

COLLABORATIVE AND COMMUNITY APPROACH: STRATEGIC AGILITY POLICY FOR COUNTERING NARCOTICS ABUSE

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Abstract:

Indonesia's experience under the narcotics circulation control program is a compelling case of its impact through cross-regency and city areas. After discussing the concept of collaboration, this article explicitly discusses its interactions with the community approach as a strategic stakeholder agility effort to tackle narcotics abuse. The research method used is quantitative descriptive. The research subjects were 38 drug suspects who have been detaining as suspects by the Enrekang District Police, Indonesia, from 2017 to 2019. Data collection techniques used questionnaires, and in-depth interviews with individuals and groups, the data collected were processed using the "Run Query Nvivo-12 plus" program to obtain variants. The results showed that the community of public passenger car drivers and entrepreneurs tend to be dominant users and dealers of narcotics. Therefore, the collaboration and community approach through the agility strategy policy is one of the effective and efficient policy strategies, especially the leadership strategy of unity, to prevent narcotics abuse. The broader implications of this study indicate the need for a collaborative and community approach to policy strategies for structural reform incentives to see the reality of policy dynamics. Collaboration between the direct neighboring district government and the police is essential to be improved. Even the formation of alumni forums for narcotics abuse inmates can form a network with the police to facilitate the prevention of misuse of narcotics between districts and cities.

Keywords: Collaboration, community, strategic agility, narcotics

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INTRODUCTION

The problem of abuse of narcotics distribution is a symptom or phenomenon that appears in the reality of social life in Indonesia. Data on drug abuse in 2017 were 3,376,115 people in the age range of 10-59 years (Putri, Pribadi, & Setiawan, 2020). Drug abuse and psychotropic drugs in 2003-2006, narcotics cases in Indonesia rose an average of 30.39% per year (Putri et al., 2020). Generally, narcotics abusers are teenagers aged 17-24 years (Wulandari & Hartati, 2020). High school students in the City of Bekasi Indonesia were 16.8% in 2002, likely to use narcotics (Raharni, Idaiani, Isfandari, & Irmansyah, 2020). Denpasar City Bali Indonesia there were 223 cases from 2015 to 2018 (Cahyani & Lubis, 2020). The point is narcotics abuse has become a symptom or phenomenon and is damaging to social life.

Drug abuse is hazardous; besides, the use of syringes can transmit HIV / AIDS (Wulandari & Hartati, 2020). Violence has become a global problem. In 2018 as many as 275 million world population or 5.6% have consumed narcotics (Putri et al., 2020), even tending to use information communication technology (ICT) in their activities, a dark site in Finland found that 72% of the information sought is related to narcotics (Haasio, Harviainen, & Savolainen, 2020). It was that the main problem in every part of the world was related to illegal drugs (Rafiee, Ahmadi, & Rafiee, 2020). Therefore, narcotics abuse is not just a problem of one country but has become a global or international problem. But what is most worrying is that it has entered villages in Indonesia.

How to prevent narcotics abuse is the main task of the stakeholders. Law enforcement officials do not sufficiently play the narcotics problem handling strategy, but must also be supported by all elements of society (Cahyani & Lubis, 2020; Putri et al., 2020; Wulandari & Hartati, 2020). Community participation in the prevention, eradication of drug abuse and illicit trafficking is required as regulated in Law No. 35 of 2009 "The community has the broadest opportunity to participate in helping efforts to prevent and eradicate the abuse and circulation

of narcotics and precursor drugs." (Wulandari & Hartati, 2020). Efforts to develop or improve intrapersonal and interpersonal skills (LaGrotta & Thomas, 2020). Attempts to involve community groups, employees, institutional leaders, cadre cadets, etc. (Cahyani & Lubis, 2020), and the main target is youth (LaGrotta & Thomas, 2020; Putri et al., 2020; Wulandari & Hartati, 2020).

Thus, collaboration and community approaches are alternatives in preventing narcotics abuse. A collaborative approach is the number of individuals or organizations working together to complete a task (Fu, Zhang, Wang, & Zhao, 2020), and involve a variety of resources (Zhao, Tan, Xie, & Huang, 2020). Collaboration between various stakeholders, including government, business, and non-governmental organizations (Fu et al., 2020). Whereas the community approach involves, religious leaders (Cahyani & Lubis, 2020), and community organizations (Sedgwick, Callahan, & Hawdon, 2020). Collaboration to explore community potential and community partnerships can increase responsiveness and community involvement in solving public health problems (LaGrotta & Thomas, 2020). The essence of collaboration and community approach is to involve individuals, community organizations, and bureaucratic structures in the prevention of narcotics abuse.

