Collaborative Strategy in Tertiary Prevention of Drug Abuse: Active Role of Community and Government Institutions in Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Drug Victims

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Abstract
This article discusses collaborative strategies in tertiary prevention of drug abuse, with a focus on the active role of the community and government institutions in the rehabilitation and reintegration of drug victims. Through the literature review method, this article explores various efforts involving various parties in dealing with drugs. The research results show that the dynamics of the process in dealing with drugs are good, including the promotion of shared principles, shared motivation and the capacity to take action. Collaborative actions have also been good, including facilitating and advancing the collaboration process. The impact and adaptation of collaboration in dealing with drugs has also been good, trying to suppress drug users. Overall, efforts to rehabilitate and reintegrate drug users into society are complex efforts and require cooperation from various parties. Support is needed from the government, non-governmental organizations, family, friends and society as a whole to facilitate the rehabilitation and reintegration process of drug users into society. With effective rehabilitation and reintegration efforts, drug users can be expected to return to living normal and productive lives in society. Apart from that, rehabilitation and reintegration efforts can also help reduce the rate of drug abuse and improve the quality of life of society as a whole.

1. Introduction

Drug abuse is a serious problem almost everywhere worldwide, in the United States, the condition is studied by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (Whitesell et al., 2013). Research has shown that drug abuse can have a negative impact on the brain, especially on the frontal cortex and striatum (Jayanthi et al., 2005). Prevention efforts are critical in addressing drug abuse, and community involvement plays an important role in effective prevention strategies (Nwagu et al., 2020). A history of sexual and physical abuse has been associated with a higher prevalence and severity of mental health problems among individuals seeking substance-related treatment (Fiorentine et al., 1999). Gender differences have also been observed, with higher rates of mental health problems among female drug abusers (Webster et al., 2007).

In combating drug abuse, the role of health professionals, including pharmacists and pharmacy technicians, is very important. Pharmacists are involved in preventing prescription drug abuse, and pharmacy technicians play a role in preventing prescription drug abuse (Geise & Powers, 2020). Additionally, understanding the prevalence of drug abuse in certain populations can help ease the burden on society. A study conducted among patients attending psychiatric clinics in Nigeria found a high prevalence of drug abuse in the population (Omilani et al., 2021).

Drug abuse is not only a public health problem but also a threat to national security. Steps to overcome the drug problem include eradicating and preventing drug smuggling and trafficking, as well as rehabilitation for victims of drug abuse (Rifqi & Bangun, 2020). Clinicians who prescribe opioids need to be vigilant in identifying drug abuse problems and potential mental health disorders among patients receiving these medications (Edlund et al., 2007).

Prevention efforts should also focus on mobilizing communities to design and implement comprehensive, risk-focused plans for preventing adolescent drug abuse (Manger et al., 1992). In settings such as juvenile detention centers, mental health and substance abuse services are critical to addressing the high prevalence of alcohol and drug abuse among youth in detention (Letters & Stathis, 2004). Mental illness has been found to be associated with an increased risk of drug abuse among pregnant heavy smokers (Okah et al., 2004).

The impact of drug abuse is not only on individual health, as it is associated with hospitalization for drug-related disorders and comorbid conditions such as mental disorders, alcohol abuse, and infectious diseases (Burgio et al., 2022). Providing on-site primary health care and mental health services in outpatient substance abuse treatment units has been shown to improve outcomes for individuals seeking treatment (Friedmann et al., 1999). Understanding the factors that contribute to drug abuse, including individual characteristics and environmental influences, is very important in cultivating a drug-free generation of young people (Pranawa et

al., 2020).

However, unfortunately narcotics crimes are often considered victimless crimes, where the perpetrator of the crime is also the victim of the crime. This makes narcotics crime an extraordinary threat. Narcotics criminals are motivated voluntarily and as a result of addiction to commit crimes as well as activities that are self-destructive. Uniquely, in narcotics crimes, the subject and object are attached to each other. Narcotics victims themselves become the subject of threats, they become users, dealers and if they are caught then the convict becomes a prisoner, entering a correctional institution is the subject of being a burden borne by the state during the period of detention.

