

Critical Analysis on Entrepreneurial Strategies on Drug Abuse in Indonesia

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Abstract-Public entrepreneurship focus on the initiatives by government that are reflecting the characteristics of government to be innovative, able to seize opportunities, willing to take risks and exercising discretion to achieve the public interest. This study explores how actors in government and in non-government exercised the entrepreneurial initiatives on preventing and users-rehabilitation of drug prevention programs in Indonesia. Stigma, labels and stereotypes have always become difficult challenges to address when it comes to various initiatives on preventing and user-rehabilitation of drug abuse in Indonesia. The work and the scale of the National Narcotics Boards (a government unit) and other related non-profit based organisations is a highly risk works.

The high level of danger and the negative consequences of drug prevention programs make all the stakeholders must find an innovative ways of working all the time, the whole time by considering multi-layered aspects of the drug abuse impacts namely health, socio-economic and socio-culture approaches interconnectedly. Most of the time, the ability to seize the opportunity working in this area is needed. The opportunity to create a join-up programs involving private and social community groups in providing rehabilitation services is vital. Also, all the stakeholders need to exercise certain level of discretion working in this area. It might be worthwhile to develop frameworks of paying fines as punishments of drug users to fund rehab centres as a product of the join-up programs. This paper will analyse how four aspects of public entrepreneurship can be found in the work of all the stakeholders in the initiatives on preventing and rehabilitating users of drug abuse in Indonesia.

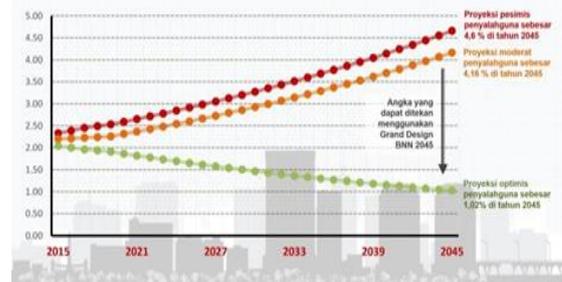
Keywords :Narcotic; Policy ;Rehabilitation; Stigma

I. INTRODUCTION

Since the late 18th century, drug abuse has long been a threat to Indonesia. Abuse and trafficking in illegal drugs are destructive to the nation's future, damaging, health of individual. The escalation of drug abuse in the global level also affects the abuse and trafficking of illegal drugs in Indonesia. A very high increase demanded serious countermeasures from all parties. The issue threat the future

of many in the country as can be shown clearly in changes of individual behaviours and thereon the public health.

Based on a report from BNN in the year 2018, the threat of narcotic danger in 2045 is projected to increase by 4.6% or about 8.6 million population from the projected population of the year. Meanwhile all addicts require rehabilitation care services. Based on BNN Journal in 2015, Rehabilitation care service institutions are available in a range of 340 government institutions and 132 Community component rehabilitation institutions and private hospitals/clinics with a total service capacity of only 18,000 misuse will and Per-tahunnya addicts. The issue is systemic calling for atypical policy solutions. It is estimated that 8.6 million Indonesians would be surviving addiction in 2045.



Picture 1. Projected number of drug abuse prevalence

National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia/BNN as leading sector in the handling of P4GN seeks to establish discretion to achieve public interest.

II. RATIONALE

This study explores how actors in government and in non-government exercised the entrepreneurial initiatives on preventing and users-rehabilitation of drug prevention programs in Indonesia. Stigma, labels and stereotypes have always become difficult challenges to address when it comes to various initiatives on preventing and user-rehabilitation of drug abuse in Indonesia. The work and the scale of the National Narcotics Boards (a government unit)

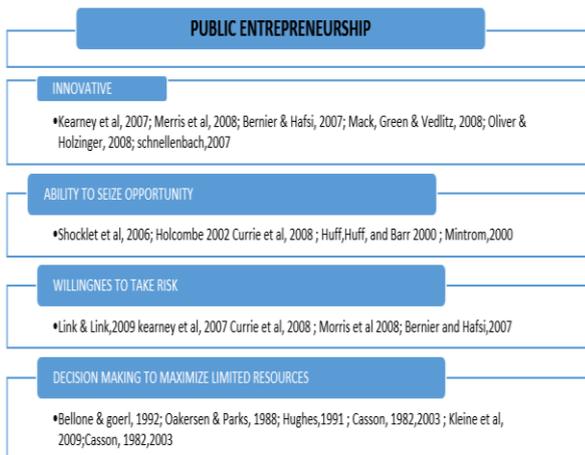
and other related non-profit based organisations is a highly risk works. The high level of danger and the negative consequences of drug prevention programs make all the stakeholders must find an innovative ways of working all the time, the whole time by considering multi-layered aspects of the drug abuse impacts namely health, socio-economic and socio-culture approaches interconnectedly.