The way to unite individuals, community organizations, and bureaucratic structures require strategic agility policies. Strategic agility is an organization increasing its ability, facing, and successfully overcoming changing conditions, unexpected events, and other challenges (Pereira, Budhwar, Temouri, Malik, & Tarba, 2020). This capability can be enhancing through complementary investment in resources and skills (Cunha, Gomes, Mellahi, Miner, & Rego, 2020; Pereira et al., 2020). There are three elements of strategic agility: sensitivity, leadership agility, and resources (Y. L. Doz & Kosonen, 2010). Sensitivity is the sharpness of perception and intensity of awareness (Y. Doz, 2020; Pereira et al., 2020). Leadership agility is the speed of responding to change, developing skills, appraising

appropriately, and being able to adapt to the use of technology (Cumming, Filatotchev, Reinecke, & Wood, 2020; Rzepka & Bojar, 2020). Resources are the ability to adjust, adapt, and reconfigure resources (Cumming et al., 2020; Cunha et al., 2020; Debellis, De Massis, Messeni Petruzzelli, Frattini, & Del Giudice, 2020).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Public policy refers to the principles that serve as the basis for the rules, regulations, and laws of the organization or government that determine the behavior of individuals and organizations (LaGrotta & Thomas, 2020). Organizational behavior is the behavior of individuals, groups, and bureaucratic structures (Robbins, 1999; Stamp, Peters, & Gorzycki, 2020). The regional government that is giving the function to deal with narcotics abuse has the authority to formulate and implement public policies. As a bureaucratic organization, the government also has the same characteristics as organizational behavior. Especially the state police organization is under coordination with local governments.

Interagency collaboration as an essential strategy in the policy framework (Sedgwick et al., 2020), the collaboration between various stakeholders, the collaboration between various disciplines, the collaboration between external stakeholders (Nhamo & Mjimba, 2020), collaboration between different regions, and collaboration between economic (Fu et al., 2020). Collaboration between internal and external stakeholders, both in the formulation of policies and the implementation of strategies to combat narcotics abuse. Collaboration in this context is supporting by official institutions (Nhamo & Mjimba, 2020) endorsed by the government.

Besides, the collaboration system of former narcotics users is a tool that provides an organized means in which former users contribute and support the growth and development of prevention of narcotics abuse prevention (Coto & Dirckinck-Holmfeld, 2020). They give a lifetime opportunity for old users to remain to connect with stakeholders, especially police officers, as illustrated by college alumni who stay connected with their tertiary institutions (Anthony, 2020). College alumni form alumni ties (Nhamo & Mjimba, 2020) that serve to prepare data for environmental development (Anthony, 2020).

Likewise, the community approach, namely the involvement of specific communities in the form of youth communities, community leaders, professions, and so on, is an extension of the District Narcotics Agency and the community (Cahyani & Lubis, 2020). Community members who are trying to bring sustainability issues into their discussion space (Nhamo & Mjimba, 2020). Male communities, ethnic minorities, and lower socioeconomic status tend to use narcotics more than women,

ethnic majority, and higher socioeconomic status (Dias et al., 2020; LaGrotta & Thomas, 2020). They are utilizing collective intelligence to jointly create prototypes and solutions that answer challenges (Nhamo & Mjimba, 2020). Preventing so many incidents and victims of drug violence circulating in the community must immediately be addressed (Alam, Marijan, Aminah, & Putranto, 2020). the community must play an active role in alerting to the threat of drugs in collaboration with law enforcement officers (Wulandari & Hartati, 2020).

Community participation has been emphasizing in the narcotics law number 35 of 2009. The National Narcotics Agency is carrying out the task of investigating narcotics abuse, should involve the community (Zulyadi, 2020). They are eliminating sectoral egos through collaboration with other institutions because narcotics are very risky (Alam et al., 2020). Community to be able to develop a more meaningful life in the community (Wulandari & Hartati, 2020). Commit to sustainability and how to harmonize implementation actions (Nhamo & Mjimba, 2020). The community to participate in the program (Cahyani & Lubis, 2020) tackling narcotics abuse.

