

## Revitalization of Sekaa Teruna Institution at Pakraman Intaran Village in Drugs Mitigation Among Adolescents

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### Abstract

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*Bali as an international tourist destination with the concept of cultural tourism has led the tourism industry as a major sector in the economy of the people of Bali. Formerly a tourist location created for the means of tourist approach but nowadays has now been widely abused for the circulation of narcotics. The existence of local organization as one of the nodes of Bali culture become its own attraction, One of the local cultural nodes in pakraman village unit interesting to study is Sekaa Teruna. Responding to the phenomenon of youth and Indonesian youth currently faced with a condition that can threaten the survival, the present and the future of youth is the circulation of narcotics that destroy the generation of the nation, it is deemed necessary to revitalize the institutional organization of Youth Tereka Sekaa. This research was conducted in Desa Pakraman Intaran Sanur which is one of pakraman village which active in cultural and artistic activity in the middle of globalization era today. This research is designed to build with a critical qualitative approach that is a research whose objective is not only to explore the meaning of ethics but also to create the meaning of ethics. This study highlights various issues related to the behavior, interaction and role of Sekaa Teruna in Pakraman Intaran village in the prevention and control of drugs.*

### Keywords

*Keywords: Sekeha Teruna, Drug Abuse, Drugs*

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### 1. Introduction

Nowadays, Indonesia have faced a crucial problem related to drugs circulation smuggled through maritime, land and air traffic. Indonesian position as an emerging country makes this country as a potential place to conduct drugs dealing. Drugs circulation does not recognize the ages of the people, job or group which makes it covers all people. The circulation is not only in big cities, but it has already moved to the rural areas. It is triggered by the vast

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development of communication technology, international trading, and tourism industry development which make Indonesia as a strategic target to conduct drugs dealing.

Drugs crime is an extraordinary crime, in which it is not conducted individually, but involving many people in group even it has emerged as an organized syndicate with a classified and professional wide network in national and international level. Drugs crime has been categorized as an organized transnational crime which has been managed further in three international conventions related to drugs before the declaration of UNTOC (*United Nations Convention of Transnational Organized Crime*).

In fighting drugs dealing and drugs abuse, Indonesia has conducted many efforts and strategies. Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Drugs as the replacement of previous Law No. 22 of 1997 has managed many things related to prevention and eradication of illegal drugs circulation. National Narcotics Agency (*BNN*) institution is strengthened to be a non-ministry institution from a non-structural institution and the authority is strengthened to conduct initial investigation and full investigation, the existence of social and medical rehabilitation approach, criminal sanction upon narcotics precursor abuser to produce narcotics, as well as additional criminal sanction in form of special minimum punishment, 20 years in jail, imprisonment for life, or even death penalty.

Various prevention and eradication effort of drugs circulation and abuse have been done, but the number has not shown a promising result. *BNN* survey for the last few years records the lowest number of drugs abuse in Indonesia reaches 3.8 million people. The biggest portion is within workplace, including artists, and the rest is among the students. The Head of *BNN* stated that the significant increase of drugs users' percentage occurred in the period of June to November 2015 which was 1.7 million people in total. In June 2015 the number of the users reached 4.2 million people and in November 2015 it increased to be 5.9 million people. (Batok, 2016: <http://www.batok.com/>). Meanwhile, in 2016, drugs users in Indonesia were recorded 5.1 million people. Every year, around 15 thousand people died because of drugs abuse.

Considering the above phenomenon, the knowledge acquired by the people so far about the danger of narcotics does not decrease the drugs abuse, as mentioned by the Deputy of Prevention of *BNN*, Ali Djohardiwho stated that, "80% of Indonesian know the kinds and danger of drugs. However, the level of drugs abuse in Indonesia is still high". This percentage was gained from mutual research conducted by *BNN* and Health Research Center (*Puslitkes*) of University of Indonesia in 2016. The most drugs users are among productive ages of 24-30 years old. Surely, it became public concern to save young generation from drugs danger, considering the young generation is the next generation who are important for the nation development. (MukhlisDinilah, 2016: <https://news.detik.com>)

