

Effectiveness of the National Narcotics Agency of Balangan Regency in Preventing and Eradicating Narcotics Among Adolescents in Balangan Regency

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ABSTRACT

Objective: This study aimed to determine the effectiveness of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in preventing and eradicating narcotics abuse among adolescents in Balangan Regency, and to explore the factors influencing its performance. **Method:** The research employed a qualitative approach with a descriptive-qualitative design. Data collection techniques included interviews, observations, and documentation, using snowball sampling with 12 participants. The collected data were analyzed through data reduction, presentation, and conclusion drawing, ensuring credibility through extended observations, triangulation, and member checks. **Results:** The study found that the effectiveness of the BNN's performance in preventing and eradicating narcotics among adolescents in Balangan Regency was fairly effective. Planning and implementation indicators were effective, but monitoring and target achievement indicators were not. Factors influencing effectiveness included inhibiting factors such as the lack of field officers and insufficient achievement of targets. Supporting factors included good activity standards, prevention efforts, and rehabilitation processes. **Novelty:** The novelty of this study lies in its focus on the effectiveness of the BNN's performance in the context of a local district, highlighting the challenges in monitoring, target achievement, and the lack of field officers. The study provides valuable insights into the structural and operational constraints faced by the BNN in implementing narcotics prevention programs, contributing to the understanding of local-level narcotics control.

INTRODUCTION

Drug abuse is when a person uses drugs without permission or illegally. Narcotics themselves are actually medications needed in healthcare services, so their availability needs to be ensured. However, the current problem is the abuse of these drugs. The problem of drug abuse has become a national and even international issue. Almost every day, cases of drug abuse are always found. Even more concerning is that drug abuse is starting to affect children. Narcotics are beginning to destroy the nation's future generations [1], [2]. Currently, drug cases are a reflection of the shifting and increasingly complex quality of juvenile delinquency. According to BNN data, the prevalence of drug abuse among students in 13 provincial capitals in Indonesia reached 3.2 percent, or the equivalent of 2.29 million people. Meanwhile, in 2017, BNN recorded the prevalence of drug abuse at 1.77 percent, or the equivalent of 3,376,115 people aged 10-59. 2 The Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) notes that out of Indonesia's 87 million child population, 5.9 million are drug addicts. They became drug addicts because they were influenced by people close to them, "Out of a total of 87 million children up to 18 years old, 5.9 million are recorded as addicts," said the KPAI Commissioner for Health.

And according to the South Kalimantan Provincial National Narcotics Agency, the estimated use of narcotics in the South Kalimantan area is 59,000 people. The prevalence rate increased from 1.7 to 1.89. This means that if the adult population of South Kalimantan is around 3,250,000 people, then approximately 59,000 people are abusing drugs [3].

From the beginning of the COVID case in 2020 until 2021, the regional budget reduced the budget burden for COVID cases in those years. The problems found at the National Narcotics Agency of Balangan Regency include: 1. Lack of socialization provided by BNN to the youth of Balangan Regency in order to better protect the generation, and the many entry points for the arrival of these illegal goods allow narcotics to circulate thru several doors, such as inter-provincial and inter-regency transportation routes bordering Balangan, which should be continuously monitored and regularly raided [4]. (Source: General and Personnel Section of Balangan District BNN) 2. The spread of narcotics cases in Balangan District is as follows:

Table 1. Cases of Narcotics Spread in the Last 2 Years

No	Year	Case	Abuse
1	2020	36	Student
2	2021	53	Student

Source: Head of Rehabilitation Division, National Narcotics Agency, Balangan Regency

From the table above, it can be seen that the spread of Narcotics cases in Balangan Regency has indeed increased recently. It is known that in 2020, there were 36 Narcotics cases recorded, but in 2021, this number rose to 53 cases with 100% resolution, and the total evidence weighed 181.27 grams of methamphetamine and illegal drugs consumed by underage students. (Source: Head of Rehabilitation Division, Balangan District National Narcotics Agency). 1. Lack of human resources for monitoring adolescents in Balangan District, as the National Narcotics Agency of Balangan District is still understaffed with field officers. Consequently, cases of drug abuse continue to increase annually due to juvenile delinquency (Source: Data from National Narcotics Agency of Balangan District).

