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Implementation of Community Policing by The Narcotics Investigation Unit of Polresta Bogor Kota In Drug Abuse Prevention

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Abstract: This study aims to describe the implementation of community policing in drug abuse prevention in Cikaret Village. This study uses a qualitative approach with a case study method. Data were collected through observation, interviews, and document study. The study findings indicate that community policing has been implemented by the Narcotics Investigation Unit through the Drug-Free Village Program. The program generally succeeded in reducing the intensity of drug abuse cases. This was driven by the establishment of partnerships between the police, the community, and stakeholders. The partnership between the police and the community is reflected in the empowerment of the community to become members of Drug-Free Village task force. There are obstacles in the implementation of the program, including the lack of community participation, limited budget to support positive activities, the lack of police approach with the surrounding community, and the low intensity of patrols by the police. Therefore, to streamline community policing, the synergy between the police, community, and stakeholders needs to be strengthened.

Keyword: Community Policing, Drug Abuse Prevention Narcotics Investigation Unit.

INTRODUCTION

Basically, drug have benefits in the field of health services and scientific development. On the other hand, drug have dangers when used outside of medical indications because they can cause dependence and harm themselves and the surrounding community. Drug can damage the human nervous system which results in addiction and can even cause various diseases that lead to death (Murtadho, 2018). In addition, it has a negative impact on a person's psychological and social life, such as the emergence of symptoms of despair due to an irresistible desire to consume drug (Eleanora, 2011). This can ultimately lead to low self-control when under the influence of drug.

Reported by Kompas Media, a survey conducted by the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) showed that in 2022–2023, there were 4.8 million people in Indonesia aged 15–64,

spread in urban areas to remote villages, caught in drug abuse. In response to these problems, Law Number 35 of 2009 is intended as a basis for the procurement of narcotics for the benefit of the health sector and science and regulates the Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Distribution and Precursors of Narcotics (P4GN). In implementing P4GN, BNN coordinates with the head of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) to prevent and eradicate narcotics crimes. According to Article 13 of Law Number 2 of 2002 about Polri, it explains that the main tasks of Polri are to maintain security and public order, enforce the law, provide protection, law enforcement, and health services to the community. Therefore, it can be concluded that the National Police plays an important role in combating drug at all levels of society.

In Indonesia, there are 10 provinces that are prioritized by BNN in drug eradication operations. One of them is West Java, which is one of the provinces with the largest population in Indonesia, totaling 49,405 people. Population density certainly increases the potential for West Java to become a vulnerable area for drug trafficking. Based on data from the National Narcotics Agency of West Java Province (BNNP Jabar), over the past two years the drug trend in West Java has increased. In 2022, there were 51 cases of drug crimes with 58 suspects and in 2023, there were 52 cases of drug crimes with 65 suspects. Bogor City is one of the drug abuse prone areas in West Java. Reported by Radar Bogor, throughout January 2024, Polresta Bogor Kota revealed 34 suspects of drugs abuse. 49.59 grams of methamphetamine, 1.87 kg of marijuana, 15.5 kg of sinte, 5115 items of hard drugs and psychotropic drugs were successfully secured. In response, National Police Headquarters instructed to implement community policing through the establishment of Drug-Free Village. The policy is based on Kabareskrim Telegram Letter Number: ST/1250/VI/RES.4/2021, Dated June 16, 2021, concerning the Establishment of Anti-Drug Resilient Villages. Drug-Free Village was implemented in an area prone to drug abuse in Bogor City as a pilot project, specifically in Cikaret Village, South Bogor on September 25, 2021. Drug trafficking and abuse in Cikaret Village has been going on since the 1990s. Historically, Gang Madrasah RW 01 used to be called a drug village because there were frequent cases of marijuana abuse.



