

COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE PADA PEMBERANTASAN PEREDARAN NARKOTIKA DI KOTA TANJUNGPINANG

**Oleh
Sarmadani
NIM. 2105010061**

Abstrak

Peredaran narkotika di Kota Tanjungpinang mengalami peningkatan dari tahun 2019 hingga 2023, meskipun telah dilaksanakan berbagai program oleh instansi terkait. Berdasarkan data terdapat 422 tersangka yang telah diamankan dengan peran 395 tersangka distributor (pedagang) dan 27 tersangka konsumsi. Keberadaan dua lembaga utama yaitu Badan Narkotika Nasional Kota Tanjungpinang dan Satresnarkoba Polresta Tanjungpinang belum sepenuhnya mampu menekan angka peredaran narkotika. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penerapan *collaborative governance* dalam pemberantasan peredaran narkotika di Kota Tanjungpinang Mengacu pada teori Schottle, Haghsheno, dan Gehbauer (2014) dengan tujuh indikator yakni: kesediaan berkompromi, komunikasi, komitmen, saling percaya, transparansi/pertukaran informasi, berbagi pengetahuan, dan kesediaan mengambil risiko. Metode yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kesediaan berkompromi tercermin dalam kerja sama seperti *joint investigation* dan koordinasi penanganan tersangka. Komunikasi antarinstansi dilakukan secara formal maupun digital, meski belum terstruktur rutin, namun tetap responsif. Komitmen ditunjukkan melalui Operasi Antik, program pencegahan BNNP, dan partisipasi DPC GANN secara konsisten dan berkelanjutan. Saling percaya dibangun melalui komunikasi terbuka dan penghargaan atas peran masing-masing pihak. Transparansi dan pertukaran informasi terlihat dari keterbukaan data dan akses informasi antarinstansi serta masyarakat, meski masih terdapat kendala teknologi. Berbagi pengetahuan dilakukan melalui kontribusi BNN, kepolisian, dan mantan pelaku, menciptakan pembelajaran kolektif. Kesediaan mengambil risiko tampak dalam keberanian mengadopsi pendekatan baru demi inovasi pemberantasan narkotika.

Kata Kunci: Pemberantasan Narkotika, *Collaborative Governance*, Kolaborasi

COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE IN THE ERADICATION OF NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING IN TANJUNGPINANG CITY

By
Sarmadani
NIM. 2105010061

Abstract

The circulation of narcotics in Tanjungpinang City has increased from 2019 to 2023, despite various programs implemented by relevant agencies. Based on the data, there were 422 suspects apprehended, with 395 suspects acting as distributors (dealers) and 27 suspects as users. The presence of two main institutions, the National Narcotics Agency of Tanjungpinang City and the Narcotics Crime Unit of Tanjungpinang City Police, has not yet been fully effective in reducing the rate of drug trafficking. This study aims to analyze the application of collaborative governance in combating drug trafficking in Tanjungpinang City, based on the theory of Schottle, Haghsheno, and Gehbauer (2014) with seven indicators: willingness to compromise, communication, commitment, mutual trust, transparency/information exchange, knowledge sharing, and willingness to take risks. The method used is a descriptive qualitative approach. Data was collected through interviews and documentation. The research results indicate that willingness to compromise is reflected in cooperation such as joint investigations and coordination in handling suspects. Communication between agencies is conducted both formally and digitally, though not yet structured on a routine basis, it remains responsive. Commitment is demonstrated through Operation Antik, the BNNP prevention program, and the consistent and sustained participation of the DPC GANN. Mutual trust is built through open communication and recognition of each party's role. Transparency and information exchange are evident in the openness of data and access to information between agencies and the public, though technological challenges remain. Knowledge sharing is facilitated through contributions from the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), the police, and former offenders, fostering collective learning. Willingness to take risks is evident in the courage to adopt new approaches for innovation in drug eradication

Keywords: *Drug Eradication, Collaborative Governance, Collaboration*