Based on the background of the above problems, the researcher is interested in examining and researching "THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE BALANGAN DISTRICT NATIONAL NARCOTICS AGENCY IN PREVENTING AND ERADICATING NARCOTICS AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN BALANGAN DISTRICT". A. Research Focus The research focus here is intended to clarify the scope of the problem to be discussed, so as not to lead to overly broad interpretations of the problem and to ensure that the discussion of the problem is directed and does not deviate from the main issue being researched. Therefore, the researcher focuses on: 1. Program success 2. Target success 3.

Satisfaction with the program 4. Input and output levels 5. Overall goal achievement

B. Problem Formulation The problem formulation in this research is: 1. How effective is the performance of the National Narcotics Agency in preventing and eradicating narcotics among adolescents in Balangan District? 2. What factors influence the effectiveness of the National Narcotics Agency's performance in preventing and eradicating narcotics among Balangan Regency youth?

C. Research Objectives Research Objectives 1. To determine the effectiveness of the National Narcotics Agency's performance in preventing and eradicating narcotics among adolescents in Balangan Regency. 2. To determine the factors influencing the effectiveness of the National Narcotics Agency's performance in preventing and eradicating narcotics among adolescents in Balangan Regency.

D. Research Benefits 1. Theoretical Benefits This research is expected to increase knowledge about the effectiveness of the National Narcotics Agency's performance in preventing and eradicating narcotics among adolescents in Balangan Regency. 2. Practical Benefits For the Government: To provide input for improving the supervision, management, and effectiveness of the National Narcotics Agency's performance in preventing and eradicating narcotics among adolescents in Balangan Regency.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Previous Research 1. Jimmy Simangunsong [5]. Faculty of Social and Political Sciences at the Maritime University of Raja Ali Haji Tanjungpinang with the research title "Drug Abuse Among Adolescents (Case Study at the National Narcotics Agency in Tanjungpinang City)". 2. The first previous research is a thesis by Muhammad Al Imran (2014) titled "The Effectiveness of the National Narcotics Agency of South Sulawesi Province's Performance in Preventing and Eradicating Narcotics Among Adolescents in Makassar City".

B. Theoretical Review 1. Effectiveness Effectiveness is a key element in achieving goals or objectives that have been set in every organization, activity, or program. It is considered effective when the goals or targets are achieved as determined. According to Campbell J.P, the general and most prominent measures of effectiveness are: 1. Program success 2. Target achievement 3. Satisfaction with the program 4. Input and output levels 5. Overall goal achievement

Welfare development policies are essentially a decision to address community welfare issues and achieve the goal of improving welfare. The elements of welfare development policy are the goals to be achieved from community welfare improvement programs. According to Makmur (2015:7), from the perspective of effectiveness criteria, the elements are as follows: 1. Timeliness, time is something that can determine the success of an activity carried out within an organization. 2. Accuracy in cost calculation, this element emphasizes accuracy in utilizing costs for an activity. 3. Accuracy in measurement, every activity carried out always has a certain measure of success. 4. Accuracy in making choices. Making a mistake in choosing a job, method, object, friend, partner, etc., means the action taken is a sign of ineffectiveness and could lead to future regret [6]. Conversely, choosing the right need or desire will bring happiness to the individual in their life journey. 5. Accuracy in thinking; in this element, accuracy in thinking will lead to effectiveness, so the success that is always hoped for in carrying out a form of cooperation can yield maximum results. 6.

Accuracy in carrying out instructions. The success of an organization's activities is greatly influenced by the leader's abilities, one of which is the ability to give clear and easily understood instructions to subordinates. Accuracy in setting goals, so that goals set correctly will greatly support the effectiveness of activities, especially those with a long-term orientation. Target accuracy. Setting the right targets, whether individually or organizationally determined, is truly crucial to the success of organizational activities.