Bali as international tourism destination with its concept of cultural tourism has made tourism industry as the main sector of the Balinese economy. As an international tourism destination, Bali also becomes a destination for the drugs dealer to conduct their crimes. Tourism location used to be a means of tourist to approach but lately it has been abused to be drugs circulation place. Drugs circulation target in Bali has emerged in some tourism

destinations such as Kuta and Sanur. Some drugs cases in Kuta have been handled by Bali Police in Kuta lately, which one of them is the arrest of couriers and dealers of methamphetamine and ecstasy with evidence of 1185 gram of methamphetamine, 2.327,5 item of ecstasy with total price of IDR 3,7 Billion. Besides that, Denpasar City Police revealed 101 drugs cases in the first four months of 2017, 107 cases have been processed legally. (Prins David Saus, 2017: <https://news.detik.com/>). In Sanur, drugs dealing has emerged in 2016. One of online media reported that GS, 48 years old, and DM, 55 years old, were arrested in two close different locations in Sanur, Denpasar Selatan on Saturday afternoon (8/10/2016). This cases involved a soldier and policeman. The involvement of foreigner in drugs dealing in Sanur was started from the arrestment of tourist GS, 48 years old. This Australian was arrested by Drugs Task Force in a house in JalanTunggakBungin, Betngandang, Sanur Kauh Village, Denpasar Selatan on Saturday around 12.30 local time. In that raids, the officers found 10.05 gross gram of hashish from a hidden luggage in his room (<http://www.nusabali.com/>, Oktober 2016).

Data of *BNNP* Bali shows that the level of drugs abuse prevalence in Bali reaches 1.8% from Bali total population of 50,530 people. Averagely, drugs users aged between 15 to 35 years old (Bali Post, 31 March 2017). These data show that many Balinese adolescents are trapped in drugs abuse and circulation. Drugs abuse and prevention cannot be conducted lonely by *BNN* or police as the law enforcement officers. It is in accordance with Hawari, who stated that drugs abuse problem in adolescents is not only concern of the officers but also all parties which needs mutual cooperation including from the parents. The parents should create conducive condition for health development of adolescents i.e. harmony household, good learning situation at school, and safe social condition (DadangHawari, 1997:45). Drugs prevention and mitigation can be done as well from community social environment and youth organizations which can be a filter in following up drugs prevention and mitigation in society especially in Bali. It is highly important to improve awareness of the danger of drugs abuse and circulation in adolescents, so at least they could protect themselves from external influence (friend's invitation), knowing and understanding about drugs so they will be able to minimize possibility of being used, become the foremost person in the family to avoid them from drugs abuse, to be creative and distracting friends' attention from drugs or being officers' partners (at least become an informant for drugs abuse indication).

Bali is well-known for preserving their local values, having public and youth organizations with high cultural values so they could stem globalization which directs to negative attitudes especially in youth and adolescents. The existence of local organization as one of the Balinese culture symbols becomes the main attraction, besides Bali is well-known as tourism destination and investment center. Socio cultural knots such as *desapakraman*, *dadia*, *subak*, and *sekaa* are very important for social solidarity development and Balinese culture socialization. One of local culture knots within *desapakraman* that is interesting to be studied is *Sekaa Teruna*. *Terunais* derived from Balinese language which means "youth" implies that this organization moves in youth social field. This organization is capable of collecting young generation with different characters and become a good place for developing

adolescents' creativity to keep preserving local culture and tradition. Therefore, the existence of this local organization should be a sustainable heritage to be preserved (DesakPutuNityaDewiet.al, JurnalUndikshaAccounting Department S1-Program, Vol. 1 No. 7 2017). Definition of *SekaaTeruna* which is well-known as *KarangTaruna*, is normatively managed in Article 1 No 1 of Social Ministry Regulation No 23 concerning *KarangTaruna* Empowerment i.e.

*Karang Taruna* is a social organization as a medium and facilities of all society member development which are developing and growing based on social responsibility and awareness from, by, and for the society especially for young generation in urban area or village or other relevant areas especially moving in the field of social welfare management.

The existence of *SekaaTeruna* is essentially for consolidating social activities without considering status of the members in the society and related to the Hindu customs in Bali. Members of *SekaaTeruna* are single adolescents of *Banjar* or village aged minimum 12 years old. Role of *SekaaTeruna* becomes a spearhead of youth organization with organization structure and agreed activities program by the member of *SekaaTeruna*. Being a member of *SekaaTeruna* is an obligation for Balinese adolescents without exception. Responding lately phenomenon of the youth and adolescents in Indonesia faced in a condition threatening the sustainability of life, present time and the future of the youth i.e. drugs circulation which broke state generation, so the *SekaaTeruna* needs to be strengthen.

