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The Performance of Central Sulawesi Regional Police in The Handling of Drug Users Psychotropic and Illegal Drugs in Central Sulawesi Province (Overview of Service Quality Aspects)

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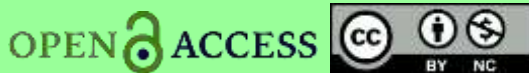
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Abstract

From the data obtained since 2015, 2016 and 2017 criminal acts of drug abuse (narcotics and dangerous drugs) that stand out in the territory of the Central Sulawesi Regional Police Department, and the lineup has been handled in 2015 as many as 179 matters and has been bestowed into the overall attorney, in 2016 as many as 357 cases and has been bestowed to the prosecutors as many as 356 while 1 thing is returned (P18) and in 2017 as many as 376 cases and has been bestowed to the prosecutors as many as 314 matters While the remaining 62 matters are still in the investigation process. Seeing from a very significant increase from year to year in the case of drug abuse abuses in the regional jurisdiction of Central Sulawesi Regional Police Department, it was required the role and quality of law enforcement officers of Central Sulawesi Regional Police Department. The research seeks to identify issues related to the performance of drug abuse abuses using qualitative descriptive methods by taking the research location of Central Sulawesi Province with using the main theory Poister (2003) Measuring Performance in Public and Third Sector Organizations. The results showed that the handling of drug abuse in Central Sulawesi Province still needs to be improved from the aspect of service (handling) resulting in maximum achievement of the Organization's objectives.

Keywords: Drug Abuses; Central Sulawesi Regional Police Department.

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Introduction

Good performance is the goal that any organization wants to achieve. The performance of an organization cannot be removed from the performance of employees in carrying out its duties and responsibilities. Thus, the progress or absence of an organization is determined by the role and quality of its employees.

Performance is a term derived from the word job performance or actual performance, which means that a job achievement or actual achievement achieved by a person.

The definition of performance by Kusriyanto in the Mangkunegara (2000) is: "Comparison of results achieved by the role of labor per unit of time (usually per hour)". Gomez in Mangkunegara (2000) expressed the definition of employee performance as: "Expressions such as output, efficiency and effectiveness are often associated with productivity". While Mangkunegara (2000) himself stated that "the Employee performance (work achievement) is the result of work in quality and quantity achieved by an officer



in carrying out his duties in accordance with the responsibilities given to him".

Performance can be interpreted as the achievement level of good results achieved as an organization at a certain period. Good results and achieved is an achievement of the police organization in serving the public interest with the main task in accordance Indonesian Police Chief Regulation Number 22 year of 2010 date 28 September 2010, about the organizational structure and governance arrangements at District Police level, and Indonesian Police Chief Regulation Number 23 year of 2010 date 30 September 2010, about organizational structure and governance arrangements at the Resort Police level and Sector Police levels. And was renewed by the Republic of Indonesia National Police regulation number 14 year of 2018 date 21 September 2018 about the Regional Police level organizational structure and work arrangements.

Increased control and supervision as an effort to countermeasure and eradicate abuse and illegal trafficking in drugs is indispensable, because psychotropic narcotics and drug crimes are not generally conducted by Individually, but rather done together.

Given the breadth of Central Sulawesi Province, the Central Sulawesi Regional Police Department expected that each district/city pay special attention to eradicate drug users (narcotics psychotropic and illegal drugs). The circulation of psychotropic narcotics and drugs in Central Sulawesi Province is now very pervilated. This has been seen with the disclosure of a number of drug use cases involving communities in Central Sulawesi Province.

Drug abuses in Indonesia in recent years has become a serious problem and has reached a situation of concern, so the problem of drugs become a national problem. As one of the developing countries, Indonesia is becoming a potential target for illegal drug distribution. Drug abuse is still a chronic problem that befalls Indonesia, the case of the circulation of shabu and many of the overlaps of international drug dealers in recent years has become proof that Indonesia is in a state of emergency drugs.

Drug circulation conducted with advanced techniques has penetrated all over Indonesia. Can be said to change the syndicates mode, where the special type of psychotropic is no longer in import but the dealers prefer to make factories to produce themselves. Procurement of raw materials, compounding, and recruitment of people related to the division of tasks in producing drugs is really well planned. This can be said when looking at the trend of cases of narcotic factories that continue to emerge. Narcotics criminal offence has been transnational by using highly operation mode, sophisticated technology, supported by a wide network of organizations, and has caused many

victims especially among the younger generation that is detrimental to people's lives, nations, and countries.

