



The Performance Of The National Narcotics Agency In Illegal Drugs Prevention Efforts Of Palu City, Central Sulawesi, Indonesia

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ABSTRAK

This study aims to determine the performance of *Badan Narkotika Nasional* or the National Narcotics Agency of Palu in the narcotics prevention efforts, determined by the support of the main tasks and functions of the National Narcotics Agency Office of Palu. The theory used to assess performance is with five dimensions of theory to measure the performance of public bureaucracy which are Productivity, Service Quality, Responsiveness, Responsibility, and Accountability as proposed by Agus Dwiyanto (2002). This research utilized descriptive-qualitative approach. Data collection techniques used are but not limited to: Observation, Interview, and Documentation. Informants in this study are determined purposively. The results of the study revealed that based on the five dimensions of performance theory from Agus Dwiyanto, it can be concluded that the performance of the National Narcotics Agency of Palu is not insufficient. Thus, the vision proclaimed by the Palu City Government which was the *Realization of Government and Community Synergy Towards Drug-Free Palu City in 2015*, was not achieved.

INTRODUCTION

Drug abuse is not only impacted the deterioration of human quality, but also the increase in the number and quality of crime, sadistic acts, fraud, torture, murder, to corruption, collusion and nepotism. With the influence of narcotics or illegal drugs, it is not uncommon for a someone to kill his brother, father, mother, grandfather, or grandmother. Narcotics can change human behavior to be cruel, inhuman, and low-ethical bad character. The government in combating drug abuse has issued a policy namely the Presidential Instruction Number 12 of 2012 regarding the National Policies and Strategies for the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, which stipulates that Indonesia is a Narcotics-Free Country in 2011-2015 vision. This policy is a form of commitment with all components of Indonesian society.

The Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Yasonna H Laoly, when visiting the Bandung Regency Government Office, Bali, Tuesday (28/4/2015) said that around more than 50 percent prisoners were jailed because of drug abuse cases. This condition makes other parties want to make Indonesia as a lucrative market for drug trafficking. "This shows there is a tendency for other people to continue to try to force us." It was further said that "Almost every day there are narcotics victims, therefore we must uphold the applicable law in our country," said Minister Yasonna. The death penalty of drug cases is implemented because Indonesia has its own legal sovereignty that must be respected by every country. "We have our own legal sovereignty. It has a law that must be respected by other countries," he asserted. Regarding the execution of phase II death row inmates, according to him, is not something that shocking because the death penalty

is a positive law that applies in Indonesia which does not give mercy to drug offenders. Minister Yasona added that he claimed to be concerned about the death row inmates, and the statement of the Speaker of the Assembly, Zulkifli Hasan, supported the execution of the death penalty carried out by the Indonesian Government, although there were challenges from a number of parties. He admitted that currently the principle of the death penalty is not appropriate, because only God can take someone's life, but he reminded that Indonesia has entered a drug emergency, where 50 people die every day and even the victims cannot be distinguished by their profession. "Imagine that indiscriminately, members of the DPR, TNI, Polri, Civilians were victims, right? From civil servants, high schoolers, even a professor become the victims," added him. Seeing this fact, Zulkifli said, Indonesia had entered a drug emergency state.

In connection with the aforementioned matter, the National Narcotics Agency has mapped the area of illicit drug trafficking, and determined Central Sulawesi was ranked 7th out of 33 provinces in Indonesia. Based on data obtained from the National Narcotics Agency of Palu City, the most widely used types in Central Sulawesi Province are heroin, THD, and Ganja.

Performance assessment is an activity that is very important because it can be used as a measure of the success of an organization or institution in achieving its mission. The proliferation of drug abuse makes the performance of the National Narcotics Agency of Palu was questioned by some people, considering that the Government program stated that Palu City had to be clean from drug abuse in 2015. The urgency of this research becomes appropriate and worthy of investigation in order to uncover what are the causes and sources of widespread narcotics abuse in Palu related to the performance of the National Narcotics Agency of Palu.

THE DEFINITION OF PERFORMANCE

The definition of performance is a result of work that has been completed for a certain period, this understanding will be related to the level of achievement

of the objectives that have been completed. Performance can also be seen as the level of achievement of work tasks, both bad performance is not only seen from the level of quantity produced by someone in work, but also measured by its quality (Hendry, 2001). To find out the good or bad performance of an employee, it is necessary to conduct a performance assessment, which is basically a key factor, in order to develop an organization effectively and efficiently.

