

TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT (TQM), THE BEST METHOD TO ELIMINATE NARCOTICS AND PSYCHOTROPICS ABUSE AND ILLEGAL DISTRIBUTION

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ABSTRACT

The effect of narcotics and psychotropics abuse and illegal distribution in the modern era of 21st century has reached a critical level, intruding all aspects of human life. The effort to eliminate this danger is the responsibility of all of those with various capabilities and scientific disciplines, either at national or international level. The concept of TQM, with an organizational system that instantly involves all components of the society, based on scientific evidence and closely-related adopted international standards, is the best method to eliminate narcotic and psychotropic abuse and illegal distribution.

Keywords: Total Quality Management (TQM), narcotics, psychotropics

INTRODUCTION

Human beings have known narcotics earlier than psychotropics. Since 5000 BC the leaf *Erythroxylon coca* containing active substance cocaine has been used by prehistoric Peruvian Indians. They chewed the leaf to alleviate fatigue and to induce euphoria when they were taking a long journey. In 2737 BC Emperor Syen Neng from China has used the leaf and flower of *Cannabis sativa var. Indica*, known as marijuana, with its active substance THC (Tetra Hydro Cannabinol). Opium, which is produced from the latex of *Papaver somniferum* (Poppy) and used by smoking it, was firstly known in China in 17th century. Then, other types of narcotic were found in natural, synthetic or semi-synthetic forms.

As a psychotropic, amphetamine was firstly synthesized in Germany in 1887 and its derivatives were begun to be synthesized as MDA (Methilendioxyamphetamine) in 1930 in order to increase its psychotropic potential. MDA started to be abused in USA since 1960 and in 1970 the federal government of the USA declared MDA as illegal substance. The same step was also taken by the government of the Republic of Indonesia in 1985 by declaring that amphetamine derivatives are illegal. The famous and commonly-abused ecstasy or 3,4 - methyendioxy methamphetamine (MDMA) is also a derivative produced from amphetamine synthesis. Until today, there are abuses to 100 chemical compounds of amphetamine synthesis worldwide. In Indonesia, their distribution is illegal and 36 of amphetamine derivatives are abused.

Dangerous effect of narcotic and psychotropic abuse in this country is increasing, inevitably requiring a higher alertness. Moreover, in January 2004 the largest clandestine ecstasy factory has been successfully dismantled in Tangerang, whose production capacity was 3000 tablets per hour. In the following year, other large-scale ecstasy factories were also found in Banyuwangi and Batu (Malang).

EFFECTS ON LIFE

Narcotic and psychotropic abuse and illegal distribution has remarkable effects on all lines of life, as mentioned below:

- a. The effect of narcotic and psychotropic abuse and illegal distribution is a threat to national defense and security. The National Narcotics Board (BNN, Badan Narkotika Nasional) of the Republic of Indonesia reported that there are no provinces, regencies, or cities in this country that free from the narcotic and psychotropic abuse and illegal distribution. The Chief of Indonesian National Police, General Sutanto, drs (2005), reported that the users of these illegal drugs are 3.6 million people (1.5% of the whole population of Indonesia). The Chief of Lampung Regional Police, Brigadier General Dr Sugiri (2004) reported that along the year of 2003, the police has confiscated and destroyed 40 tons of dry Cannabis leaves which would be distributed to sell by separatist movements. Today, illegal distribution and trade of narcotics and psychotropics has been managed by an international network.
- b. The effect of illegal trade of narcotics and psychotropics becomes a threat to national economy. Indonesia has been used as the site of money laundering, which is estimated about Rp 300

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trillion per year (Sianipar TM, 2004). The loss suffered by this country from illegal trade of narcotics and psychotropics is about Rp. 2.5 - 3.0 billion per day (Sugiri, doctoral dissertation, 2004). In the year 2005, The Head of BNN, General Sutanto, stated that funds from the National Budget (APBN) allocated by BNN to implement activity programs was Rp. 219,463,800,000 (Sutanto, 2005).

- c. The abuse of narcotic and psychotropic also has an adverse effect on the health of the people. The Department of Health reported that 21% of HIV/AIDS patients in Indonesia are the users of injected narcotics and psychotropics. The annual increasing rate of HIV/AIDS patients who were narcotics and psychotropics users is 75%. It should also be noted that in the USA rehabilitation for infants born by cocaine-dependent mothers requires a cost of US \$ 125,000.

ELIMINATION MANAGEMENT

The elimination of the danger from abuse and illegal distribution of narcotics and psychotropics should be implemented in an effective and efficient method. For today, where the condition has reached a dangerous level, the most appropriate method to use for eradicating the danger from abuse and illegal distribution of narcotics and psychotropics is a TQM-adopting organizational system, which means:

1. Organized and coordinated with reliable and monitored management system involving all institutions.
2. Implemented by involving all components of the society and with self-initiated activities.
3. Obtaining evidence from forensic laboratories based on scientific investigation.
4. Adopting international standard for all lines of work.
5. International cooperation.
6. Continuous improvement
7. Increasing effective and efficient operational funds

TQM is the peak of quality management evolution offered by the world quality experts, promising the highest opportunity to reach the goal of management, which is expected to be continuous to a better direction. Some of the TQM requirements as mentioned above have been implemented in Indonesia, by coordination that involves many institutions. The implementation should, however, be increased, particularly in the management of forensic laboratory.

EXAMINATION LABORATORY

The examination of narcotics and psychotropics is carried out in laboratory using scientific investigation. The results of examination on the evidence suspected to be narcotics should not be mistaken for qualitative population as it will have effect on someone's fate and for the purpose of law. This is in line with the Decree of the Minister of Health, Republic of Indonesia, no. 1351/MENKES/SK/XII/2004 regarding the appointment of psychotropic and narcotic examination laboratories, the following laboratories are stated eligible to conduct psychotropic and narcotic examination:

1. Laboratories under the Department of Health (32 laboratories).
2. Laboratories under the Drug and Food Surveillance Board (Badan POM, 28 laboratories)
3. Laboratories under Indonesian National Police (8 forensic laboratories)
4. The Laboratory of Narcotic Test, Central Laboratory for Therapy and Rehabilitation, BNN Executive Board

Those laboratories are vital backbone in the effort to eliminate the abuse and illegal distribution of narcotics and psychotropics. The adoption of international standard is mandatory in the implementation of TQM in those laboratories. There are two international standards that should be adopted:

1. ISO 17024, General Requirements for Bodies Operating Certification Systems for Persons
2. ISO 17025, General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories.

ISO 17024 is required to personnel selection management and career improvement whose competence is based on education, training, and experience. It should be noted that ISO 17024 has been adopted by US National Institute of Justice for selection and improvement of forensic scientists' career. ISO 17025 is needed for laboratory management, giving guidance toward GLP (Good Laboratory Practice). The accreditation of narcotic and psychotropic examination laboratory is mandatory to obtain analysis data that have quality, integrity, validity and international comparability. Modern narcotic examination laboratory instruments are not a luxury, but a need.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

ACCORD (ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs) has been established to welcome the year 2015 ASEAN and China free from narcotic abuse and illegal distribution. TQM implementation is absolutely needed to be adopted in all ASEAN countries in order to fight against the abuse and illegal distribution of narcotics, psychotropics, as well

as other hazardous drugs. It should be socialized to all mankind that "Everything created by The Creator will be blessing as long as it is used appropriately, and will be curse as long as it is abused".

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