampung Baru (BNNK Dumai), and Seberang Taluk Village (BNNK Kuansing).

KESIMPULAN

Overall, the empowerment model as a form of P4GN implementation in preventing drug abuse in Riau Province in a soft power manner is divided into three including (1) socialization, (2) training and (3) implementation of the Desa Bersinar as pilot project and the establishment of a community-based Intervention Unit (IBM). These three models are supporters of the process of preventing drug abuse which is directly an effort to maintain national security. The presence of various stakeholders such as the local government with the community and the private sector in increasing community empowerment is a key factor for real roles and collaboration to achieve common goals in the implementation of P4GN.

Furthermore, to maintain and increase the success rate of the program, massive education is needed regarding the dangers of drugs such as the application of a formal education curriculum where at the time the research was carried out the curriculum had not been implemented due to bureaucratic constraints. Suggestions, BNNP Riau to have a better coordination with the central government to clarify the boundaries and duties of regional governments regarding the implementation of the formal curriculum in accordance with Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government and Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture Number 79 of 2014 concerning Local Content of the 2013 Curriculum. The dangers of narcotics can coexist with local wisdom values in developing the application of P4GN through local content.

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