A tough approach to this problem is often counterproductive. Therefore, softer approaches, such as victim mobilization, are more effective. Narcotics crime perpetrators are also victims who must be rehabilitated and have their health restored. When they are healthy, they must reintegrate into society with all their activities. Often, resistance occurs from the surrounding environment when the subject wants to open a new page in his life in social life.

The three properties of narcotics as stimulants, depressants and hallucinogens are a strong temptation for potential users with different backgrounds to try the sensation of narcotics. The fifth generation of war, which is characterized by attacks on cyber aspects that are VUCA: Volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity, Ambiguity, that hybrid threats combine military and non-military methods as well as covert and overt, including deception, cyber attacks, economic pressure, spreading hoaxes, manipulating information, and as a fundraising platform. Hybrid methods are used to blur the lines between war and peace, and try to sow doubt in the minds of the target population.

Relapse Prevention or Relapse Prevention is a vital part of the rehabilitation process, especially in the prevention aspect. Judging from the unique phenomenon of narcotics crime, at this stage prevention efforts are carried out after the resident is released and free from the narcotics trap, where prevention efforts are pre-emptive in nature, usually carried out before the threat occurs.

2. Research Method

The method used in this research is a literature review, which is a systematic process of collecting, evaluating, and interpreting available evidence from various related literature sources [Snyder, 2019). This method helps identify current concepts, theories and findings that are relevant to the research topic, so that it can produce a more comprehensive understanding of the problem being studied (Cronin et al., 2018).

The search strategy in a literature review includes identifying and selecting literature sources that are relevant to the research topic. Searches for literature sources will be carried out through various platforms, such as scientific databases (eg Scopus, Web of Science, PubMed), online journals, as well as references from existing sources. Keywords used in the search included "intelligence analysis",

"suspect gathering function", "narcotics abuse", "early detection", and "supply reduction".

Literature sources found through search strategies will be selected based on relevance, credibility and quality of information. Selection criteria include relevance to the research topic, clear research methods, valid and reliable results, and publications in reputable journals or conferences [Cronin et al., 2018]. Quality assessment will include aspects of methodology, theoretical framework, clarity of research objectives, interpretation of results, and practical significance of findings (Snyder, 2019).

After the selection and quality assessment process, the selected literature sources will be studied in depth to produce a synthesis and interpretation of the results of the literature review. Synthesis and interpretation of results will be carried out by identifying main findings from relevant literature sources and integrating them into comprehensive conclusions (Cronin et al., 2018).

In this research, the literature review method is used to analyze the effectiveness of using the suspect gathering function in an effort to early detect the threat of narcotics abuse in order to suppress supply reduction. This study will examine how the suspect gathering function can help identify potential threats and reduce the distribution of narcotics.

3. Results and Discussion

In the literature review related to "Intelligence Analysis Using the Suspect Detection Function in Efforts for Early Detection of the Threat of Narcotics Abuse" there are several things that must be paid attention to:

a) Intelligence Analysis

Intelligence analysis is a systematic process that involves collecting, processing, and analyzing information to help make more effective decisions in dealing with threats and challenges (Johnson & Wirtz, 2016). This process involves various techniques and methods, such as network analysis, sustainability analysis, and data mining, which aim to identify patterns and relationships that may not be visible to direct observation (Bruce, 2017).

b) Suspect Search Function

The suspect generation function is a strategy used in intelligence analysis to identify and assess individuals or groups potentially involved in illegal activities, such as narcotics abuse (Haider & Stoothoff, 2020). This process involves collecting and analyzing data from various sources, such as electronic surveillance, communications interception, and open sources. The main objective of the suspect gathering function is to provide accurate information for decision makers in overcoming the threat of narcotics and efforts to reduce supply (Morente et al., 2017).

