

**ROLE OF NATIONAL NARCOTICS AGENCY PROVINCE (BNNP)  
SOUTH SULAWESI ON PREVENTION NAPZA ABUSE  
IN MAKASSAR**

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**Abstract**

BNN implement prevention activities in two areas, namely advocacy and dissemination of information. In advocacy, BNN provides socialization dangers of NAPZA abuse in the student, students, government and private agencies, and the community that aims to encourage the environment in order to create policies that support P4GN action and will be able independently to carry it out. Prevention through information dissemination activities, BNN has concentrated on the dissemination of information about the dangers of abuse of narcotics and policies in the field P4GN BNN through the communications media and through a massive campaign that is packaged in a variety of activities.

NAPZA Abuse Prevention covers three aspects: Primary prevention, secondary prevention and tertiary prevention. The purpose of this study to find out how the role of South Sulawesi BNNP do primary prevention against NAPZA abuse, to find out how the role of South Sulawesi BNNP secondary prevention against NAPZA abuse, and to mengathui how the role of South Sulawesi BNNP tertiary prevention against NAPZA abuse. The method used in this research is using qualitative approach with deskpritif method. Data collected by in-depth interviews, observation and documentation study carried out to six informants. The research result shows that the role of South Sulawesi BNNP have difficulty in carrying out the implementation of secondary prevention that is week one, the number of informants who did the secondary prevention of officers BNNP, handle five to ten participants outpatient. Form of secondary prevention activities including counseling, for secondary prevention informants did not do rehabilitation to users hospitalization because BNNP not have rehab. While officers BNNP primary prevention focused only on people who do not use NAPZA. Not many communities NAPZA users who want to rehabilitate a way to report in BNNP handle five to ten participants outpatient. Form of secondary prevention activities including counseling, for secondary prevention informants did not do rehabilitation to users hospitalization because BNNP not have rehab. While officers BNNP primary prevention focused only on people who do not use NAPZA. Not many communities NAPZA users who want to rehabilitate a way to report in BNNP handle five to ten participants outpatient. Form of secondary prevention activities including counseling, for secondary prevention informants did not do rehabilitation to users hospitalization because BNNP not have rehab. While officers BNNP primary prevention focused only on people who do not use NAPZA. Not many communities NAPZA users who want to rehabilitate a way to report in BNNP, sub fulfillment form of tertiary prevention activities that the informant had no authority to force victims to follow the activities of inpatient NAPZA continued even though the informant was doing usaha maximum in secondary prevention sub form to victims of NAPZA abuse in order koraban no recurrence of NAPZA abuse in NAPZA use. Troubleshooting program being offered to solve the problem is

"Capacity Building Program Officer National Narcotics Board of South Sulawesi province in Doing Prevention through Outreach to Victims of NAPZA" by methods Group Work using techniques Educational Groups which aims to increase the capacity of officers BNNP the prevention of NAPZA abuse.

*Keywords: Role BNNP South Sulawesi and prevention of NAPZA abuse.*

### **Preliminary**

Prevention is an activity that is done so that problems such as NAPZA abuse in the community did not happen so that public awareness of the dangers of NAPZA is maintained. Prevention is one of the efforts to avoid loss or damage occurring either in person or on society. (Notosoedirdjo and Latipan, 20015: 145).

Prevention to the public have got the attention of the government towards NAPZA abuse, including prevention activities carried out by BNNP South Sulawesi city of Makassar. Efforts to prevent NAPZA abuse is divided into three parts: 1) primary prevention is the prevention to people who have not been using NAPZA for people who have not been using NAPZA or not using NAPZA, 2) secondary prevention is prevention through counseling given to people who start using NAPZA, 3) tertiary prevention is the prevention of NAPZA given to misuse through training guidance for victims of NAPZA abuse that has been rehabilitated (Dadang Hawari, 2015: 66).

BNN divide prevention activities in two areas, namely advocacy and dissemination of information. In advocacy, BNN provides socialization dangers of NAPZA abuse in the student, students, government agencies and private institutions, and society which aims to promote the environment in order to create policies that support the action P4GN and will be able independently to carry out the action P4GN in just do it each ,

In 2015, BNN has made efforts to prevent the dangers of NAPZA abuse through awareness-raising to 490 students, 7,400 students, 1,750 private sector workers, 2,110 government employees, and 1,750.