Drug crimes are the crime of International (International Crime), organized crime (Organize Crime), has a wide network, has great fund support and has been using sophisticated technology. Drugs have a very wide negative impact, both physically, psychic, economic, social, cultural, security defense, and so forth. If drug abuse is not well anticipated, it will be damaged by the nation and the country. Therefore, it is necessary to have good cooperation from all parts of the nation to prevent drug abuses.

Based on the crime of drug abuses data obtained (narcotics and dangerous drugs) that protruding the interval of 2015, 2016, and year 2017 in the territory of the Central Sulawesi Regional Police Department jurisdictions as follows: At the Directorate of Drug Reserse of Central Sulawesi Regional Police Department year 2015 the number of criminal acts were 47 cases, submitted to the Public Prosecutor 47 matters and declared acceptable, then in 2016 the number of criminal acts 69 cases, submitted to the Public Prosecutor 68 matters and stated is acceptable while 1 thing is returned to be completed, in the year 2017 the number of criminal acts 42 cases were handed over to the Public Prosecutor 31 cases and 11 cases in the investigation process (arrears). At the Palu City Resort Police Department year 2015 the number of criminal acts were 44 cases, handed over to the Public Prosecutor 44 matters and declared acceptable, then in 2016 the number of criminal acts were 49 litigants, submitted to the Public Prosecutor 49 matters and stated, it was accepted later in 2017 the number of criminal acts were 56 cases, while 52 matters were handed over to the Public Prosecutor and the rest 4 matters in the investigation process (arrears). At the Donggala Resort Police Department year 2015 the number of criminal acts were 12 cases, handed over to the prosecutors 12 cases and declared acceptable, then in the year 2016 the number of criminal acts were 18 cases, handed over to the Public Prosecutor 18 cases and stated, it was accepted later in 2017 a criminal offences were 32 cases, it was handed over to the Public Prosecutor 31 cases and 1 case in the investigation process (arrears). At the Parigi Moutong Resort Police Department year 2015 the number of criminal acts were 51 matters, handed over to the Public Prosecutor 51 matters and stated to be accepted, then in 2016 the number of criminal acts were 29 cases, submitted to the Public Prosecutor 29 cases and stated, it was accepted later in 2017 the number of criminal acts were 39 cases, 36 cases were handed over to the Public Prosecutor and 3 matters in the investigation process (arrears). At the Poso Resort Police Department year 2015 the number of criminal acts were 16 cases, handed over to the Public Prosecutor 16 cases and declared acceptable, then in the year 2016 the number of criminal acts were 24 cases, handed over to the Public Prosecutor 24 cases and stated, it was accepted later in 2017 a crimes number were 22 cases