Most of the time, the ability to seize the opportunity working in this area is needed. The opportunity to create a join-up programs involving private and social community groups in providing rehabilitation services is vital.

The development of multiple partnership across ministries and across departments exclusive of private as well as community organisations is indispensable in implementing the most recent national strategy against drug abuse throughout Indonesian President Instruction no. 6 year 2018. Critical ethnographic study was conducted to see how the strategy works out a network policy among different sectors.

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III. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



Picture 2. Conceptual Framework

Public entrepreneurship focus on the initiatives by government that are reflecting the characteristics of government to be innovative, able to seize opportunities, willing to take risks and exercising discretion to achieve the public interest. This paper will analyse how four aspects of public entrepreneurship can be found in the work of all the stakeholders in the initiatives on preventing and rehabilitating users of drug abuse in Indonesia.

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IV. METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

PAR fits in the situation and problem being studied are not something that is measured quantitatively, but rather

situations and problems that are still developing and may have various social aspects. PAR covers transformative action programs that are already underway, as a means of evaluation and monitoring. collecting data in the field is combined with the analysis of sharing stories (sharing), in-depth interviews (in-depth interviews) and focus group discussions (Focus Group Discussion/FGD).



Picture 3. PAR Cycle

Essentially, PAR is a study that actively engages all relevant stakeholders in reviewing ongoing actions (which are their own experience as an issue) in order to make changes and Improvement in the better direction. To that, they have to make a critical reflection on the historical, political, cultural, economic, geographical, and other context-related contexts. The underlying does PAR is our need to obtain the desired change (Agus Afandi, et al., 2013:41). The purpose of this writing is to provide an introduction in the domain of public policy analysis, for how to utilize the critical caused thinking as the basis of the foothold researching in a quality.



Picture 4. Critical caused thinking cycles

V. FINDINGS

'Silos' exists among rehabilitation service providers that seem to have various and even different ways of doing rehab programs that should have been referred to a national service provision quality standard. Integrated information system is needed to come across the 'silos'

The strategic rehab programs by the Indonesian government, particularly post-rehab strategies are the core issues. Whilst drug addicts are back to daily life after entering rehab programs provided by the government, it takes a while in most cases until they can be re-accepted. The re-acceptance call for proper service provision having to do with continous programs that ought to elaborate different sectors. The elaboration is very much dependent of community engagement which could help the service provision to make sure that people who have got through

addiction are obligated to report their post-rehab situations for instance the readiness either physically or mentally to cope with jobs and family life at least close to their life before entering addiction cycle. Family supports are a necessity indeed, though the supports need guidelines as to show proper steps to take in to action. The creation of guideline might cope with few numbers of staff compared to numbers of addicts they must serve, given that monitored community engagement could be of assistance for the government. Likewise, the monitoring should be provided by a joint-up inter agency networks involving not only the National Narcotics Boards but also other government agencies such as social departments, health departments and even more so partnering community organisations that care for the future of those surviving addictions and their families. At this stage, the adaption of 'public entrepreneurship model is crucial. National Narcotics Boards and other related agencies in Indonesia might need to modify the way the organisations do post-rehab programs. The use of social media networking, and monitoring on the other hand, such community engagements in giving continuous supports for those survivors are opportunity as well as willingness to take risk. The Indonesian government should think about 'level of discretion in decision making' so that the partnerships are not hassled by bureaucracy even in their early development stage. A vocational activity could be a proper start up, done in numerous times last recent years. Ex drug users are given skills and training to be able to get jobs they need, including training to fill in public employment. However, four main public entrepreneurship strategies namely 'innovative ways of public organisation do their business', 'ability to seize opportunity', 'willingness to take risk' and level of discretion in decision making to maximise limited resources' could have only been adapted in government rehab strategies on the following prerequisites:

1. The development of service provision for rehab programs partner regional governments with which regional elected leaders support the innovative actions legally by coming up with regional action plans.
2. The plans mentioned formerly could then be the legal basis for engaging private and community sectors in providing both pre and post rehab programs
3. The government thence could provide social intervention programs grounded on the community engagements.
4. The intervention should be providing standardised guidelines for all government partners in supporting those surviving addictions.

5. Competent practitioners and medical staffs could come from private and community engagements instead of just relying on government provision.

Therefore, the five prerequisites are expected to value the provision in terms of availability, accessibility, acceptability, quality and synergy

VI. CONCLUSION

Adapting public entrepreneurship demand the shifting of old fashioned mindset to innovative mindset of how government agencies cope with wicked problems like drug abuse. Transferring knowledge of innovation have to go in line with the willingness to take risk of trying new systems of formulating programs and service provisions for those surviving addictions, given the dynamics of the drug abuse problem. Opportunities to improve the rehab provision could be created by partnering with private sectors of which community engagements are organised and monitored by networked agencies sharing responsibilities instead of conflicting duties.

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