Prevention through information dissemination activities, BNN has concentrated on the dissemination of information about the dangers of abuse of narcotics and policies in the field P4GN BNN through the communications media and through a massive campaign that is packaged in a variety of activities.

Prevention of abuse / dependence NAPZA can be viewed from two aspects, namely the efforts reduction supply and demand reduction, the security approach and the approach of welfare approach.

*supply reduction* are efforts to reduce as much as possible the procurement and distribution of NAPZA, including in efforts to combat smuggling and raids against NAPZA trafficking, and to those involved in the maximum legal sanction. Efforts to supply this reduction conducted by law enforcement agencies and institutions associated with security approach approach is an approach to security.

*demand reduction* are efforts to reduce as much as possible the demand or need for the NAPZA by the abuse. Demand reduction efforts made and the medical community and public health as well as the related agencies. These efforts are carried out with the approach to the public, treatment and rehabilitation of about abuse / NAPZA dependence.

Prevention is all the actions or activities undertaken before an event which is not expected to occur (anticipatory) to allow people to have become self-reliant, and empowers people to create and strengthen linkungannya to reduce or eliminate all the risk of the occurrence of unexpected events such (Soelaiman 2006: 31 ). So prevention is an effort to help people avoid starting or attempting to abuse NAPZA, to lead the way and a healthy lifestyle, as well as change the conditions of life which makes the individual is not easy to abuse NAPZA or NAPZA.

Primary prevention is prevention by making changes to prevent the early use of a substance. In this case someone who did not abuse NAPZA and can be said to be included in the problem of substance. This thinking underlies as advertising effort "say no" to encourage people to easily say no to NAPZA. Another goal of primary prevention for some substances, namely the development of behavior in the prevention of the use of the substances responsible. A number of posters and television broadcasts to the public to provide information related to the prohibition not to be driving drunk.

Secondary prevention refers to interventions that were implemented at the time of the possible use of already started or have already appeared, the type of early treatment for these interventions are used when it first appeared. Secondary prevention is often used in legal response to substance abuse, for example, people who are arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol education is designed to reduce the chance that they drink and drive again.

Tertiary prevention which includes interventions used to treat people who are in the stage of substance abuse or stickiness. The aim of tertiary prevention is essentially a stop at the stage

of use and avoiding further deterioration person's function in NAPZA abuse and dependence. Tertiary substance abuse treatment is an activity that is comparable, and prevention is more appropriate than a primary or secondary prevention.

According to Law 35 of 2009 on NAPZA in general are chemical substances which when inserted into the body either orally (drunk, smoked, inhaled and aspirated) or injected, can affect thoughts, moods, feelings and behavior.

Side effects contained in the NAPZA, such as:

- 1) Stimulus, who mean to stimulate activity in the central nervous system and mental processes speed up or create more excitement. The cause of this stimulus is obtained by mengomsumsi caffeine, nicotine, or cocaine amfetamin.
- 2) Depressant, which means emphasizing or decrease activity in the central nervous system, making use of more relaxed and reduced consciousness. It is because the content of analgesics, alcohol, benziodiazepin and hard NAPZA such as heroin, morphine and methadone.
- 3) Hallucinogens, which means that the influence of NAPZA makes the wearer to be hallucinating. NAPZA use will experience one of perception of everything around him, where he seems melihat or heard something that was not there. It was triggered because mengomsumsi mescaline or hashish.

### Research Methods

The research design used in this research is descriptive against BNNP officer and recipient of prevention to people who are not using NAPZA, prevention beneficiaries to those who are already using NAPZA, and the receiver to the victims of NAPZA prevention. Informants were selected can be known. that has direct linkages with research problems namely the Prevention of NAPZA Abuse by BNNP South Sulawesi.

Collecting data were interviews with six (people) informant of 19 officers who perform preventive BNNP a clerk who was BNNP frequently to prevent NAPZA abuse.