2. National Narcotics Agency The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) is a non-ministerial government organization in Indonesia responsible for the prevention, suppression, and sale of drugs, precursor chemicals, and other additives. except for tobacco and alcohol. The head of the National Narcotics Agency reports directly to the President along with the Chief of the Indonesian National Police. The legal basis for the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) is Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. The tasks of the National Narcotics Agency include:

a. Formulating and implementing national policies for the prevention and abuse and trafficking of narcotics and their ingredients. The tasks of BNN in preventing drug trafficking can be detailed as follows:

- 1) Cooperating with the Chief of the Indonesian National Police in preventing and eradicating the abuse of narcotics and their ingredients.
- 2) Preventing and eradicating the abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors.
- 3) Monitoring, directing, and enhancing public activities in the field of preventing drug abuse and the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Empowering communities in the prevention of drug abuse and illicit trafficking.
- 4) Improving the capacity of medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation institutions for drug users, whether organized by the government or the community;
- 5) Establishing bilateral and multilateral cooperation, both international and national, to prevent and eradicate the illicit trafficking of narcotics and drug-making materials.

b). Preparing annual reports on the performance of duties, powers, and conducting administrative investigations and investigations into drug abuse, drug trafficking, and the production of narcotics [7], [8].

C. Framework of Thinking Narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, whether synthetic or semi-synthetic, that can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of sensation, reduce or eliminate pain, and can lead to addiction. Therefore, in this case, the government is working hard to prevent and eradicate any type of drug in Indonesia. This is stated in Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, which regulates sanctions for drug abuse and drug dealers based on the class, type, size, and quantity of narcotics.

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Location The research location chosen here is the National Narcotics Agency of Balangan Regency, located at Batu Piring, Paringin Selatan, Balangan Regency, South Kalimantan 71662.

B. Research Approach The research approach used in this study is a qualitative approach where the researcher attempts to observe, collect, and analyze data, and clearly reveal the effectiveness of the performance of employees at the Balangan District National Narcotics Agency.

C. Research Type In this study, the author uses

descriptive qualitative research. By using this type of research, the author aims to provide a comprehensive and systematic overview of the effectiveness of the performance of employees at the National Narcotics Agency of Balangan Regency. D. Data and Data Sources The data collected in this study comes from two main sources: 1. Primary data, which is all the research data obtained from interviews and direct observation in the field. 2. Secondary data, which is data obtained from literature or library studies, as well as official data related to the research object. 3. Data sources are the data gathered in this study, sourced from informants. In this study, the informants consist of several parties: In this study, the key informants consist of several parties. E. Operational Research Design An operational definition is an aspect of research that provides us with information on how to measure variables. An operational definition is a kind of guide for us on how to measure a variable. An operational definition is scientific information that is very helpful for researchers who want to conduct research using the same variables. Because based on that information, they will know how to measure variables built on the same concept. Thus, they can determine whether to continue using the same measurement procedures or whether new measurements are needed [9].