A result of work achieved by someone in carrying out tasks assigned to him based on skills, effort and opportunity. This means that performance is a result of someone's work obtained from the expertise they have so that the work that is charged can be done well, good work will show accountability to the public community (Hasibuan, 2001). The actual manifestation and commitment of public accountability is only shown in the form of performance, including the performance of programs, institutions, and government officials. In Indonesia, the most received attention is the assessment of individual employee performance, while attention to the performance of institutions and programs or policies is still very limited (Rivai, 2014).

A performance measurement system that can be used as a set of metrics used to quantify both the efficiency and effectiveness of actions conducted by employees that has a predetermined standard. The vision and mission of an organization will be achieved if the work carried out by employees can be carried out in accordance with; timeliness, cost aspects, work behavior, service orientation, integrity, and commitment (Neely & Bourne, 2003).

The total set of work related behavior that the organization expects the individual to display (Griffin, 1997). This definition give the understanding that performance should be known for an organization operational effectiveness to be measured. Thus, performance shows the level of achievement of a program or policy to accomplish targets, visions and missions of an organization's strategic planning.

In this study the theoretical reference used to analyze the performance of the National Narcotics Agency of Palu City is the five dimensions proposed by Agus Dwiyanono to measure the performance of public organizations by measuring Productivity, Service Quality, Responsiveness, Responsibility, and Accountability (Dwiyanto et. al., 2008).

The Performance of the National Narcotics Agency of Palu in the illegal drugs prevention efforts needed to be understood and measured for the achievement of visions, missions and goals. If the performance of employees is insufficient, then the performance of the organization is insufficient either. Therefore the achievement of organizational performance depends on how the National Narcotics Agency employees perform.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study is utilizing qualitative-descriptive approach. Data collected through in-depth independent interview, literature study, documentation tracking, and observation (Yusuf, 2014). The data analysis technique used is according to Miles and Huberman which suggests that the procedure of data analysis in qualitative research consists of three lines of activities that take place simultaneously, namely: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion / verification (Sugiyono, 2013). In this study, informants were purposively determined to provide data. The informants are consisted of National Narcotics Agency of Palu employee and community observers of drug abuse in Palu, as well as academics.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ILLEGAL DRUG CASES AND PROBLEMS

The development of the drugs problem which continues to increase and become more serious, become the basis for the creation of the Decree Number VI/MPR/2002 through the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia (MPR-RI) in 2002 to be recommended that to make changes to Law Number 22 of 1997 concerning Narcotics. Therefore, the Government

ratified and enacted Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, as a change to Law Number 22 of 1997. Based on Law Number 35 of 2009, the National Narcotics Agency was given the authority to investigate narcotics and precursor of illegal drug cases.

At present, the National Narcotics Agency has regional representatives in 33 provinces. then at the regency and city level, the National Narcotics Agency has 100 Municipality/Regional office. Gradually, this representation will continue to grow along with the development of the level of vulnerability of drug abuse in the region. The presence of the agency representatives in each region, provides a broader and more strategic space in an effort to improve the performance of prevention and eradication of drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

THE PERFORMANCE OF THE NATIONAL NARCOTICS AGENCY OF PALU

The focus of this research study is to find out the extent to which the performance of the National Narcotics Agency of Palu in the illegal drugs prevention efforts, in achieving the vision and mission of the 2015 Drug-Free City of Palu.

Based on the aforementioned focus, the performance extent of National Narcotics Agency of Palu City can be seen from the results of the study using Agus Dwiyanto's performance theory study through Productivity, Service Quality, Responsiveness, Responsibility, and Accountability variables.

1. Productivity Aspect of Performance Assessment

Authors' observation in the field shows that activities related to the implementation of program activities such as; in the field of illegal drugs prevention there are several activities carried out to prevent the community. These activities are: Talk Show, FGD, Socialization and Extension.

The activities carried out to spread the understanding of drug abuse and rehabilitation efforts

include but not limited to: FGD and Socialization with PT. Mandala Finance employees, FGD at various cafe and coffee shop employees and Cooperatives held at Torragoda Taweli Coffee Shop, FGD with the Employees of Tatura Mall of Palu at Dwi Mulia Hotel Palu, FGD with the Tavanjuka Community Group and FGD with members of governmental organizations, NGOs, and Community Organizations.

International Anti-Narcotics Day activities in Palu City was held at Vatulemo park, with Communities, Students, and Civil Servants of Palu as the target. In addition, there are also activities in the form of Socialization and Discussion.