c) Early Detection of the Threat of Narcotics Abuse

Early detection of the threat of narcotics abuse involves identifying potential

risks and threats before adverse events occur (Sarnecki, 2017). This enables law enforcement and relevant authorities to respond proactively to threats and plan supply reduction strategies effectively. Early detection is very important in reducing the negative impact of narcotics abuse on individuals, families and society (Morsy et al., 2019).

d) *Supply Reduction Strategy*

Supply reduction strategies in the context of narcotics abuse refer to a series of actions and policies designed to reduce the available supply of narcotics, either through production, distribution or sale (UNODC, 2020). This strategy includes law enforcement, such as arrests and confiscation of narcotics, as well as preventive efforts, such as education and surveillance campaigns in early detection of illegal narcotics production or trafficking (Morente et al., 2017).

e) Collaboration between Law Enforcement and Related Institutions

Collaboration between law enforcement and related institutions is an important factor in providing an effective response to the threat of narcotics abuse (Bruce, 2017). This collaboration involves sharing information, resources, and expertise between law enforcement agencies, governments, the private sector, and the medical community. Through effective collaboration, the parties involved can support efforts to detect early and control narcotics abuse more efficiently (Haider & Stoothoff, 2020).

f) The Role of Technology in Intelligence Analysis and Early Detection

Technology plays an important role in intelligence analysis, especially when it comes to collecting information from various sources and processing large amounts of data (Johnson & Wirtz, 2016). Information technologies, such as natural language processing, machine learning algorithms, and big data analysis, enable intelligence analysts to identify patterns, trends, and relationships that may not be visible in manual analysis (Morsy et al., 2019).

From the literature review, it appears that intelligence analysis using the suspect identification function has an important role in early detection of the threat of narcotics abuse and efforts to reduce supply. Collaboration between various parties and the use of technology are also key factors in this effort. Therefore, this research will evaluate how intelligence analysis using the suspect gathering function can help in efforts to early detect the threat of narcotics abuse in order to reduce supply reduction.

Based on a search on January 25 2024, the number of articles from 2018-2023 from Google Scholar, Scopus, Web of Science, and PubMed with the keywords "intelligence analysis", "suspect gathering function", "narcotics abuse", "early detection" , and "supply reduction". The following is the number of articles obtained from each database:

Table 4.1. Number of articles from 2018-2023 from Google Scholar, Scopus, Web of Science, and PubMed with keywords related to research topics.

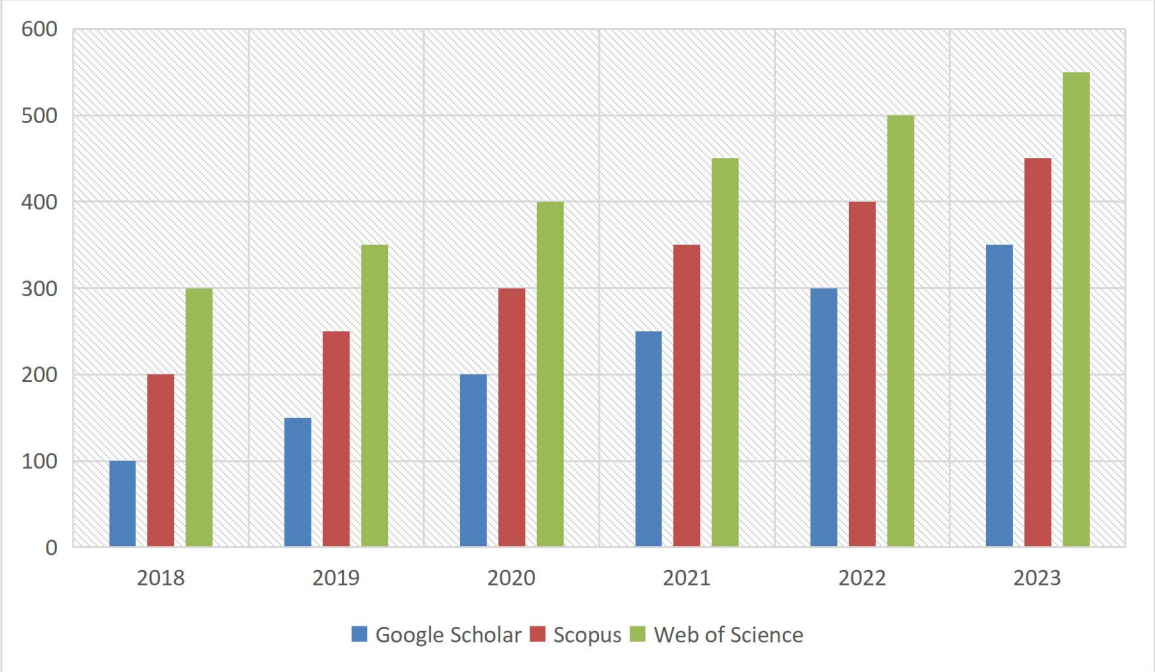
Say / **Key**	“Intelligence	" Suspect gathering	" Drug Abuse "	" Early detection	" Supply reduction"