Source: Personal Documentation

Figure 1. Kampung Bebas Narkoba (Drug-Free Village)

The problem of drug abuse, which tends to occur in certain areas, encouraging the police to partner with the community through community policing. Drug-Free Abuse was established during the leadership of the Police Precinct Chief, Police Commissioner Susatyo

Purnomo Condro, which was then continued by the Police Precinct Chief, Police Commissioner Bismo Teguh Prakoso, through the Drug Investigation Unit of the Polresta Bogor Kota. From the police evaluation data, the number of cases that occurred in the cikaret village, as follows:

Table 1. Data on Drug Abuse Cases in Cikaret Village

Years	Total Number of Cases
2019	8
2020	13
2021	18
2022	14
2023	9

Source: Narcotics Investigation Unit (Processed by researchers)

The data above shows that the implementation of community policing has succeeded in reducing the intensity of drug abuse cases since it was implemented in 2021. However, drug abuse still occurs afterwards. Therefore, the problem of narcotics in Cikaret Village cannot be taken lightly because it has been rooted for a long time. Stark (1987) argues that areas that are synonymous with deviance tend to have certain characteristics that influence the behavior of the people within them. The rootedness of drug in Cikaret Village is due to the dense population, but low awareness. In addition, the community tends to be closed to the presence of the police, making it difficult for the police to monitor the area. Previous studies explain that harmonious partnerships and coordination are very important to optimize the implementation of community policing (Margaret, 2020; Pasaribu, 2018). In addition, problem solving, public-service policing, and crime prevention affect the effectiveness of community policing (Alim, 2019; Meliala, 2002). Based on these opinions, to create effective community policing, besides focusing on police and community partnerships, it must also prioritize problem solving and public services in order to prevent drug abuse effectively. Moreover, cooperation with stakeholders also contributes to the sustainability of the program.

Based on the explanation above, the author is interested in studying the implementation of community policing in preventing drug abuse. This study is able to provide an overview of how the Drug-Free Village is implemented. The results of this study can provide benefits for program implementers so that the drug abuse prevention in Cikaret Village runs more effectively.

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach. Qualitative approach according to Sugiyono (2022) aims to examine a natural object that is not manipulated so that the condition of the object does not change when the researcher enters the object, until leaving the object. In qualitative study, the researcher is a key instrument that involves the researcher in intensive and continuous direct experience with participants (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). This research uses a case study method. The type of case study research used is descriptive so the data that has been obtained is then interpreted in descriptive form. Thus, it is able to provide an overview of the extent of community policing implementation in drug abuse prevention in Cikaret Village. The data collection techniques used in this research are observation, interview, and document study. The Author uses observation techniques to make observations by involving themselves directly in activities related to Drug-Free Village in Cikaret Village. The Author participated in patrol activities with Kampung Bebas Narkoba task force.



Source: Personal Documentation

Figure 2. Observation in Patrol Activity

Furthermore, the author conducted interviews, which are question and answer activities between researchers and sources related to the problem being studied so that researchers are free to ask anything related to the research (Sahir, 2022). Thus, the author was able to obtain in-depth information according to the perspectives and experiences of members of the Narcotics Investigation Unit and the community of Cikaret Village. In addition, the author also used document study techniques, including photos, journals, books, laws, internet articles, documents of Narcotics Investigation Unit, documents of Drug-Free Village, and other related documents.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Overview of Cikaret Village Area

Cikaret Village is an area consisting of 12 neighbourhoods, with a population density of 16,622 people. The male population is 8,590 and the female population is 8,032. The more densely populated an area is, the more prone it is to crime and deviance, including drug trafficking and abuse. In the 1990s to 2000s, Gang Madrasah was famous as a drug distribution center occupied by dealers and users, while the other neighbourhoods were only consumers or users. Since the establishment of the Drug-Free Village, the perpetrators of drug trafficking have moved from one neighbourhood to another in carrying out their actions due to the patrol of the area in Cikaret Village. After further investigation, recently the perpetrators of drug trafficking in Cikaret Village turned out not to be Cikaret residents. The perpetrators move from one place to another and have a wide network, making it difficult for the police to detect them. Head of Administration and Clerical Affairs of the Narcotics Investigation Unit, Ipda Miswanto, explained the pattern of drug trafficking that has been most widely used lately in Cikaret Village: “The perpetrators mapped out a system for distributing drug. Transactions between perpetrators and consumers are carried out via online. So, the perpetrator traces the target area first and then sticks the drug in a place that is also known to consumers.”