Some example of the socialization activities carried out by the National Narcotics Agency of Palu are as follows:

- 1.Socialization regarding cigarettes from the Religion and Medical point of view, carried out at the Faculty of Economy, Tadulako University where participants can understand the dangers of smoking from a religious and medical perspective.
- 2.Socialization regarding Narcotics Abuse Hazards, carried out in the Kopri Kawatuna complex where participants can understand the dangers of drugs for health.
- 3.Socialization of IPWL and Rehabilitation, carried out at Vatulemo Palu, targeted at the Cosplay community, where participants can understand about IPWL and Rehabilitation.
- 4.Socialization on the Dangers of Narcotics and Addictive Substances at State Senior High School 3 of Palu where the new students can understand the dangers of illegal drugs.
- 5.Socialization of the Post-Rehabilitation Approach for former drug addicts held at the National Narcotics Agency Office of Palu to embrace former drug addicts (Badan Narkotika Nasional Kota Palu, 2018).

The example of discussion and counseling activities carried out by the National Narcotics Agency of Palu are as follows:

- 1.Counseling in the Dupa Community for the understanding of the dangers of illegal drugs for health.
- 2.Drug hazard counseling and the introduction of IPWL in Zero Property Communities where participants can understand the dangers of drugs for health and can fortify themselves and their families from the dangers of drugs.
- 3.Counseling for the dangers of drugs among students, carried out in the MTs of West Palu.
- 4.Counseling for the prevention of drug use in Posyandu or the community's healthcare service, carried out in Talise and Tondo.

Based on the aforementioned data, the National Narcotics Agency of Palu, in carrying out prevention activities, is more dominant in empowering all elements of society where in this case doing prevention, both among the public, civil servants and students. According to a statement from Mr Thamrin, the prevention section interviewed on 25th February of 2015, the approach taken was: Prevention, Socialization, FGD, Interactive Dialogue, Mass media, and Advocacy.

The results of interviews with Eman (one of the field of prevention officer) on 24th February of 2015 and based secondary data on drug users from 2012/2014 obtained from the agency in the following table in connection with work productivity of the National Narcotics Agency of Palu are:

- In 2010: Ranked 7th out of 33 Provinces in Indonesia
- In 2012: Ranked 5th out of 33 Provinces in Indonesia
- In 2014: Ranked 7th out of 34 Provinces in Indonesia

Table 1. Data on Drug Addicts in 2012-2014

No.	Year	Sum
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1	Drug Addicts data of January- November of 2014	55 cases total, 47 men and 8 women cases
2	Drug Addicts data of January- December of 2013	49 cases total
3	Drug Addicts data of January- December of 2012	85 cases total
4	Drug Addicts data of January- February of 2015	7 self-reported cases

Source: Public Relations of the National Narcotics Agency of Palu, 24th February 2015

The productivity is certainly related to the performance produced, thus the level of productivity of the National Narcotics Agency of Palu needs to be optimized to realize the drug-free Palu City. The aforementioned statement is in line with Bastian's view which organizational performance can be interpreted as an organizational process in evaluating employees or employees for participation and carrying out their work (Bastian, 2001).

2. Service Quality Aspect of Performance Assessment

Service performance can be seen from the quality of services provided by public organizations to the community (Dwiyanto et. al., 2008). Based on observations and data from the illegal drug prevention efforts in Palu City, service activities that are given to the community are as follows: counseling, counseling of post rehabilitation approaches, interactive dialogues, talk shows on Alkhaerat radio and FGDs.

The results of interviews with Thamrin (the Head of Prevention Section), Nukman Said (the Head of Community Empowerment Section) and Sahriar Ahmad (the Head of the Anti Narcotics Movement of Palu), on 25th-26th February 2015, stated that the counseling activities were for junior school students who were vulnerable and at high risk of drug abuse and trafficking, and carried out drug tests in the education environment. Counseling and urine tests in several schools in Palu are aimed to provide knowledge and understanding of drugs

and addictive substances. This is done through transparency, accountability, conditional, participatory, equal rights, and balance of rights and obligations by the Prevention Section of the National Narcotics Agency of Palu. The programs implementation partnerships with other institutions / organizations in accordance with the principles of public service have not been optimal. Aforementioned princiles are including: service procedures, service requirements, service personnel clarity, service personnel discipline, service personnel responsibilities, service personnel ability, speed of service, justice, courtesy and hospitality, fairness of fees, certainty of service costs, certainty of service schedules, environmental comfort and security of services, (Interview, 25-26 February 2015 at 09.00).