Secondary data were obtained indirectly and act as supporting data. Such data can be obtained using the techniques of documentary studies by examining documents or files obtained from BNNP institutions, books, and literature related to the research on the prevention of NAPZA abuse. The number of informants of secondary data, 3 people supporting data 1 the number of recipients of prevention of NAPZA abuse that have not been using NAPZA 1, recipients of

prevention of NAPZA abuse to someone who had started using NAPZA and I receiver  
Prevention of NAPZA abuse to someone who has become amidst the optimism of NAPZA.

Mechanical sampling of data sources with certain considerations that are considered most know  
and understand what is expected or perhaps him as ruler that will allow researchers to explore  
object / social situation under study, (Sugiyono, 2016: 85 purposive sampling)

Informants were used as primary datasource in this study based dengn criteria BNNP officers  
have received training on the prevention of NAPZA abuse, as many as 6 Officers BNNP the  
prevention of NAPZA abuse in Makassar.

Objects in qualitative research study that observed is divided into three components, namely  
Place, Actor and Activities. Place which means a place where researchers want to know where  
the prevention of NAPZA abuse. Actor is an actor, people who are involved in the prevention  
of NAPZA abuse. Activities are ongoing activities performed by Actor means of NAPZA abuse  
prevention activities through the concierge BNNP South Sulawesi in Makassar. (Sugiyono  
Spradley 2016: 254).

NAPZA Abuse Prevention Data analysis was carried out continuously since the beginning and  
the research process lasts until the end of the study.

#### 1. Processing

Researchers processing unit of analysis of data based on what is in the background of the  
study, both the primary data obtained through interviews with informants reinforced by  
observation. All the data either in the form of recordings, records, and documentation,  
recorded again by selecting data and information to the principal or the things that are  
important to note that the data and information in accordance with aspects of research (sub-  
problematic), so that data and the information will be able to give a clearer picture on the  
Prevention of NAPZA Abuse by BNNP South Sulawesi in Makassar.

#### 2. Kategoriasi

Categorization means preparation category. Category is none other than one of the piles of  
a set of stacks arranged on the basis of thoughts, opinions, or certain criteria. In other  
words, the category is the grouping which is based on linkage or similarity of data and  
information, whether obtained through interview, observation and documentation.

The result of such processing, the researchers seek to classify the units of analysis into  
groups that have the same karakter or have relevance, and each grouping is adjusted to the  
research problems and sub-problems. Termination of this category because the researchers  
did have reached saturation categories, the researchers do not require other data for

categories set already showing regularity of data and information from informants, so that the next data collection does not add new information.

### 3. Data Interpretation

The aim is achieved in the interpretation of the data on the Prevention of NAPZA Abuse through BNNP Officers are describing is not solely determine the category of the data obtained, but in this case the data analytical design was developed in the relationships between data and theory. In the interpretation of the data researchers did that by reality on the ground then researchers compiled the results refers to the concepts and theories that are relevant to the issues and concerns on the Prevention of NAPZA Abuse in the Community through the clerk BNNP South Sulawesi in Makassar.

### Results and Discussion

National Narcotics Agency Province (BNNP) derived from Indonesian Presidential Regulation Number 83 of 2007 dated 23 July 2007 on the National Narcotics Agency, Provincial Narcotics and Narcotics Agency City / Regency, basic establishment of the National Narcotics Agency Province under Regulation National Narcotics Board Number PER / 04 / V / 2010 / BNN dated May 12, 2010 on the Organization and Work Procedure of the National Narcotics Agency and the National Narcotics Agency Province District / City. The National Narcotics Agency Province (BNNP) that bearsal of Indonesian Presidential Regulation Number 83 of 2007 dated 23 July 2007 on the National Narcotics Board and the Provincial Narcotics Agency Narcotics Agency City / County.

#### Recapitulation Research On NAPZA Abuse Prevention In MasyarakatMelalui Officer of the National Narcotics Agency SelatanDi Sulawesi City of Makassar Year 2017

sub problematic	Question	Conclusion					
		informant I	informant s II	informant s III	informant s IV	informant s V	informant s V
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
characteristics of informants	Initial informant	informants RA	informants SS	informants IS	informants IN	informants IY	informants ts EI
	Age	48	28	47	26	25	25
	Gender	woman	woman	Man	Man	woman	woman
	Religion	Islam	Islam	Islam	Islam	Islam	Islam