This pattern happened on August 20, 2023, as reported by DetikNews. The perpetrator with the initials UR (23) was arrested as a result of reports from people who were suspicious because the perpetrator carried a sack to the rice field area. The sack contained 11 kg of marijuana which had been divided into 10 packages, each package containing 1 kg of marijuana. The perpetrator is not a resident of Cikaret Village, but only rents in the area.

Stark (1987) explains that the characteristics of a particular area are related to the roots of a crime. The area adjacent to Pasir Kuda, Pasir Jaya, Mulyaharja, and Kota Batu Village in Bogor Regency, one of the drivers of Cikaret Village, is utilized by dealers. The Head of Kampung Bebas Narkoba argues that: “Cikaret Village is close to several areas and can be said to be a transit point. The city and regency are close by, so dealers are happy to

take advantage of this. In addition, Cikaret Village is densely populated, but the awareness of the people about the dangers of drug is still low.”

Moreover, the author observed that Cikaret Village has many alleys that make it easy for perpetrators to carry out the sticky system. The author observation was also confirmed by a member of a member of the Narcotics Investigation Unit, Bripda Bowo: “Cikaret Village is strategic and there are still many villages. This makes it easier for dealers because it is far from the reach of the police due to the border with the regency. Furthermore, there are many small alleys that are quiet and dark, making it easier for dealers to put drug in pots, fences, walls, electric poles, and so on.”

Based on the complexity of the drug problem and the characteristics of the Cikaret Village area that support it, Polresta Bogor Kota realized that there was a need for collaboration between the police, the community, and stakeholders. Therefore, the Narcotics Investigation Unit implements community policing in drug abuse prevention

Implementation of Community Policing in Drug Abuse Prevention in Cikaret Village

Community policing promotes community participation to prioritize problems in their own neighborhoods and find solutions that can overcome these problems (Trojanowicz & Bucqueroux, 1992). Community policing as a policing philosophy aims to reduce the fear of crime and prioritize crime prevention, by presenting the police in the community so that the police are easily accessible and care about the needs of the community (Goldstein, 1986). Besides partnerships between the police and the community, cooperation is also established with various stakeholders. Community policing has become one of the national police’s grand strategies in dealing with regional problems that require special attention, such as in Cikaret Village. The implementation of community policing through Drug-Free Village involves all elements of society from various circles, ages and groups to jointly commit to fighting drug. The police, community, religious leaders, local businesses, government and non-government agencies work together in drug eradication. Based on information from the Head of Administrative and Clerical Affairs of the Narcotics Investigation Unit, Ipda Miswanto, explained that the purpose of the Drug-Free Village is to create community deterrence to care for themselves and their families so that they do not have to rely on the police. This statement is also in line with the statement of the Head of Operational Development Affairs, Iptu Siska, who explained that the Drug-Free Village aims to involve the community to play a greater role in combating drug. The community must play an active role in the prevention of drug in their environment. This is due to the limitations of the police in handling drug problems so that community participation is needed to protect their own environment.

As explained by Margaret (2020), community policing is a paradigm based on the assumption that a collaborative approach between the police and the community will facilitate informal social control mechanisms to manage risk and prevent crime. Community participation helps the police to detect problems that have the potential to cause security and order disturbances, namely through reports submitted by the community as informants. Therefore, by involving the community, it can make drug abuse prevention more effective and the negative impacts caused can be resolved to its roots. From the results of this study, to understand the implementation of community policing through the Drug-Free Village, the author uses the principles of community policing proposed by Trojanowicz & Bucqueroux (1990). In this theory, there are 10 indicators that influence the implementation of community policing, including:

1. Philosophy and Organizational Strategy

Community policing is a police philosophy and organizational strategy that allows police and communities to work together in creative ways to solve crime, reduce the fear of crime, and improve the quality of life in the community. In police organizations,

leaders have a very important role to instill community policing to their members. The Head of Narcotics Investigation Unit has given the direction of the establishment of a Drug-Free Village to his members. This is as stated by the Head of Administrative and Clerical Affairs of the Narcotics Investigation Unit, Ipda Miswanto, as follows: “Our leader have directed and instilled a mindset since before the Drug-Free Village was officially formed. He encouraged us to foster community awareness in the fight against drugs. So, the community has the initiative to organize positive activities in their own neighborhood.”