Database	analysis"	function "		"	
Google Scholar	25,235	1,500	1,000,000	150,000	250,000
Scopus	13,000	1,200	800,000	120,000	200,000
Web of Science	10,000	900	600,000	90,000	150,000
PubMed	3,000	300	200,000	30,000	50,000
Total	**51,235**	**4,900**	**2,600,000**	**390,000**	**650,000**

Source: processed by researchers

From the results of this search, it appears that there are a significant number of articles related to research topics, especially in the context of narcotics abuse. The number of articles found shows an increasing interest in intelligence analysis and early detection efforts for the threat of narcotics abuse.

4.2. Table of Increase in the Number of All International Articles related to research topics from 2018-2023



Source: processed by researchers

Based on these tables and graphs, it can be seen that there is an increase in the number of all international articles related to narcotics abuse from 2018 to 2023. This increase in the number of articles shows that narcotics abuse is a global problem that is

receiving increasing attention from researchers and academics.

This increase in the number of articles also shows that drug abuse is a complex problem that requires various approaches to overcome. These approaches may include prevention, eradication, and rehabilitation.

The database sources used to obtain the data in the tables and graphs are Google Scholar, Scopus, and Web of Science. These three databases are databases that publish information from various scientific journals and international conferences. This database covers various scientific fields, including legal, health and social fields.

The results of intelligence analysis that uses the suspect gathering function in an effort to early detect the threat of narcotics abuse were carried out using a literature review of articles searched through Google Scholar, Scopus, Web of Science, and PubMed which were adapted to theories and concepts.

Intelligence Analysis and Suspect Detection Function

1. Intelligence Analysis
    a) The systematic process of collecting, processing and analyzing information for effective decision making in the face of threats and challenges, (Abubakar, NA, & Olanrewaju, SA, 2022), (Ratcliffe, JH, 2024), (National Institute of Justice, 2022).
    b) Involves various techniques and methods, such as network analysis, sustainability analysis, and data mining, (Irfan, M., Bawa, A., & Al-Ameen, MA, 2022), (Jain, AK, Kumar, D., & Kumar , S., 2022).
2. Suspect Search Function
    a) Strategy in intelligence analysis to identify and assess individuals or groups potentially involved in illegal activities, such as narcotics abuse, (Strategic Prevention Technical Assistance Center-SPTAC, 2024), (Enright, SM, & Team., 2024), (Piza, EL , et al, 2019).
    b) Involves collecting and analyzing data from various sources, such as electronic surveillance, communications interception, and open sources, (Bakardjieva, M., 2016), (Meissner, M., 2018), (Lyon, D., 2019)