The operational design of the research is a definition based on observed characteristics. An operational definition includes important aspects of the research that require explanation, is specific, detailed, precise, and certain. F. Data Collection Techniques For collecting the data needed in this study, the author used the following data collection techniques: 1. Observation Technique This is a technique used directly on the object to obtain data by looking at, observing the phenomena that occur, and recording information related to the effectiveness of the Balangan Regency National Narcotics Agency employees' performance. 2. Interview Technique This is a data collection technique that the author used by conducting free interviews with respondents and informants to supplement the data gathered thru other techniques. 3. Documentation study, which involves collecting document or archive data related to the issue being discussed. G. Data Analysis Techniques Data analysis techniques are an important part of a research study. Thru data analysis techniques, the data obtained is classified descriptively. The compiled data was then presented thru a process carried out systematically, methodologically, and consistently, resulting in a clear picture of the effectiveness of the Balangan Regency National Narcotics Agency employee performance. From the research results collected, they were fully analyzed qualitatively. Data analysis is conducted continuously throughout the data collection process in the field. H. Data Credibility Test In order to ensure data validity, a data validity test was conducted as summarized by Sugiyono (in Patimah) [10]. One of these credibility tests is the alignment between the researcher's concepts and the informant's concepts, which can be achieved thru extended observation, increased observation, triangulation, discussion with peers, negative case analysis, and member checking.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The performance effectiveness of the National Narcotics Agency in preventing and eradicating narcotics among Balangan Regency youth is quite effective. This can be seen from the sub-variable of program success, where the planning indicator is known to be effective. The activities planned by the BNN refer to activity standards, and within those activity standards, only what has been targeted in the annual budget provided by the BNN is filled in. The implementation indicators are in line with the plan, as our efforts to prevent and eradicate narcotics among our youth are being carried out according to the plan. The monitoring indicators are not yet effective, as there is a lack of human resources at the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) for this purpose [11], [12], [13]. This is particularly true for monitoring adolescents in Balangan Regency, where the BNN of Balangan Regency is understaffed with field officers. The sub-variable of target achievement is known to indicate that the program step indicators are effective, with secondary prevention activities focusing on early detection of children who misuse drugs, individual and family counselling for users, and social guidance thru home visits. The realization indicators are not yet effective, as there is a lack of achievement in the targets set. The spread of Narcotics cases in Balangan Regency has indeed increased recently. The sub-variable of Satisfaction with the Program, under the indicator of satisfaction with obtaining the program, is already effective. The program is a very beneficial form of program for the community, guiding the people and youth of Balangan Regency. The sub-variables of Input and Output Levels in the standard operating procedure indicators are already effective, as the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in its fight against drugs has formed the flagship program, Community-Based Intervention (IBM) [14]. Thru this program, BNN invites the public to actively and independently join the fight against drug abuse in their communities. The target achievement indicators are not yet effective, as there were 36 drug cases recorded in 2020, but in 2021, that number increased to 53 cases with 100% resolution, and the total evidence weighed 181.27 grams of methamphetamine and illegal drugs. The sub-variable of overall goal achievement on the assessment indicators is already effective, which reduces distribution and prevents or helps drug users stop consuming drugs [15], [16]. The targeted indicators are not yet effective, as there is a lack of achievement due to insufficient socialization provided by BNN to the youth in Balangan Regency. Factors Affecting the Performance Effectiveness of the National Narcotics Agency in Preventing and Combating Narcotics Among Balangan Regency Youth, the inhibiting factors are the lack of field officers and the lack of achievement. Supporting factors refer to activity standards, the presence of prevention efforts, and the existence of a rehabilitation process.

CONCLUSION

Fundamental Finding : The study found that the performance of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in Balangan Regency in preventing and eradicating narcotics among adolescents is somewhat effective but not fully optimal. The effectiveness is seen

in program planning, implementation, community satisfaction, and the existence of standard operating procedures and rehabilitation efforts. However, the program still faces challenges in supervision, target achievement, and dissemination due to limited field officers, insufficient socialization, and increasing drug cases. **Implication :** The findings suggest that to enhance the effectiveness of narcotics prevention and eradication programs, the National Narcotics Agency of Balangan Regency needs increased funding, additional field officers, and more intensive socialization efforts. Strengthening community involvement through monitoring and reporting drug trafficking is crucial to improving the program's sustainability and reach. **Limitation :** The study was limited by the small sample size of field officers and the local scope of the research, which may not fully capture the broader challenges or solutions applicable to other regions or national efforts. Additionally, the study did not explore the long-term impacts of the interventions implemented by BNN. **Future Research :** Future studies could focus on expanding the sample size to include a larger demographic and geographical scope, including other regencies or provinces. It would also be beneficial to investigate the impact of community-led monitoring and the role of schools and local organizations in drug prevention efforts. Further research could also evaluate the long-term effects of BNN's programs on reducing drug abuse among adolescents.

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