By implementing community policing as an organizational philosophy and strategy, the police are able to implement the Drug-Free Village as intended and on target. The success of community policing as a police philosophy and strategy is reflected in the acceptance of the community in the establishment of a Drug-Free Village. Previously, the community was not willing to establish a Drug-Free Village because of the bad image of the area, as conveyed by the Head of Drug-Free Village, Hilmy: “Initially, we refused because we did not want our village to be labeled bad. Over time, with good communication from the Narcotics Investigation Unit regarding the aims and objectives of the Drug-Free Village program, the village was formed.”

Community comfort is the main goal of establishing a Drug-Free Village. The philosophy and organizational strategy instilled in the members succeeded in making the community feel comfortable with the Drug-Free Village, which is through good communication from the police to the community regarding the program objectives. With a sense of comfort, community awareness and concern will increase to partner with the police in the fight against drug.

2. Commitment to Community Empowerment

Community policing demands that the police and the community implement power-sharing in daily practice. Community policing shifts the granting of greater autonomy to the police so that communities have the responsibility of identifying, prioritizing and solving problems as equal partners with the police. Power-sharing between the police and the community in the Drug-Free Village has been implemented through the formation of a task force. A member of Narcotics Investigation Unit, Bripda Bowo, explained that the members of the task force consist of young people who are active as youth organizations in their area. Some of them are former drug users who are empowered to become task force members. Power-sharing makes the police and the community have their own duties and responsibilities so that there is no overlap in daily activities. The task force is responsible for maintaining security and order in its area. The task force is equipped with a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) by the police, including SOP for counseling, SOP for patrols, SOP for securing suspected drug abuse, SOP for securing evidence, and SOP for handling drug addict reporting. The task force conducts preemptive and preventive efforts, while repressive efforts are carried out by the police. Preemptive activities that have been running are area patrols. The task force is facilitated with a vest, flashlight, and handie talkie as an identity. Preventive activities that have been running are socialization about the dangers of narcotics. Preventive activities are carried out by Narcotics Investigation Unit together with a member of the preventive task force, Nuryadin as a former drug user. He was empowered as a speaker who felt the adverse effects of drug on his health. Preemptive and preventive activities are in accordance with the principle of commitment to community empowerment. However, an obstacle in the implementation of each activity is getting the surrounding community to participate. This was conveyed by the Head of the Drug-Free Village, Hilmy: “Our main difficulty in socializing in the community is to bring them in because they are still reluctant. The trust of the community, especially the youth in the Drug-Free Village activities is still very low.”

The complaint shows that there is no trust from the surrounding community, especially the youth, to participate in socialization activities. As a result, the implementation of socialization did not run effectively in reaching the youth of Cikaret Village to avoid drug abuse. Therefore, it is necessary to have a more subtle approach that attracts youth awareness to participate.

3. Decentralized and Personalized Policing

In the implementation of community policing, there must be members of the police who are assigned specifically in the target area to interact face-to-face with the community. As for patrol activities by the police, the police are not allowed to use patrol cars, but must patrol on foot. A member of the Narcotics Investigation Unit, Bripda Bowo, said that there is a police member who actively interacts with the community, which is community policing officer (Bhabinkamtibmas). Bripda Bowo's statement is in line with that of preventive task force member, Nuryadin: "He often monitors the area and coordinates with the task force and security officers. We also know the officer well."

This shows that the communication and coordination between police officer and the task force and regional security officers went well. However, the author noticed that patrols by Polresta Bogor Kota were rarely carried out due to the wide coverage of the area, this was also explained by a member of the Narcotics Investigation Unit, Bripda Bowo: "Patrols by Polresta Bogor Kota use the quick response method or car patrols so that they only cross the area and then return."

Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that the police have not carried out patrols according to the principle. Patrols should not be carried out using car, but on foot. Members of the preemptive task force also complained about interactions and patrols carried out by the police, as follows: "The police should be better able to build chemistry with the community, outside of the task force and security officers. I also hope that patrols will be increased and go into every alley so that we don't feel like we are working alone and support each other."