	Education	S2	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1
	Status	Young Extension Worker Young Expert NAPZA	The first expert NAPZA Extension Agent	counselor	Doctor	counselor	counselor
	Origin	Makassar city	Makassar city	Makassar city	North Sumatra	Makassar city	Makassar city
Primary prevention	Primary prevention against NAPZA abuse	pendidikan, perkantoran and masyarakat,	Schools and colleges.				
	Forms of activity	Penyuluhan, sosialisasi, kampanye and FGD	Counseling, socialization, Campaign, and FGD				
	Implementation of primary prevention activities.	Uncertain	The absence of a fixed timetable				
Prevention Sekunder	Hand prevention secondary forms of activity against NAPZA abuse Implementation of secondary prevention against NAPZA abuse is done			assessment and accompanied by a urine test. Counseling and therapy as much as 8 times s / d 12 meetings in conducting the	assessment and accompanied by a urine test. Counseling and therapy 12 times, most often performed together as much as 8 times 8 times s / d		

	how many times			penyembu han			
				user	with participant s. for a meeting then we did two times with the other participant s and 2 times with family		
	The number of officers in the prevention of secondary BNNP			1 s / d 10 participant s with different background ds day to 7 counselor of pemerinta	1 s / d 10 participant s with different background ds day 7 counselors dati Fund Budget.		
	Funds in get to han preventer Secondary			Budget funds or the Governme nt	Budget funds or the Governme nt		
	The skills provided by NAPZA users			Keterampil -lan sosial, keterampi -lan resisted the pressure,	Keterampi -lan sosial, keterampi -lan resisted the pressure, keterampi-		



				keterampilan make decisions	lan make decisions		
Tertiary-han preventer	Implementat ion tertiary prevention against NAPZA abuse					BNNP office and home damping	BNNP office and home damping
	Pencegahn form of tertiary					Simulations, seminars, and guidance / training	Simulations, seminars and bimbingan-pelatihan.
						diberiakan informant to victims NAPZ	
	The number of informants who melakuk an tertiary prevention					5 councilors. 3 counselors in charge at home damping bertanggung 2 bertanggung counselor in charge of outpatient	bertanggung un counselor r accountable to post-rehab participants sebanyak 10 s / d 15 participants for one counselor r
	Funds in getting					private institutions	get from the

	tertiary prevention						and government	government and PT. Pertamina
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Source: Research Findings 2017

### 1. Problem Analysis

The results showed that the prevention of NAPZA abuse through the National Narcotics Agency official South Sulawesi in Makassar. It is known that there are several issues contained in the NAPZA abuse prevention deploy, this problem is found after researchers conducted an analysis of the facts on the ground with the suitability of the concept of prevention. As for some of these problems can be describe as follows:

#### a. Characteristics Informants

Officers of the National Narcotics Board of South Sulawesi Province which is used as informants have different characteristics from one another. Start of gender, age, education, status and origin. Vulnerable age of officers who used the informant is 48 years to 25 years, sex is used as informants men and women, the informant also varied educational background ie S1 through S2. Status profession in the informant is also different that no extension young experts and no extension experts first difference of the two professions terseut namely the extension of young expert NAPZA their main target is the family and society, while the extension of experts first goal utamnaya are students or education but it is also profession as a counselor. But it was not a reference to the informant sebgai the prevention of NAPZA abuse. In addition to professional status of the National Narcotics Agency informant South Sulawesi province not only from Makassar but there is also a National Agency official Nakotika South Sulawesi province from Sumatra.

#### b. Primary Prevention

Based on research conducted at the National Narcotics Agency of South Sulawesi province that aspects of primary prevention showed informants in preventive medicine has been very good. This can be seen what the informant "RA" in preventive medicine in various pathways in the community. different from the informant "SS" informant "SS" just doing prevention education at that point it can be said that the informant in doing primary prevention could be said

to be. However there are officers BNNP South Sulawesi who can override the issue more experienced in society in primary prevention.

Meanwhile, in the form of primary pencegahan own informant "RA" and informan "SS" do counseling, socialization, campaign and FGD. Judging from some of the activities committed by the informant is said to be very good at doing primary prevention. The location of the frequent form of the above activities, namely in schools, colleges, public, private, and family arriving in Makassar.