was handed over to the Prosecutor 18 cases and 4 matters in the investigation process (arrears). At the Morowali Resort Police Department year 2015 the number of criminal acts were 10 cases, handed over to the Prosecutors 10 cases and declared acceptable, then in the year 2016 the number of criminal acts were 15 cases, submitted to the Public Prosecutor 15 cases and stated, it was accepted later in 2017 the number of criminal acts were 16 cases handed over to the Prosecutor 13 cases and 3 matters in the investigation process (arrears). At the Tojo Una-Una Resort Police Department year 2015 the number of criminal acts were 19 cases, submitted to the Public Prosecutor 19 cases and declared acceptable, then in the year 2016 the number of criminal acts were 20 cases, handed over to the Public Prosecutor 20 matters and stated, received later in 2017 the number of criminal acts were 15 cases were handed over to the Prosecutors 11 cases and 4 cases in the investigation process (arrears). At the Banggai Resort Police Department year 2015 the number of criminal acts were 8 cases, handed over to the Public Prosecutor 8 cases and declared acceptable, then in the year 2016 the number of criminal acts were 75 cases, handed over to the Public Prosecutor 75 cases and stated, it was accepted later in 2017 a criminal offences are 68 cases was handed over to the Public Prosecutor 56 matters and 12 matters is in the investigation process. At the Banggai Kepulauan Resort Police Department year 2015 the number of criminal acts were 2 cases, handed over to the Prosecutor 2 the cases and declared acceptable, then in the year 2016 the number of criminal acts were 6 cases, submitted to the Public Prosecutor 6 cases and received later in 2017 the number of criminal acts were 16 cases was handed over to the Public Prosecutor. At Tolitoli Resort Police Department year 2015 number of criminal acts were 19 cases, submitted to the Public Prosecutor 19 cases and declared acceptable, then in the year 2016 the number of criminal acts were 33 cases, submitted to the Public Prosecutor 33 matters and stated, it was accepted later in 2017 a criminal offences were 33 cases was handed over to the Public Prosecutor 26 cases and 7 matters in the investigation process (arrears). At Buol Resort Police Department year 2015 the number of criminal acts were 10 cases, handed over to the Prosecutor 10 cases and declared acceptable, then in the year 2016 the number of criminal acts were 5 cases, handed over to the Public Prosecutor 5 cases and stated acceptable. Then in 2017 the number of criminal acts were 17 cases were handed over to the Public Prosecutor 11 cases and 6 matters in the investigation process (arrears). At the Sigi Resort Police Department year 2015 the number of criminal acts were 2 cases, handed over to the Prosecutor 2 cases and declared acceptable, then in the year 2016 the number of criminal acts were 14 cases, handed over to the Public Prosecutor 14 matters and declared acceptable, then in 2017 the number of criminal acts were 20 cases were handed over to the Prosecutors 13 cases and 7 matters in the investigation

process (arrears). So the total number of drugs criminal lawsuit in year 2015 in Central Sulawesi Regional Police Department jurisdiction as many as 179 cases, 2016 as many as 357 cases and year 2017 as many as 376 cases (Direktorat Reserse Narkoba Polda Sulawesi Tengah, 2015, 2016, 2017).

From a variety reviews about the rise of a drug circulations in the community that has a very wide negative impacts both physically, psychic, economic, social, culture, security defences, and so forth then the Indonesian Police Department needs to anticipate by doing a good cooperation from all components of the nation for the prevention of drug abuses, as for the Indonesian Police Department need to conduct drug management through preemptive, preventive and repressive actions, in the form of comprehensive the Indonesian Police Department elements involvement.

In this research, the author conducts more research on the Indonesian Police Department steps addressing the cases of a marbling drug abuses in the community prioritizes through the repressive effort i.e. law enforcement pathways to whom as distributors, users, as well as producers whose produce drug abuse presences by the communities user.

The Central Sulawesi Regional Police Department with the ranks has been very intense to take anticipation through preemptive, preventive, and repressive measures, but the rate of drug abuses in the territory of the Central Sulawesi Regional Police Department jurisdiction remains uncontrollable significantly, therefore the author will conduct research of the Central Sulawesi Regional Police Department performance aspects in the handling of drug abuse crimes in Central Sulawesi Province.

Theoretically, the root of the problem faced by the Indonesian Police Department are sourced from two main problems: (1) The Indonesian Police Department performance weakness is derived from the organizational capability weakness, I.e internal situation and incapacity caused the organization is less well achieving its targets (Higgin in Salusu, 1996:291). The main cause lies in what the guarantor to be called as a lack of the quantity and quality of the Indonesian Police Department human resources, equipments and budget. And this coupled with the low level of the Indonesian Police Department members welfare, compared to the state (BUMN) employees (Taba, 2003); (2) The society awareness and legal compliance levels is still far from expectation. And it is always sourced on the economic and social incapacity factor of society, which Sokanto (2000:397) is referred to as the Ameliorative or social problems.

Central Sulawesi Province geographically located in the main line position which connecting the South Sulawesi Province and West Sulawesi Province with North Sulawesi Province and Gorontalo Province, has an area of 61,841.29



km², with 13 Districts, 174 Sub-Districts and 2007 Villages/Neighbourhoods and 11 Resort Police Department and 88 Sector Police Department. The population in 2015 amounted to 2,876.7 inhabitants with an average population density of 46 people/km². Most of the population livelihood are from agriculture and fisherman, and others were civil servants/Soldiers/Police and self-employed.