3. Responsivity Aspect of Performance Assessment

Organizational responsiveness is the ability of government organizations to identify community needs, prioritize needs and develop them into various service programs (Dwiyanto, et. al., 2008). The activities carried out by the Agency can benefit the community. Programs or activities carried out in accordance with what is expected by the community, namely: Socialization, FGD, Talk Show, and others. This activity should be able to reduce the number of drug users. Several informants namely Thamrin (the Head of Prevention Section), Pelman (the Counselor of National Narcotics Agency of Palu), and other informants on 10th-12th March 2015, stated that *"In recognizing the expected needs of the community, the Agency carried out various activities that could be implemented both among the Government, Private Sector, and other community organizations."*

Responsiveness of service providers is an important aspect that must be realized by every implementing apparatus. In this regard, individual and institutional officers are required to have the ability and speed in providing services for service recipients so that they feel well cared for and served. Based on the observational data and interviews, it can be concluded

that the responsiveness of the employees of National Narcotics Agency of Palu is insufficient.

4. Responsibility Aspect of Performance Assessment Responsibilitas

The responsibility means the apparatus' ability in carrying out their duties and responsibilities in accordance with the standards, professionals and competencies in directing their resources to achieve the stated goals. A professional has the understanding that the technical ability {as a specialist} is a must in carrying out duties and is always oriented towards providing good service to the community (Islamy, 2007). Realizing professionalism is required by the existence of long and heavy education and training. Thus, learning processes are continuously needed for loyal government officials. Because learning is to know something, to be able to do something well, and to be able to live together.

Furthermore, responsibility is to explain whether the implementation of public organization activities is carried out in accordance with organizational policies. Responsibility in essence involves responsibility in carrying out tasks to achieve the desired goals. Related to organizational policy regarding prevention of drug use, it is still considered unprofessional in accordance with the duties.

5. Accountability Aspect of Performance Assessment

Public accountability refers to how much public policy and activities are subject to political officials elected by the people (Dwiyanto & et. al., 2008). The ability of an organization to implement policies and activities consistently in accordance with the wishes of the community is not only achieving the organization's goals, but also the community. Accountability can be interpreted as *all the achievements of the work program being carried out*. The informant's response determined in this study is; Thamrin (the Head of the Prevention Section), and Pelman (the Councilor of National Narcotics Agency of Palu), as

well as other separately interviewed informants on 6th-8th April 2015, basically agreed that "*achievement of the results of each activity carried out depends on the people who judge them. but every activity carried out has been done well. Target and achieved goals are as expected. Although there were several activities not carried out due to budget cuts.*"

Based on the five aspects or dimensions of the performance concept from Agus Dwiyanto, the results of the study shows that from the five dimensions: productivity; service quality; responsiveness; responsibility; and accountability; most of it have not been optimally carried out.

Based on the results of observations, it is recommended that the National Narcotics of Palu disseminate information to the public in order to avoid illegal drugs are as follows:

- a. To increase faith and piety;
- b. To mentally self-prepare to refuse offered drugs;
- c. To be careful when choosing friends;
- d. To learn to say "No" if offered with the right reason, if you are not able then immediately leave the place;
- e. To increase achievement to pursue nobler ideals and desires.

CONCLUSION

The performance of the National Narcotics Agency of Palu City basically has gone quite well. The results of the study are based on using several dimensions that become performance benchmarks namely: Productivity, Service Quality, Responsiveness, Responsibility, and Accountability

Officers productivity in narcotics prevention still needs to be improved, even though it has been directed and in line with the main tasks and functions of each. There are significant obstacles namely limited budget or funds in conducting socialization. The quality of service provided is maximal, this can be seen from the rapid response that can be made in providing services. The activities are carried out in accordance with the

expectations of the community which to provide understanding and information on drug abuse. Furthermore, the activities took place according to applicable procedures. Every activity carried out by the Agency has achieved satisfactory results. However, the programs or activities need to be improved in the future to realize the drug-free mission

Based on the description of the aforementioned five dimensions, it was concluded that the performance of the National Narcotics Agency of Palu was adequate, but it still need to be improved, as there was a decrease in the number of drug users in 2012-2013 but then increased in 2014. With the increase in the number of drug users, the performance of the National Narcotics Agency of Palu still has to be increased yet again, by adding funds for the socialization of the dangers of illegal drugs for human life.

RECCOMENDATIONS

Based on the conclusions in this study, it is recommended that:

1. The Agency needs to improve financial support. Thus, socialization regarding the dangers of drugs can be carried out evenly at all levels of society.
2. The Agency has to improve the human resources.
3. The Agency has to strive for more intensive partnerships with related parties such as: the police, other legal institutions / community organizations, and involving the community to jointly prevent drug abuse in the city of Palu.

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