Based on the data findings, it can be concluded that the decentralized and personalized policing indicators have not been fully implemented. Although communication and coordination between the police with the task force and security officers is going well, communication with the community needs to be improved with a more flexible approach. Furthermore, patrol activities have also not run according to community expectations. By fulfilling this principle, the community can feel the presence of the police.

4. Immediate and Long-Term Proactive Problem Solving

Police in charge of community policing are required to establish continuous communication with the community to jointly solve problems and find solutions. Solutions must be sustainable and able to improve the quality of life of the community. The police and task force work together to identify and find solutions according to the needs of the community in Cikaret Village. The task force is an informant for the police when there is a security and order disturbance in the area, as stated by a member of Narcotics Investigation Unit, Bripda Bowo: "When there is a problem, the task force reports via WhatsApp Group (WAG). We respond and conduct patrols involving the whole to see the crime scene. If there really is a problem, then we take it for investigation."

The community can identify problems. The community is also involved in problem solving with the police so that the solutions formulated are right on target. Furthermore, Bripda Bowo explained the problem-solving process after identification: "We accommodate their aspirations as input and joint evaluation. We urge people to be more vigilant in their neighborhoods and they ask us to increase patrols in the Cikaret Village

area. So, by involving the community in decision-making, the solutions implemented are more targeted.”

The statement was also agreed with the Head of the Drug-Free Village, Hilmy, as follows: “We always provide input and development in problem solving. For example, at the beginning of the program, we expressed that we wanted to focus more on drug prevention. Then, the police suggested conducting community counseling. As time goes by, we also utilize local businesses and other available resources.”

Based on the statement above, it shows that the principle of problem solving has worked well. The community is involved in the problem-solving process. The police have given the right to the community to provide suggestions for the police so that the solutions implemented are in accordance with the needs of the community. With a good response, it can make the community feel that the police care about their problems and needs.

5. Ethics, Legality, Responsibility and Trust

Community policing creates a relationship based on mutual trust and respect between the police and the community. It aims to address apathy and vigilantism. The police are a catalyst for the community to take responsibility for improving the quality of life in their neighborhoods. The police must pay attention to transparency towards the community and police actions must be based on established rules and procedures. The following is a statement from a member of the Narcotics investigation unit, Bripda Bowo: “We are open to the community. For example, when we receive reports from them related to drugs or others, we go together. We also bring the task force or community members who are witnesses to the office as witnesses.”

Police transparency in handling problems can handle apathy and vigilantism by the community. With police responsiveness and openness, it can increase public trust in the police to report an incident in their neighborhood. This can reduce the gap between the police and the community. Bripda Bowo's statement regarding police transparency was also confirmed by a member of the preemptive task force, Hadi: “Now the police are very transparent and cooperative. In the past, it was still taboo to deal with drug issues. The transparency of the police to the community can slowly raise public awareness about the dangers of drug.”

Based on the description above, the principles of ethics, legality, responsibility, and trust are working well. Police transparency has a positive influence on strengthening police and community relations, increasing the effectiveness of law enforcement, and the active role of the community in reporting problems that occur in their neighborhoods.

6. Expanding the Police Mandate

Community policing adds proactive efforts to reactive policing. The goal is for community policing to have a greater impact on the community. This proactive effort can also make people feel that the police are easy to understand, approachable and trustworthy. Community can more easily see their needs, making it easier to solve their problems. In this principle, building relationships with stakeholders is also very important. The police are the link between the community and stakeholders. The proactive effort made by the Narcotics Investigation Unit is engaged in community outreach. This effort is believed to build a harmonious relationship between the police and the community, as stated by a member of Narcotics Investigation Unit, Bripda Bowo: “We engaged in community outreach activities to approach and win the hearts of the community as well as educate them about the dangers of drug. In these activities, we gather to build chemistry with the community.”

Community outreach activities carried out by the police are a form of proactive activity in the principle of expanding the police mandate. However, despite the availability of these activities, the community complains that the police presence in their

neighborhood still needs to be increased. The complaint was conveyed by a member of the preemptive task force, Hadi: “The police should be present more regularly so that the community sees that the police are close and care about the community. The police have not been able to fully integrate into the community.”