Implementation of primary prevention activities themselves are run by informants informants "RA" informer "SS" did not have schedules that persist in implementing primary prevention. But those invited informants in doing primary prevention such as counseling. This can make the informants kuwalahan in dividing kegiatan schedule that will be done in the community.

Based on the results of the study concluded that the informant in preventive medicine could very well diakatan although because of the many requests from outside to follow the event and invited to perform in bringing about NAPZA material. Although the informant did not have schedules that persist in preventive medicine.

#### c. Secondary Prevention

Based on the results of research on aspects of secondary prevention, there are several problems that arise, namely the prevention of informants "IS" and "DI" just doing counseling dang social assistance because the informant only take precautions to victims of the ambulatory where victims of NAPZA users is that the victim user in the use of NAPZA-obtan dikatangan light. As for high-level users who do not take precautions infroam directly but meruja korabang penguana kepanti other rehabilitation. In this case the informant very krang at doing secondary prevention. Plus more BNNP South Sulawesi Rehabilitation Centers do not have to deal with victims of NAPZA directly.

Informants "IY" informer "DI" in preventive Secondary namely informant menganani 2 samapai with 10 participants outpatient it is not effective in the prevention provided by the informant let alone the number of informants (counselor) contained in BNNP South Sulawesi as many as seven counselors located on the Rehabilitation. for skills-keteramplan given of informants beromunikasi skills to participants outpatient how the They can menoloka-ajakn

solicitation or influence from the outside so that they are not affected in NAPZA menggunakan again. As for the budget funds for informants in preventive medicine is in getting from the state budget or the state to assist the process of secondary prevention against NAPZA abuse.

Based on the research that concluded informant in preventive either informant "IY" informer "DI" is very less because in dealing with an issue participants victim NAPZA users informant only melakukan prevention to victims of NAPZA users light levels, whereas the victims of NAPZA users a high level is not altogether informant prevention to victims of NAPZA users it is very unfortunate because BNNP South Sulawesi is the Agency for the prevention of NAPZA abuse contained in BNNP South Sulawesi in Makassar. Although there are other Rehabilitation Centers seandainya BNNP South Sulawesi has brought the auspices of Rehabilitation Centers BNNP South Sulawesi. It is also the difficulty of the informants in the prevention of NAPZA abuse.

d. Tertiary Prevention

Based on the results of research on aspects of prevention Tertiary prevention is to someone who has become a victim of NAPZA penyalahgunaan. In this case the informant in secondary prevention, works quite well associated with the sub form tertiary prevention, implementation of tertiary prevention, tertiary prevention forms, funds obtained in melakukan prevention, the number of informants in preventive medicine. Factors cause of sub aspects of tertiary prevention is the implementation of tertiary prevention is done in house / home visit, Home and Office Damping BNNP and funds obtained melakukan informants in tertiary prevention, namely the government and BNNP cooperation with PT. Pertamina South Sulawesi. However, there are shortcomings that are of sub fulfillment activity form tertiary prevention is the informant does not have the authority to compel the victims of NAPZA to follow the activities of inpatient further though the informant was melakukan maximum effort in the sub-form of secondary prevention for victims of NAPZA abuse in order koraban NAPZA abuse does not recur in menggunakan NAPZA. In addition to sub permasalahan that, while the sub problems of the informants in melakukan tertiary prevention is as much as 5 of the number of victims penyalahgunaan NAPZA that is in the house

damping Tirata Asa and victims notifiable in BNNP that the number of victims more than the number of informants in conducting patient follow-up.

## 2. Needs Analysis

Based on the findings in the field related to the author conducted on the prevention of NAPZA penyalahgunaan conducted informant, the authors reveal the informant expected needs can be met with regard to the problems encountered. These needs can be classified into kebutuhan researchers BNNP officers who conduct prevention and community needs abusers are in rehab. This author did that discussion on the analysis of the needs clearer connection with problem analysis and discussion of the results of research that had already been presented. As for the expected demand, among others:

### a) BNNP officer needs in preventive

Requirements needed by officers BNNP especially BNNP office is attendant BNNP South Sulawesi membutuhkan guidance and training to supplement wawasan in preventive medicine, in addition to the South Sulawesi BNNP officers require additional counselor in preventive medicine. What more counselors in the field of rehabilitation has only one person the officer's status as a civil servant.