Institution as an order and relationship pattern among member of society or organization which are mutually binding and determining relationship form among humans or organization embedded within an organization or network and determined by limiting and binding factors in form of norms, formal and informal code of conduct for social attitude control and incentive to cooperate and achieve mutual goal. Institutional is also identified by rules and signs as guidance used by the group members to manage relationship of mutual binding and interdependency.

By strengthening youth organization institutional of *SekaaTeruna* in preventing and mitigating drugs circulation, it is expected to depress drugs circulation and abuse among adolescents. Through the power of *Sekaa Teruna*, it is expected that there will be free young generation who are active, creative, innovative without leaving their own cultural values.

Considering drugs circulation in Bali mostly happened in tourism destination place, so this study was conducted in one of tourism destination place namely Sanur. Sanur is one of the oldest tourism area in Bali which firstly had resort and started to visit since 1930s. *DesaPakraman* Intaran Sanur is one of active *DesaPakraman* in art and culture activities in the middle of globalization era. They were trusted as a representative of Denpasar in the competition of *DesaPakraman* in 2006 which finally won the competition (AdiKertha). *DesaPakraman* Intaran is located in Denpasar Selatan precisely in Sanur Kauh Village and Kelurahan Sanur. The border of *DesaPakraman* Intaran cover; north is bordered by *DesaPakraman* Sanur, east is bordered by sea (Segara Beach), south is bordered by sea (Mertasari Beach) and west is bordered by *DesaPakraman* Renon, Penyaringan and Sidakarya. Empowerment of youth organization institutional in the level of *DesaPakraman* (Banjar) i.e.

*Sekaa Terunain Desa Pakraman Intaran Sanur* was the location of this study. *Desa Pakraman Intaran Sanur* has some *Sekaa Teruna* which are well-known in youth activities of preserving Balinese cultural tradition, such as kite festival, *ogoh-ogoh*, *bleganjur*, *gong*, traditional dances and so on. Organization of *Sekaa Teruna* in *Desa Pakraman Intaran* which has been involving and even winning youth competition in many fields should be strengthen the institution in order to be a free drugs young generation.

## 2. Research Problem

Based on the above research background, some problems can be formulated as follows:

1. How is the existence of *Sekaa Teruna* in *Desa Pakraman Intaran Sanur* as one of social traditional organization in Bali?
2. How is the role and participation of *Sekaa Teruna* of *Desa Pakraman Intaran Sanur* in drugs mitigation among adolescents?

## Research Methods

This research was designed with critical qualitative approach i.e. research with target that is not only digging ethical meaning but also creating ethical meaning. This research focused on many problems related to behavior, interaction and role of *Sekaa Teruna* of *Desa Pakraman Intaran* in preventing and mitigating drugs. This research was conducted in *Desa Pakraman Intaran* in Denpasar Selatan precisely in the area of Sanur Kauh Village and *Kelurahan Sanur*. Techniques of data collection used in this research were (1) depth-interview, purposive chosen informant, (2) observation upon role of *Sekaa Teruna* of *Desa Pakraman Intaran* in preventing and mitigating drugs, (3) documentation study. The data were analyzed by using qualitative data analysis with semiotic deconstructive thinking pattern.

## 3. DISCUSSION

### a. THE EXISTENCE OF *SEKAA TERUNA* AS A SOCIAL TRADITIONAL ORGANIZATION

*Sekaa Teruna* is one of Balinese culture knots and one of social organization in Bali which enriches the uniqueness of Balinese culture. This organization is a social organization managed by a group of young people by running an institutional function. This organization collects young generation to have different characteristics and becomes a media of developing creativity in young generation to preserve living and developing Balinese culture. *Sekaa Teruna* in Bali is under local Customary Village known as *Desa Pakraman* which support this organization in running its activities. *Sekaa Teruna* activities are not about adolescents but also supporting Customary Village or *Desa Pakraman* in conducting religious and cultural activities in the village.

*Sekaa Teruna* is a group or media of social organization for young generation to grow and develop based on social awareness and responsibility from society especially young generation in urban area in the field of social welfare. *Sekaa Teruna* is a coaching organization for young generation especially students to understand and implement the means of socializing in the society.

