Social Network for Drug Circulation in Sidenreng Rappang Regency, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Sidenreng Rappang is the largest rice-producing area or rice barn in eastern Indonesia. This complimentary stigma shifted that Sidenreng Rappang is now better known as a drug producer or drug barn, one of the centers of drug trafficking in South Sulawesi Province. This research is qualitative research, which aims to determine the network pattern that allows an increase in network cases that are the center of network operations and network operation mode in catching drug abuse. This research is qualitative. The snowball sampling technique (snowball) method is a sampling method in which the sample is obtained through a rolling and chain process (multilevel), from one individual to another. This is related to the research design used by Strauss and Juliet, which explains several methods, including Phenomenology, Ethnometeorology, Gunded Research, Qualitative Observation and Etiology, and also phenomenological strategies to reveal the meaning behind the facts by Andi Agustang. The research location is focused on Baranti District, Sidenreng Rappang Regency, considering that the area is a Red Zone. The results showed an increase in the number of drug cases, and the mode of operation of the network was very structured. There was a positive response from the government from all Sidenreng Rappang, including the regional head of Sidenreng Rappang, members of the Regional People's Advisory Council, Community leaders, and all stakeholders to establish the Regency Narcotics Agency. However, this approach still has problems or will not work when public awareness is not there to support the negative impacts of drug abuse and trafficking in the Sidenreng Rappang Regency. The long-term objectives of this study are: Research objectives are to determine the pattern of the network that allows an increase in cases, to find out which systems or institutions are the centers of network operations, to determine the mode of network operation in catching drug abuse, to determine the types of victims who are easy to enter in drug trafficking and theoretical solutions to drug abuse and circulation among the community and elite circles and structurally it needs a "win-win" approach between the community and the elite. Punishment. Second, the cognitive process that has been the basis for drug abuse prevention programs is time to be integrated with a practical approach in raising awareness of the negative impacts of drug abuse and trafficking in Sidenreng Rappang district.

INTRODUCTION

International-standard drug trafficking networks generally cooperate with fake passport makers to change passports at any time and use prepaid cellphone communication tools, making it difficult for officers to carry out investigations and investigations [1]. The drug crime syndicates involved in and out of Indonesian territory are syndicates originating from China, Nigeria, and Australia [2].

In Indonesia itself, there are also organized crimes characterized by forming a network to commit crimes, including the practice of drug crimes in Indonesia [3]. One of the drug crime business practices in Indonesia can be seen in several cases. This shows that Indonesia is both a market and a place for players to do business [4]. Indonesia is a place for transit in drug trafficking and as a marketing place, even as a place of production. This is due to the increasing number of entrances to Indonesia, making it easier for perpetrators to smuggle drugs [5]. Also, the ease of transportation from Indonesia and

outside Indonesia is effortless to reach. The pattern of drug crime is controlled by individuals and carried out jointly by an organized syndicate [6].

Sidenreng Rappang Regency, South Sulawesi Province, is known as the Rice Granary area; recently, the complimentary stigma has shifted that Sidenreng Rappang Regency is now better known as Lumbung Narcotics, which is one of the centers of drug trafficking in South Sulawesi. The social fact is by looking at the social phenomenon of drug trafficking, especially in Sidenreng Rappang Regency, which has not shown maximum results and seems increasingly rampant in remote villages [7].

The development and mode of operation or forms of crime are formed along with society's dynamics and technological advances created by humans. Every opportunity or opportunity is always taken advantage of by organized individuals, groups, and organizations, including the state, with methods or various means carried out to achieve its goals [8] as long as humans are still

covered with different desires or passions to satisfy themselves and groups that have the same ideology, whether to be in power, to have property, to destroy, to kill other people or other groups, and so on.