### b) The community needs to help the healing of NAPZA abuse

In addition BNNP officer outpatient or peserata participants that while doing post-rehabilitation requires care and skill in performing penyumbuan require peleyanan excellent. In receiving services such as counseling and training of community participants who underwent rehabilitation will be greatly helped in overcoming NAPZA problems.

## 3. Source Analysis System

The penlitian results related to analysis of source systems that are within the National Narcotics Board of South Sulawesi Province which can be utilized in the prevention of NAPZA abuse. The following analysis of system resources can be some parts of the system of internal resources and external resources while penejelasannya system can be seen that the following sebagai follows:

### a) Internal Source System

Internal source system is the system resources that are within BNNP yang be BNNP activities to increase knowledge and training of officers BNNP. The system of internal resources that we can use to overcome the above problems is the BNNP own. BNNP itself may get training from the head of the respective field or BNNP can also take advantage of the officers who are experts and believe in providing

training related to the prevention. In this case the provision of training to increase the skills of counselors or officers in dealing with the problem of NAPZA abuse. Can be realized.

b) External Resources System

To overcome the problems, related to the prevention as for sumber source that can be utilized in mengatasi problems such as lack of budget in implementing prevention activities and the lack of training for counselors because terbatanya budget. Therefore to overcome these parties BNNP can search other donor to help BNNP in the implementation of training activities dengan how to apply make and submit proposal related to prevention activities, in addition to the officers BNNP can also search budgets by governments such as mayors, governors. BNN Center related activities carried out by BNNP alone in reducing the number of NAPZA abuse.

The feasibility analysis program is a part of the recommendation program that aims to provide an overview related to feasibility program to be implemented by using SWOT analysis. Analysis SWOT is an acronym for Strength (strength), Weakness (weakness), Opportunity (opportunity) and Threat (threat). The description of the analysis of capacity building programs for inmates through the guidance of motivation as follows:

1. Strength (Strengthnes)

The forces that exist in the target program as a program that can support terlaksananya is as follows:

- a. Officers can follow training activities related to the handling permasalahan NAPZA abuse.
- b. Their awareness of officers to follow pengetahuan mealalu capacity building and training.
- c. Easy to apply pengetahuan officers and training provided by the carrier material
- d. Officers BNNP South Sulawesi has a mental and strong to be able to do outreach and prevention in the community

2. Weakness (Weakness)

- a. The absence of a clerk in following the activities
- b. Lack of capacity in conducting secondary prevention officer

3. Opportunity / opportunities (Opportunities)

Opportunities are utilized to support the implementation of the program of activities, namely:

- a. The support of the clerk BNNP

- b. The availability of facilities such as a hall for Improvement program activities supporting training guidance.
  - c. This program may be on the BNNP South Sulawesi in order to be able to run with continuously for one month or more.
4. Threat (Threat)

The threat of a capacity building program officer BNNP South Sulawesi in this outreach related to the manufacture of fixed program schedule, because it can be said that the schedule of activities in South Sulawesi BNNP inviolability or replaced by other activities activities so that there is serious threat to the sustainability of this program. Besides the lack of professional workforce in the field of rehabilitation professionals.

#### **Indicators of Success**

Indicators of success refers to a predetermined destination, so indicator success of the program are:

1. Achieving an increase in capacity of the National Narcotics Agency official South Sulawesi Province through penyuluhan prevention.
2. Achieving Upgrades Officers undergo BNNP in prevention of NAPZA abuse in South Sulawesi BNNP
3. Achieving Improved skills and knowledge for officers BNNP the prevention of NAPZA penyalahgunaan
4. Decreasing the number of NAPZA abuse in Makassar.

#### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

##### **A. Conclusion**

The conclusion of the research that has been done on the Prevention of NAPZA Abuse in Society Through BNNP Petuga South Sulawesi in Makassar, can be seen from the three sub problematic Prevention of NAPZA Abuse, among others, primary prevention, secondary prevention and tertiary prevention. after the obtained results of the study, the authors designed a program for handling.