METHODOLOGY

The research method used is descriptive quantitative, individual, and community groups become the unit of analysis. Individuals selected were 38 suspects from 2017 - 2019, and members of the police force as interview informants, as well as groups selecting hotel and lodging owners' socialization activities implemented twice a year—data collection using questionnaires and in-depth interviews. The data collected is processed using the "run query Nvivo-12 plus" program to get variants.

The results of data processing are compiling with theories and effects from previous studies that are considered relevant researchers to use comparisons. The analysis procedure includes testing the validity of using the triangulation of sources, time, and place (Ahmad, 2015). Grouping data in the form of images and tables that have been processed for analysis with three data analysis techniques through percentages, making explanations, and comparison with the theory or the results of previous studies.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULTS

Cases of narcotics distribution and abuse in the period of 2017-2019 experienced an increase in major cities in Indonesia, including in the Enrekang Regency, Indonesia. Based on Figure 1, from 38 suspects as well as the population and sample in this study.



Figure 1: Respondent Profession

(Sources, Authors, 2020)

So picture 1 of the suspect of narcotics abuse is 44.74% as a businessman, followed by public transportation drivers, or there are 17 people or 15.79% work as farmers, each with six people. Employee professions are as many as three people or 7.89%, and the rest is 2.63% workers or one person, but what's interesting is that there are five people or 13.16% who don't have permanent jobs. Based on the results of the author's interview with the Head of the Narcotics Eradication Unit in the Enrekang Police Drug Investigation Unit:

(1) "The misuse of narcotics from drivers or unemployment is very worrying where several drivers become couriers in selling narcotics."

To that end, the way that is doing in the context of prevention is to carry out patrols and hold meetings with hotel and lodging owners who have the potential to place narcotics transactions. As the results of an interview with a member of the Narcotics Eradication Unit said that:

(2) "to anticipate a large number of narcotics circulation, especially in the Enrekang Regency area, by conducting a Razia operation in the form of checking identity cards, luggage for motorists in Wheel 4, and Wheel 2 vehicles during vulnerable hours."

The four-wheeled vehicles in question are the car drivers, both public transport cars and private cars. Two-wheeled vehicles are motorbike riders who travel through Enrekang Regency. Interview results from one of the members of the police force as the head of the investigation unit in the eradication of Narcotics Investigation Narcotics Enrekang police:

(3) so far, we have carried out prevention functions in some hotels in Enrekang Regency. We call hotel and lodging owners to disseminate information about the dangers of narcotics and provisions or directives so that the supervisory function of hotel and lodging owners is to prevent visitors from coming. Bring narcotics or have consumed narcotics.

The address of suspects of narcotics abuse is still dominated by Enrekang Regency with 23 people or 60.53% of the total population, followed by Sidrap or Sidenreng Rappang District with ten people or 26.32%. Pinrang Regency and Tanatoraja Regency each have as many as two people or 5.26%, the last one person from Makassar City during 2017 - 2019. As illustrated in the following figure 2.

Based on the results of the author's interview with the Enrekang deputy police chief o Graduate student r as the daily implementer of the current Head of the Narcotics Agency Enrekang:

(4) "several sub-districts have narcotics in Enrekang Regency, namely the Districts of Maiwa, Enrekang, Anggeraja, Baraka, Alla. The factor that influences this is that the sub-district community is still unaware of the dangers of narcotics. The contradicted by the dealer who always moves their places of action to avoid the pursuit of officers' disclosure network. Besides, the mode of relocation also has another purpose, namely, to increase the network of narcotics users so that the system can be connected to other places, where demand for the narcotics market is greater. This means that more and more can be obtained by doing a narcotics business."



Figure 2: Respondent Address

(Sources, Authors, 2020)

Age of narcotics abuse suspects is still classified as productive age as illustrated in table 1 below:

Table 1: Respondent Age

Age of Respondent	Frequency	Percentage
18 - 40	36	94,74
41 - 65	2	5,26
Total	38	100

(Sources, Authors, 2020)

This age is still classifying as a millennial age, which is below the age of 40 years in 2020. Based on table 1, there are two people aged 41 and 42 years or around 5.26% of the total number of narcotics abuse users and dealers. Ages 20 to 39 years dominate, with 94.74% having birth years between 1980 - 2002.