*SekaaTeruna*, *Banjar*, and *DesaPakraman* are an integral trichotomy of customary institution. *DesaPakraman* mentioned in Regulation of Bali Province No 03 of 2001 is a tutorial unity of customary law as the implementation of *Tri Hita Karana* philosophy, namely *parhyangan*, *pawongan*, and *palemahan*. *Parhyangan* guides human activities related to the Almighty God; *Pawongan* guides human activities in relation to other humans; *Palemahan* guides human activities related to the nature.

Actually, this group exist to consolidate social activities without considering status of the members in the society and related to the Hindus customs in Bali. In *SekaaTeruna* organization, there are not few important persons involved to run this organization in every village. Religious figures, customary figures, and many other social figures take a role to provide guidance and supervision to grow responsibility sense in that organization.

The required members of *SekaaTeruna* are adolescents in *Banjar* of a village aged between 12 to the non-married category age. In running the organization, the adolescents are demanded to acquire Indonesian characters. The characteristics of Indonesian which are reflected in Pancasila values are believing the God, prioritizing mutual agreement to decide something, and always based on kinship and mutual cooperation. This organization also functions as public media to improve social education in supporting law enforcement as early as possible. It is because the members of *SekaaTeruna* are taught to obey rules and laws of *DesaPekraman* stated in a written rules named "*Awig-Awig*".

Implementation of the 4<sup>th</sup> point of Pancasila has been reflected in the implementation of *SekaaTeruna* activities in Bali, in which every problem is solved based on mutual agreement and proposing mutual cooperation. The members of this organization are guided to understand their position, rights, and obligation within an organization or society e.g. a treasurer in organization is guided to know and run her responsibility. She is obliged to manage and run financial in the organization well.

In *SekaaTeruna*, the members are forbidden to force their will to others. However, it does not mean that the members are limited to deliver their opinion, even this organization pushes the members to gain ability to argue well so finally it can be a media to solve all customary problems in the society. Freedom of expression remains upheld considering Indonesia is a democratic country. Democratic country highly respect Human rights as stated in Article 28E paragraph 3 which reads: "Everyone has the right to freedom of association, assembly, and expression".

Source of law used by *SekaaTeruna* in conducting their activities is *Awig-Awig*. *Awig-Awig* is either written and non-written rules of guidance for social life in Bali. Generally, customary villages in Bali have *Awig-Awig* which is preserved and implemented through generations in social life of the villages. *Awig-Awig* contains social view of life of the villagers which is generally containing necessity and prohibition for the villagers.

In organization of *SekaaTeruna*, the members are nurtured and mentored to obey all existing rules. It makes all members of *SekaaTeruna* get used to obey the law starting

*from small scope i.e. village organization to the state. It is effective to support law enforcement in Indonesia.*

*Deservedly, all individual in society should be given education in early stage to get used to law enforcement. Early education of law enforcement cannot only be done formally, but also in informal education such as in SekaaTerunaorganization. The last education become more effective to be used because the members can interact directly in society to implement education that they got. To prevent violations of law which are emerging nowadays, society should be accommodated in a useful organization. This organizational activity can fill the free time to avoid thought and opportunity to conduct law violation.*

**b. PARTICIPATION OF SEKAA TERUNAOF DESA PAKRAMAN INTARAN SANUR IN PREVENTING DRUGS AMONG ADOLESCENTS**

Prevention and mitigation of drugs abuse is not only responsibility of the government and police but also mutual responsibility of all members of the society because drugs issue has become global issue which threaten the existence of young generation as the next generation. The effort of drugs abuse prevention can be done in three ways namely pre-emptive, preventive, and repressive efforts. These three efforts can be explained as follow:

1. Pre-emptive effort

Pre-emptive effort is a prevention effort conducted as early as possible which involving targeted counseling to influence supportive cause factor and opportunity factor (KriminogenCorelativeFacotr) of the existing criminal. It is expected in the end there will be a condition of awareness and deterrent effect as well as the creation of behavior condition and norms of life free from any threat of drugs (DitBimmasPolri, 2000:23). This effort isan initial effort to invite and educate society about the danger of drugs abuse in society so it can change social behavior pattern in dealing with the change of this modern life.

2. Preventive effort

Preventive effort is a prevention effort to avoid disturbance that might arise as the consequence of drugs abuse in the society. It is done to prevent drugs criminal through control and supervision of official line and direct supervision on the circulation lines on the purpose to prevent this issue becoming an eminent threat. In this case, parents take a significant rule in drugs eradication among adolescents. Informal education in the family highly determines the direction and success of the of children, so they will have a strong and tough mentality in facing the challenge and problems of the future time. Drugs education among young generation done by parents is one of preventive effort to prevent negative effect as the consequences of drugs abuse among adolescents.