Based on the research that has been done, the first aspect is the aspect of primary prevention show that the informant in preventive goes well associated with the sub-

targets in doing primary prevention, shape kegiatan primary prevention, and the implementation of primary prevention, factors that support from sub aspect of prevention is informant in melakuan not looking at prevention of any track that baiku schools, offices and communities. Prevention is done in the form of counseling, socialization, campaign, and FGD, and the prevention informant has no timetable uncertain even 1 week to 2 s / d 3 times in melukan prevention. But there is no shortage of funds in the sub compliance to prevent sub aspects of primary prevention funds used informants at any time to do counseling is private funds. The reason why these aspects have a shortage sub shortage because of government funds in preventive medicine is so minimal.

Two second aspect is secondary prevention, informants in conducting secondary pencegehan run poorly related to the sub form secondary prevention activities, implementation of secondary prevention, the number of informants in secondary prevention, skills given informant against secondary prevention, and the implementation of secondary prevention. Sub causative factor of secondary prevention aspect is the implementation of the precautions taken informants week one, the number of informants who did the secondary prevention of officers BNNP handle 5 s / d 10 participants outpatient

The shape of the secondary prevention activities carried out informants counseling, and in the secondary prevention of committing penceghan informant only to participants BNNP outpatient clinic, while the informant did not take precautions to participants hospitalization, because in BNNP not have rehab. In BNNP itself only focused on primary prevention such as counseling to people who have not been using NAPZA. Meanwhile, to make rehabiliatsi sorely lacking, because there are few NAPZA users who want to rehabilitate a way to report in BNNP. However there is an excess of sub aspects of secondary prevention, for the proceeds of informants in the secondary prevention is obtained from government budgets or the state budget instead of private funds informants themselves.

The third aspect is aspects of tertiary prevention. Works quite well associated with the sub form tertiary prevention, implementation of tertiary prevention, tertiary prevention forms, funds obtained in melakkan prevention, the number of informants in preventive medicine. Factors cause of sub aspects of tertiary prevention is the implementation of tertiary prevention is done in house / home visit, Home and Office Damping BNNP and funds obtained melakuka informants in tertiary prevention,



namely the government and BNNP cooperation with PT. Pertamina southern Sulawesi. However, there are shortcomings that are of sub fulfillment activity form tertiary prevention is the informant does not have the authority to compel the victims of NAPZA to follow the activities of inpatient further though the informant was melakkan usaha maximum in the sub-form of secondary prevention for victims of NAPZA abuse in order koraban NAPZA abuse does not recur in menggunakan NAPZA. In addition to sub permasalahan that, while the sub problems of the informants in melakkan tertiary prevention is as much as 5 of the number of victims penyalahgunaan NAPZA that is in the house damping Tirata Asa and victims notifiable in BNNP that the number of victims more than the number of informants in making care more.

Based on these results, the researchers linking of deficiencies sub aspects of primary prevention, secondary prevention sub aspects and sub-aspects of tertiary prevention. So terbentuknya program "Capacity Building Officer of the National Narcotics Board of South Sulawesi province in Doing Prevention through Education". In this program is expected to assist the informants in the prevention of NAPZA abuse in South Sulawesi BNNP.

## **B. Recommendation**

Based on the problems of the research results of the three aspects of the formulation of the problem, namely the primary penegahan, penceghana secondary and tertiary prevention. Of the three aspects of the problem are assembled into a problem while the sub issues penceghana dominant against NAPZA abuse is aspects of secondary prevention. Because BNNP officer has the goal of prevention through counseling to people who have not been using NAPZA with P4GN (prevention, eradication, NAPZA abuse). So the researchers recommend to the National Narcotics Agency of South Sulawesi province to undertake capacity building programs in preventive medicine officer BNNP through counseling.

The purpose of these recommendations is that the National Narcotics Agency Province to improve the prevention to the people who have started using NAPZA to increase capacity BNNP officers in preventive medicine through the educational counseling.

Langkah-step implementation recommendation is as follows:

1. Approval by all parties BNNP against the recommendation.
2. Following approval BNNP prepare the recommended activities.

3. Create a schedule that does not interfere with the principal work of officers BNNP
4. Looking for a budget for the conduct of activities by asking proposal to the Governor and the Mayor of South Sulawesi
5. After the agreement of all parties and the schedule is settled plus their budgets for the implementation of activities. Then the implementation of the activities will be formed.

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