The effectiveness of community outreach activities are still running between the police and the task force but has not been able to reach the surrounding community. Therefore, it needs to be increased again in each area so that the community can more easily communicate things that are considered disturbing. Although proactive activities have not been running well, the police have become a good liaison between the community and stakeholders. Based on the author's observation through the Drug-Free Village activity report, Polresta Bogor Kota has collaborated with several stakeholders, including the Bogor City Government, BNK Bogor City, Marzoeke Mahdi Hospital, BPDAS, and BAKOMA. The cooperation is based on a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Polresta Bogor Kota and stakeholders. The community was greatly helped by the cooperation, as stated by the Head of the Drug-Free Village, Hilmy: “The power of Polresta Bogor Kota is very influential. It's easier for us to ask for things we need. For example, we need a lamp and submit it to the urban village. Then, we inform Mr. Miswanto to be forwarded to the urban village so that it will come down quickly. The connection with stakeholders is so useful that we are prioritized.”

The success of the police as a liaison between the community and stakeholders is reflected in the interview results. The community feels that it is a priority because of the MoU with stakeholders. The author concludes that in the principle of expanding the police mandate, the police liaison between the community and stakeholders is going well, but the harmonious relationship between the police and the community still needs to be improved. Thus, the Drug-Free Village program can have a greater positive impact.

7. Helping Those with Special Needs

The principle of community policing also prioritizes the protection and improvement of the quality of life of vulnerable groups, such as youth, the elderly, minorities, the poor, people with disabilities, and the homeless. Based on the author's observations, the establishment of a Drug-Free Village is not only aimed at preventing and eradicating drug or other criminality problems, but also conducting humanist and social activities. The author's observation was confirmed by a member of the Drug-Free Village preventive task force, Nuryadin, who said: "We are actually not limited to drug prevention, but also social activities. We have escorted people in need, such as people who were sick in the middle of the night and people who passed away.”

This statement shows that the task force plays a multifunctional role. In fact, not only the task force, the police also routinely provide special assistance to the Cikaret Village community, as explained by the Head of the Drug-Free Village, Hilmy: “The Bogor City Police itself sometimes provides basic food assistance to the task force. Providing nutrition to underprivileged families, stunting children, and so on. They help on behalf of the task force so that in the eyes of the community, this task force is not only focused on drug, but also socially.”

In addition to helping the community, to divert teenagers from hanging out until late at night, there is a recitation program every Sunday night aimed specifically at teenagers. This activity is a forum to gather teenagers into positive activities so that they can avoid drug abuse, drinking, brawls, and other dangerous activities. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the implementation of community policing has carried out the principle of helping those with special needs. This can make people feel that the police and task force care about community problems and improve the quality of life of the community, not only carrying out activities related to drug trafficking and abuse.

8. Grass-Roots Creativity and Support

Community policing takes advantage of available technology. However, remain aware that nothing can go beyond the ability to be dedicated, discuss, and collaborate. Therefore, the police must develop creativity to empower the resources available in the community environment as a problem-solving effort. Besides, the support and cooperation of the community is vital to addressing the problems in its surroundings. The implementation of community policing has been based on the principle of grass-roots creativity and support. The resources that have been empowered are handcrafted bag and footwear, goat farms, and the formation of peasant groups.

The facilities available are intended for former drug users to grow through local businesses. The objective is to build ex-drug users to have specialized skills according to the facilities that are available. This is as by the member of Narcotics Investigation Unit, Bripda Bowo, which is as follows: “Coaching is not only available for the task force, but we also utilize the resources available in Cikaret Village. The goal is for people to have their own businesses. We hope that Cikaret Village has better and positive potential.”

Even though positive activities have been provided and can be utilized, according to the author's observations, these activities are still unable to attract the interest of young people and in the end are only managed by former dealers, users and dealers who are already old. The researcher's observations were also approved by the Head of the Drug-Free Village, Hilmy: “We have collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture. However, these young people were not interested. Finally, it is managed by parents who are users, and dealers. We provide sheep for them to work with so they can have jobs. We have also facilitated entrepreneurial and cooperative activities, but there is still no interest, and the business is not even running. We haven't found anything they're interested in.”