What is even more alarming is that in Indonesia, the circulation and use of drugs are no longer at the age level of 25 years and over, but age 25 years and under is increasing daily. Because drug trafficking is no longer located in big cities. Still, drug trafficking has spread to areas including the Panca Rijang sub-district, Sidenreng Rappang district, one of the most extensive drug trafficking and trafficking places in eastern Indonesia. Therefore, to prevent and eradicate drug abuse in Sidenreng Rappang district, an institution that is truly serious and responsive to drug abuse is needed. This study aims to determine the social network of drug trafficking in the Sidenreng Rappang Regency.

METHODOLOGY

This research is qualitative research with the determination of the informants using snowball sampling. The study is located in Sidenreng Rappang Regency, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. This research was conducted to answer the phenomena of the problems faced. Snowball sampling is a method of selection from a population [9].

Therefore, this snowball sampling is a very strategic approach to studying this research, including non-probability sampling techniques (samples with unequal probability). This sampling method is used explicitly for community data from subjective respondents/samples, or in other words, the sample object we want is scarce and is grouped in a set [10]. In other words, snowball sampling is a multilevel sampling method.

The Snowball sampling technique is a method for identifying, selecting, and taking samples in a network or continuous chain of relationships. The researcher presents a network through a sociogram image in the form of a circular image linked or connected with lines. Each circle represents a respondent or case, and the lines show the relationship between respondents or patients [11].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on Taxonomical Research results in Sidenreng Rappang Regency, data was obtained, in 2015 with 82 cases with 109 suspects, 2016 with 111 patients with 149 suspects, and 2017 with 140 points with 197 suspects, and 2018 with 140 cases. The number of cases is 59 with the number of suspects 99 (Direct interviews with the Head of Narcotics at the Sidrap Police and administrative staff, 31 July 2018). The social fact is that drug trafficking, especially in Sidenreng Rappang Regency, has not shown maximum results, and even seems to be increasingly rampant in remote villages. Sidenreng Rappang Regency, South Sulawesi Province, is known as a rice granary area; recently, the complimentary stigma has shifted that Sidenreng Rappang Regency is now better known Lumbung Narkoba, which is one of the centers of drug trafficking in South Sulawesi [12].

Narcotics are substances or drugs that are either natural, synthetic, or semi-synthetic, which cause the effect of decreasing consciousness, hallucinations, and excitability [13]. Meanwhile, according to the Narcotics Law, Article 1, paragraph 1 states that narcotics are artificial substances or those derived from plants that have hallucinogenic effects, decrease awareness, and cause addiction [14]. These drugs can become addictive if used in excess. The use of these substances is a pain reliever and provides calm. Its misuse can be subject to legal sanctions. The current distribution and impact of drugs are very disturbing. The ease of obtaining these hazardous materials makes its users increase. Regardless of gender and age, everyone is at risk for addiction if they have tasted this harmful substance [13].

The Provincial National Narcotics Agency (BNNP) of South Sulawesi revealed that drug trafficking during the COVID-19 pandemic mostly used goods delivery services or expeditions. There are many methods used by drug syndicates to smuggle these illicit goods, mainly through illegal channels by sea, land, and even by air via online shipping [15]. The government is waging war on drugs by giving the maximum sentence up to the death penalty: teenagers and young people who are still mentally unstable and not strong with everything in their life. Another interesting thing is because the dangers of this drug are no longer known by age. Elementary school children have also been targeted for drug trafficking in Indonesia. Indonesia is already in a drug emergency, so it needs immediate action to tackle drugs. It is like having a tumor; it must be operated on immediately so that it does not spread to early childhood, even to newborns, because it is found that their married mother has been using drugs for a long time. Therefore, it is necessary to synergize the handling of drug problems through alternative empowerment programs with stakeholders.

CONCLUSION

Eradicating the drug business is not easy. This is due to the pattern of business activities carried out by the actors applying the network model. This means that connection points are members of the network that will continue to run the drug business even though one of them has been caught. This connecting point also indicates that if the drug business crime organization leader is seen, it does not mean that the drug business will stop completely.

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