Existing data seen that the Central Sulawesi Regional Police Department dan the ranks performances on the law enforcement implementation of drug crimes were not maximum, then authors were interested to analyzing the Central Sulawesi Regional Police Department performance in handling the drug abuse crimes in the Central Sulawesi Province.

Research Methods

The study attempted to see the Central Sulawesi Regional Police Department performance and the impact of such performance in the handling of drug abuse crimes. The research type considered to match the research design is descriptive type. According to Nazir (2003:63) that: "A descriptive method is a method of researching the status of a human group, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought or a flashevent at present. The purpose of this descriptive research is to make descriptions, describes or depicts systematically, factual and accurate regarding the facts, traits and relationships between the investigated phenomena. Further, Nastiti (1991:9) said that in descriptive research, the researchers works not only gives the overview of the phenomena, but also describes the relationship, testing the hypothesis, making predictions as well as gaining the meaning and implications of a problem that wants to be solved.

Results And Discussion

- a) The completion time in the handling of drug abuse crimes in the Central Sulawesi Regional Police Department has an appropriate Operational Standard Procedure and never exceed the time prescribed by KUHAP (Indonesian Book of Crimes Statute).
- b) The drug crimes investigation accuracy of the Central Sulawesi Regional Police Department refers to Indonesian Police Chief Regulation Number 12 year 2014 and through stages in procedures accordance since the investigation until escalated to court then the suspect determination. And so far, it has never been constrained to prove the drug crimes that is dealt with either in terms of detention or other matters.
- c) The handling accuracy of drug crimes in the Central Sulawesi Regional Police Department jurisdiction, in the case of the suspect status determination through the mechanism stages of court so that the charge elements that is the alleged suspects as distributors or only user is very thorough and precise.

- d) The investigations accessibility of the Central Sulawesi Regional Police Department jurisdiction in handling a drug crimes has never been a problem, because since the beginning of the cases investigation there are stages started from information/reports and the deepening of the case up to the unexpected arrest of the perpetrator then carried out the detention for 3 x 24 hours to complete the evidence and escalated to court stage to determine who is the suspect whether the distributor or the users and witnesses, then upgraded to the investigation stage for the suspect determination and published SPDP (the commencement warrant).
- e) The convenience in handling the drug crimes implementation in facilities and infrastructure aspects of members/officers already financed by the State is both vehicle, communication and others as for field research, then for the investigation facilities also has been fulfilled, whether it is an inspection room, a detention room or a computer and others, so that are no problems in terms of convenience. Unfortunately, technology/ITE tools for Drugs Reserse Units of the Central Sulawesi Regional Police Department tasks execution are not available. So that the field officers still use the ordinary ways/techniques utilizing the informant or police assistance for the case disclosures.
- f) Politeness in the case of drug crimes disclosure/handling of the Central Sulawesi Regional Police Department jurisdiction, sometimes a small part of the community in some areas are countered or opposed and against officers but a large part of the Central Sulawesi Province community were very cooperative and also strongly supported the Central Sulawesi Regional Police Department in the drug crimes disclosure. As for the unexpected were also cooperative and understand in terms of police authority to conduct a 3x24 hours detention to prove the court as well as the outcome of the evidence to determine the status of the suspects.
- g) Field Safety assurance for officers/members of the Central Sulawesi Regional Police Department in conducting the task of drug abuse crimes offense disclosure also in accordance with existing procedures, which are before the field descending first the officers receive the plan direction and what to do from the leader. In addition that individual officers already have personal communication tools, equipped with bulletproof vests as well as firearms to safeguard themselves.

Conclusion

Based on the authors submitted explanation, then draws the following conclusions:

- a) In general can be concluded that by the year 2017, the Central Sulawesi Regional Police Department performance already running well with various



handling efforts in law enforcement against the perpetrators of drug criminal abuse through research activities, investigation and delegation to the General Prosecutor's level for subsequent judicial proceedings on The District Court.

- b) Factors influencing the implementation of law enforcement handling against perpetrators of drug abuse crimes is at the facilities that still undersupport for officers in the field in terms of transportation or communication still use the private property and technology tools/ITE that support the search of the perpetrators.
- c) That in law enforcement of drug abuse perpetrators at the investigation stage for the disclosure oftentimes society as well as perpetrators fight against officers.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest with present publication.

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