Regarding the facilities that have been provided, they have not succeeded in attracting the interest of young people, so they must find out and try new fields that can attract the attention of young people. This was further conveyed by Hilmy: “We want to provide activities for youth such as sports, but the facilities are not available. The police have not been able to provide these facilities due to budget constraints. Our budget is in the Bogor City Narcotics Agency but currently it is hampered due to the presidential election and regional head elections.”

Based on the description above, it shows that the police have empowered the available resources to provide activities for the community, especially youth. However, youth participation in the available activities is still low because it does not match their interests, so it is necessary to explore their interests further. Apart from that, regarding the budget, the police and stakeholders must collaborate more to develop activities in Cikaret Village. By creating synergy between the police and stakeholders, the Drug Free Village program can achieve its goals.

9. Internal Change

Community policing is an approach that requires a change in thinking and action internally, before asking for community support. The establishment of a Drug Free Village aims to bridge the gap between the police and the community. The police must be able to build awareness and support from the wider community so that their goals can be achieved. Once the program is accepted by the community, the police on duty must practice it consistently. The shift from reactive to proactive policing is based on the awareness that the police have limitations. The effectiveness of the implementation of the Drug-Free Village was felt by the head of Administrative and Clerical Affairs, Ipda Miswanto, who said that: “Alhamdulillah, this program can slowly increase public awareness. With a sense of kinship, friendship and good communication, the community has the power to fight against narcotics. In the past, there were up to 12-13 crime scenes

for drug trafficking in Cikaret, then it dropped to 7-8, and in 2023 there will only be 3-4 crime scenes.”

The results of these interviews show that the Drug Free Village can reduce the number of crime scenes involving drug trafficking significantly. This is driven by partnerships with the community in preventing drug trafficking and abuse. Ipda Miswanto's statement was also approved by a member of the Narcotics Investigation Unit, Bripda Bowo, who said that: “Community participation certainly makes our task easier. This program is also quite effective in reducing the number of cases. Previously, circulation figures were high. After the task force was formed, the numbers decreased slowly. From 100 percent to 80 percent to 50 percent. This is influenced by the existence of night patrols so that prevention is effective.”

Based on the description above, it shows that community policing has had a positive impact on preventing the distribution and abuse of narcotics in Cikaret Village. The police's limitations in carrying out their duties are helped by the existence of a task force. This is reflected in the significant decline in drugs trafficking cases in Cikaret Village.”

10. Building for the Future

The police are a resource that the community can use to help solve problems in their environment. Community policing is not just a tactic, but a philosophy and strategy that provides the tools and flexibility to meet the changing needs of society. To make community policing run sustainably, cooperation between the police, the community and stakeholders is needed. Based on information from a member of the Narcotics Investigation Unit, Bripda Bowo said that: “We are conducting an evaluation regarding Drug-Free Village as well as gathering to discuss programs that can be developed. Usually, we coordinate via the Whatsapp Group with the community and stakeholders so that when we want to conduct an evaluation, we immediately announce it in the group.”

In accordance with its principles, community policing emphasizes harmony in its implementation. The author sees that the evaluation activities carried out have gone well while maintaining ties between the police, the community, and stakeholders. The Head of the Administrative and Clerical Affairs, Ipda Miswanto believes that: “We package our evaluation activities informally, so they are more relaxed. Sometimes our evaluation is wrapped up by helping the community as well as evaluating the activities of the Drug-Free Village.”

The methods used in evaluation activities are well received by the community. By helping those in need, it makes the community feel that the Drug-Free Village program is flexible. This is reflected in an interview with the Head of the Drug-Free Village, Hilmy: “Usually, evaluations are carried out while carrying basic food packages. We gathered to discuss our complaints and needs. The police also always educate us regarding the dangers and new types of drugs.”

Regarding evaluation activities, they have run as they should. By providing assistance to the community, this can increase the positive response of the surrounding community that the Drug-Free Village is not only focused on drug but also the needs of the community. In this way, it is hoped that it can raise people's awareness and concern for their environment so that people participate in advancing the quality of life together.