3. Repressive effort

Repressive effort is a law enforcement effort which is conducted upon drugs criminal as governed by Law No 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. This Law is not only governing

sanction for drugs criminal but also for narcotics precursor abuser to produce narcotics. This criminal sanction is realized into special minimum punishment, 20 years in jail, imprisonment for life, or even death penalty which are based on type, kind, size and number of the narcotics. By the establishment of these sanctions, it is expected that the law enforcement of drugs criminal become more effective and achieving its maximum result.

The existence of young generation as the front liner in drugs prevention is a form of seriousness that they are a change icon from negative image- as they have been addressed to them- to be more productive group and be brave to say "Say No to Drugs". Besides that, it is an awareness of young generation upon state condition in the middle of drugs circulation.

Drugs is a complex problem, so there should be role from many parties and institutions to aware about drugs prevention effort especially among adolescents. One of youth social traditional organization in Bali which has an important role in preventing drugs in *SekaaTeruna*. The existence of this traditional social organization is able to filter negative influences from outside which may decrease youth productivity to be creative and work leading to weak mentality and causes developmental backwardness in various sectors.

*SekaaTeruna* of *DesaPakraman* Intaran Sanur invites all other *SekaaTeruna* to get involved with their activities and formulated into a structured work program and legalized by Chief of *DesaPakraman* Intaran Sanur. This work program is divided into several categories such as sports, art and culture, environment and social. This work program is focused on positive activities which are enthused by *SekaaTeruna* of *DesaPakraman* Intaran Sanur. Therefore, through this work program they can focus on finishing their work programs and provide accountable funds of all the activities. However, among all of those work programs, there is no program concerning on drugs prevention among adolescents.

Some identified strengths to support drugs prevention and mitigation in *SekaaTeruna* of *DesaPakraman* Intaran Sanur can be seen as follows:

1. Regulation and policy concerning drugs

Actually, drugs prevention and mitigation effort in society have been managed in regulation or laws concerning effort of preventing, protecting, and saving Indonesia from the danger of drugs abuse as stated in Article 4 of Laws 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, implemented by Deputy of Prevention Field functioning of implementing *P4GN* under surveillance of the Head of *BNN*. The establishment of these regulations and policies by the government as a means of decreasing the effect of drugs abuse in society. In local level, the implementation of this regulation is conducted by the provincial office of *BNN* in every province in order to actualize deterrent effect of drugs effectively and efficiently. The implementation of policy in order to drugs prevention and mitigation is occupied by state officers with sufficient knowledge and skills who are professionally recruited from civil servant of local government.

In other hand, the weakness factor of *SekaaTeruna* of *DesaPakraman* Intaran Sanur in preventing and mitigating drugs are as follows:

1. There is no yet regulation which regulate specifically in local level/village to involve social organization in supporting the effort of rugs prevention and mitigation in customary society especially in Bali.
2. The implementation of policy in either village level or central level is not yet equipped with sufficient human resources because drugs issue cannot be handled only by law enforces and need to be handled by other stakeholders. Social awareness to report drugs abuse should be built through responsive report process.

The success of preventing and mitigating drugs can be felt if the activities conducted by some young generations, i.e. *Sekaa Teruna* be well-organized by maximizing the function of this local youth organization in the program of drugs abuse prevention. The existence of this organization as a local traditional organization in society eases the effort of reaching the targeted drugs abuse among adolescents, because through these organizations there will be potential young front liner who could do accompaniment to peer group (peer educator) who still use drugs.

#### 4. Conclusion

1. The existence of *Sekaa Teruna* of *Desa Pakraman* Intaram Sanur as a social traditional organization in Bali is to collect young generation to have different characteristics and becomes a media of developing creativity in young generation to preserve living and developing Balinese culture
2. Role and existence of *Sekaa Teruna* of *Desa Pakraman* Intaran Sanur in preventing drugs among adolescent functions as a filter for negative influences from outside which may decrease youth productivity to be creative and work leading to weak mentality and causes developmental backwardness in various sectors. Besides that, this traditional organization also eases the effort of reaching the targeted drugs abuse among adolescents, because through these organizations there will be potential young front liner who could do accompaniment to peer group (peer educator) who still use drugs.

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