DISCUSSION

This situation is very alarming and alarming, given the current circulation of narcotics and psychotropic drugs, the response cannot be solely born by the government and law enforcement officials, but is the duty and responsibility of all stakeholders. It

has been confirming that not only law enforcement officials, but also all elements of society (Cahyani & Lubis, 2020; Putri et al.,

2020; Wulandari & Hartati, 2020) or stakeholders. Figure 1 illustrates that of the 38 suspects, the business community became dominant at 44.47%. This community is considering reasonable because it has money or financial strength to buy narcotics. But what is most worrying is the car driver community between regencies and cities, because this community is straightforward to move from one place to another. It is evidenced by the results of interviews who worried about the

driver community as narcotics couriers. The behavior of the driver community must be watching because it can shape organizational behaviour (Robbins, 1999; Stamp et al., 2020). When a corporate network is forming, it gets more robust, so it is challenging to stop.

Despite various police checks or operations carried out by the police, the community must still be on the alert. As illustrated in Figure 2, since the last three years, the neighboring regency has a direct border, namely Sidrap, Pinrang, and Tanatoraja Regencies, which have dominated narcotics dealers captured in Enrekang Regency. It is where the importance of the collaborative approach, external stakeholders (Nhamo & Mjimba, 2020), a collaboration between the local government and the police between neighboring regencies, in the police framework (Sedgwick et al., 2020).

Collaboration involves various resources (Zhao et al., 2020) to complete a task (Fu et al., 2020). Data shows that several hotel and lodging owners in Enrekang Regency have been given socialization as a form of collaboration, as well as involving the hotel and lodging business community to complete the task of overcoming narcotics abuse. Socialization is carrying out to build commitment, commit to sustainability, and how to harmonize implementation actions (Nhamo & Mjimba, 2020). At the same time, this activity makes collaboration and participation of the community of hotel and lodging owners as a transit point for drivers from other districts.

It recognizes that narcotics are very useful and necessary for treatment and health services, but if abused or used, not following treatment standards. It can be detrimental to the community, especially the younger generation, and pose a greater danger to the life and cultural values of the nation, which will ultimately weaken the national defense. The data also shows that the age below 40 years is 94.74%. This age belongs to the category of the millennial generation, born in 1980-2002 (Ahmad, Muliani, & Hardianti, 2020). Even if we pay attention to table 1 of the last three years, all suspected narcotics abusers are under 42 years of age in 2020. Because of their age range from narcotics abuse after serving their sentence, this condition also requires a community approach to develop or improve intrapersonal and interpersonal skills (LaGrotta & Thomas, 2020). Complementary investment in resources and expertise (Cunha et al., 2020; Pereira et al., 2020). Even if it is necessary to form a kind of alumni forum as well as college alumni who remain connected with their tertiary institutions (Anthony, 2020). They are still young age can even fall back again after being free from punishment, so forming a network with the police to prevent narcotics abuse is one alternative.

Therefore, a collaboration and community approach will be meaningful if a strategic agility policy supports it. The ability of the regional government and the police to understand the needs of the community, so that they avoid the temptation of narcotics abuse. The sharpness of perception and intensity of awareness (Y. Doz, 2020; Jamaluddin Ahmad Rahman Yakub, Pratiwi Ramlan, 2020; Pereira et al., 2020) stakeholders are needed. They are uniting all components of society, including religious leaders, community leaders, hotel and lodging entrepreneurs, and the driver community. This condition is a form of speed of responding to change, skill development, proper assessment, and the ability to adapt to the use of technology (Cumming et al., 2020; Rzepka & Bojar, 2020). Likewise, the ability to adjust, modify, and reconfigure resources (Cumming et al., 2020; Debellis et al., 2020; Dias et al., 2020) is sought to form alumni ties from former narcotics convicts.

CONCLUSIONS

Narcotics abuse has been a cause for concern and concern by involving the community of car drivers and entrepreneurs

between districts and cities. This community is straightforward to move from one place to another, usually using hotels and lodging as a place to stay in a district area. Various checks or raid operations carried out by the police involving hotel and lodging owners in the form of socialization about the importance of efforts to tackle narcotics abuse.

The collaboration and community approach through policy agility strategies is one of the effective and efficient policy strategies, especially the leadership strategy of unity. The method involves all stakeholders, such as community leaders, youth leaders, religious leaders, and community drivers, entrepreneurs, and so on. Collaboration between the direct neighboring district government and the police is crucial to be improved. Even the formation of alumni forums for narcotics abuse inmates can form a network with the police to facilitate the prevention of misuse of narcotics between districts and cities.

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