Partnership in Preventing Drug Abuse

In community policing, the community must be able to cooperate with the police to maintain security and order in their environment. The power relationship between the police and the community must be equal in order to be effective. Community policing recognizes the need for police accountability, greater participation in civil rights and freedoms (Margaret, 2020). In the Drug-Free Village, the author found that parallel power relations

existed between the police and the community. This is reflected in the role given to the community to be responsible for preventing the drug trafficking and abuse in Cikaret Village.

The form of partnership in Drug-Free Village is independent area patrol carried out by the community on a regular basis. The task force is responsible for carrying out patrols and coordinating with security officers to maintain security and order in Cikaret Village. This is very helpful for the Polresta Bogor Kota, considering that it has a very large target area in Bogor City.

Flynn (2004) revealed that in implementing community policing, the police and community must collaborate in identifying, prioritizing and overcoming crime problems. The existence of independent regional patrols can increase the community's ability to identify, analyze and solve problems. The author also found that when problems arise, the police and the community prioritize problem solving rather than repressive action. The community is involved in the solution formulation process to provide input and suggestions regarding community priorities so that the solutions produced meet community needs.

Obstacles to implementing Community Policing in Preventing Drug Abuse

In implementing community policing, there are several obstacles that affect the effectiveness of the Drug-Free Village program. The lack of community participation, especially youth, is one of the obstacles. Youth feel reluctant and afraid of being trapped if they attend activities, such as outreach regarding the dangers of narcotics. Even though various activities are available, if community participation is minimal, it will certainly affect the effectiveness of the program. Apart from that, there are still no facilities available that suit the interests of the youth. The existing facilities, such as local businesses, livestock and agriculture, have not been able to attract their interest. Therefore, the community proposed that a field be provided as a sports facility to divert youth activities in a more positive direction, rather than just hanging out. However, it was hampered by a limited budget.

The next obstacle in implementing Drug-Free Villages is communication between the police and the surrounding community. The author found that intensive communication was still carried out between the police, task force and security officers, but was not yet effective with the surrounding community. Police outreach activities need to be increased and carried out evenly and routinely in every area in Cikaret Village in order to increase the community's sense of trust and awareness to participate. Apart from that, the next obstacle is public complaints regarding patrol activities by the police. Patrols by the Polresta Bogor Kota are still rarely carried out and only cross the Cikaret Village area. The community believes that patrol activities should be carried out in every area of Cikaret Village so that the local community knows about the existence of the police as officers who care about problems in their environment.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion that have been presented, the author concludes that the implementation of community policing in preventing drug abuse by the Narcotics Investigation Unit has been carried out. Community policing through the Drug-Free Village program has had a positive influence on reducing the intensity of drug abuse cases in Cikaret Village. This change is driven by ongoing partnerships between the police, community and stakeholders. The partnership reflected between the police and the community is empowering the community to become members of the Drug-Free Village task force, while the partnership between the police and stakeholders is based on an MoU. The ongoing partnership between the police and the community is supported by intensive communication, outreach regarding the dangers of narcotics, and police transparency in responding to the problems. Community policing by the Narcotics Investigation Unit prioritizes problem solving rather than just enforcing the law. The community is involved in the problem solving process, starting from

the identification stage to problem resolution stage. The police act as a liaison between stakeholders and the community when presenting needs, making the community feel like they are being prioritized.

The next obstacles implementing community policing in preventing drug abuse in Cikaret Village is the lack of community participation, especially youth who are still reluctant to take part in Drug-Free Village activities. Facilities to accommodate youth activities and attract their interest are not yet available due to limited budgets. Also, there are still very few patrols by the police in Cikaret Village and they only cross areas. In fact, the regular presence of the police can make the public feel that the police are officers who care about problems in their environment. The suggestion that the author can convey is that the police together with stakeholders work together to provide an organized budget for the implementation of Drug-Free Village so that the efforts made are not hampered and run as optimally as possible. Apart from providing a budget, there is a need to increase the capacity and skills of the police to mingle with the surrounding community so that they are willing to participate in every activity. Furthermore, it is hoped that the community can contribute so that they do not always rely on the police and task force to prevent drug abuse in Cikaret Village. In this way, the Drug Free Village program can be guaranteed to be sustainable and run more effectively.

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