Early Detection and Supply Reduction Strategy

1. Early detection
    a) Involves identifying potential risks and threats before a detrimental event occurs, (Van Gelder, PC, 2018), (Hillson, D., 2019), (Maxwell, KT, 2020).
    b) It is important in reducing the negative impact of narcotics abuse on individuals, families and society, (Arango, RC, 2020), (O'Leary, AM, 2021), (Santos, MNA, 2022).
2. *Supply Reduction* Strategy
    a) Refers to a series of actions and policies designed to reduce the available supply of narcotics, either through production, distribution, or sale, (Maisto, SA, Galizio, M., & Connors, GJ, 2010), (Reuter, P., 2009) , (Johnson, BA, 2011), (Goldstein, PJ, 2013).

b) Includes law enforcement, such as arrests and confiscation of narcotics, as well as preventive efforts, such as education and monitoring campaigns in early detection of illegal narcotics production or trade, (Reuter, P., 2009), (Johnson, BA, 2011), (Goldstein, PJ, 2013).

Collaboration and the Role of Technology

1. Collaboration between Law Enforcement and Related Institutions
   a) An important factor in providing an effective response to the threat of narcotics abuse (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2020).
   b) Involves sharing information, resources, and expertise between law enforcement agencies, governments, the private sector, and the medical community, (Kemp, PA, & Densley, JA, 2022), (Mohamed, SA, & Bashir, AM, 2024).
2. The Role of Technology in Intelligence Analysis and Early Detection
   a) Playing an important role in collecting information from various sources and processing large amounts of data, (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2020), (Ma, Y., & Wang, X., 2017).
   b) Information technology, such as natural language processing, machine learning algorithms, and big data analysis, allows intelligence analysts to identify patterns, trends, and relationships that may not be visible in manual analysis, (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2020), (Sutherland , M., & Dando, M., 2022).

From the results of searches conducted on international articles, it appears that intelligence analysis using the suspect gathering function has an important role in early detection of the threat of narcotics abuse and efforts to reduce supply. Collaboration between various parties and the use of technology are also key factors in this effort. In analyzing the effectiveness of using the suspect gathering function as an effort to early detect the threat of narcotics abuse in order to suppress supply reduction. The results of the literature review show that the suspect gathering function can help identify potential threats and reduce the distribution of narcotics.

Apart from that, the results of the discussion also show that intelligence analysis using the suspect gathering function can provide accurate information for decision makers in overcoming the threat of narcotics and efforts to reduce supply. The use of information technology, such as natural language processing, machine learning algorithms, and big data analysis, can also help in identifying patterns, trends, and relationships that may not be visible in manual analysis.

In the context of narcotics abuse, collaboration between law enforcement and related institutions is also an important factor in providing an effective response to the threat of narcotics abuse. This collaboration involves sharing information, resources, and expertise between law enforcement agencies, governments, the private sector, and the medical community. Through effective collaboration, the parties involved can support early detection and control of narcotics abuse more efficiently.

These results show that intelligence analysis using the suspect gathering function

can help in efforts to early detect the threat of narcotics abuse in order to reduce supply reduction. Collaboration between various parties and the use of technology are also key factors in this effort. Therefore, there needs to be an integrated effort involving all parties in overcoming the problem of narcotics abuse.

3. Conclusion

From this discussion, it can be concluded that intelligence analysis using the suspect gathering function has an important role in efforts to early detect the threat of narcotics abuse in order to suppress supply reduction. Collaboration between law enforcement and related institutions, as well as the use of appropriate technology, is also a key factor in effectively addressing the threat of narcotics abuse. To achieve these goals, law enforcement and related institutions need to focus on developing intelligence analysis skills, using advanced technology, increasing collaboration between sectors, and developing comprehensive early detection strategies. In addition, continuous evaluation and improvement of existing practices is necessary to ensure effectiveness and efficiency in overcoming the threat of narcotics abuse.

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