

EFFORTS TO OVERCOME CRIMINAL ACTS OF NARCOTICS ABUSE

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ABSTRACT

Narcotics abuse has a very bad impact on the continuity of a nation's generations. To anticipate this, cooperation from all components of society, such as families, from school to university level, and the government must be united in efforts to prevent narcotics in the surrounding environment. The formulation of the research problem is: 1) How is the police investigation process organized for perpetrators of narcotics abuse? 2) What efforts are made by law enforcers to prevent narcotics abuse? This is a normative research with sources of legal materials in this research being primary and secondary legal materials, techniques for collecting legal materials using documentation recording methods and reading statutory regulations related to the problem and analyzed using qualitative descriptive. From the results of observations and research, the police were given authority to carry out investigations and investigations up to the filing of P-21, the Police carry out investigations if there is a report; caught. The implementation of the investigation originates from three things as stated in the Criminal Procedure Code, steps that must be taken by all levels of society in efforts to prevent and control Narcotics in the community, including: 1. Promotive Methods, 2. Preventative Methods, 3. Repressive Methods, 4. Curative Methods, 5 Rehabilitation.

Keywords: *Legal Remedies, Drug Abuse*

INTRODUCTION

Narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, either synthetic or semi-synthetic. These substances cause a decrease or change in consciousness, eliminate taste, reduce or eliminate pain, and can cause addictive dependence disorders. Even though narcotics are very useful and necessary for treatment and health services, if they are misused or used not in accordance with health standards, they will have a bad impact on the body of those who use them. Narcotics and psychotropics are drugs or substances that are useful in the fields of medicine, health services and scientific development, and on the other hand can cause dependence which is very detrimental if used without strict and careful control, supervision. Narcotic substances were originally intended for medicinal purposes, but with the development of science and technology, many types of narcotics can be processed and their functions can also be misused. The danger of drug abuse among the young generation is a social phenomenon in society that has an impact on all aspects of life. In 2019, among 100 pupils and students, an average of 8 people had used drugs and 5 people had used drugs in the last year. Drug abuse has

occurred in junior high school, among 100 junior high school students, an average of 4 have used drugs in the last year. In fact, narcotics abuse is often carried out by minors.

Four in 10 students start using drugs when they are 11 years old or even younger. Narcotics abuse is the most frightening crime for the nation's generation because the effects of narcotics abuse are not only felt to be detrimental to the health of the user, but also to the economy, society and the nation's generation because the majority of perpetrators of narcotics abuse are young people who in fact are the next generation of the country and the nation. Indonesia, as one of the most densely populated countries in the world, is of course a potential market for narcotics. Very many narcotics distribution networks have been found in a country, including Indonesia, which, after being traced, turn out to have international networks. Based on the description made by the author above, the formulation of the problem includes the regulation of the investigation process in the police regarding perpetrators of narcotics abuse and what efforts law enforcers have made to prevent narcotics abuse. Specifically, this research aims to: To find out the process of police investigations into perpetrators of narcotics abuse and to find out what steps are taken by law enforcers to prevent narcotics abuse.

FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

1. How is the police investigation process regulated for perpetrators of narcotics abuse?
2. What efforts are made by law enforcement to prevent narcotics abuse?

METHOD

Method The type of research used is normative legal research, namely legal research carried out by examining library materials/secondary data. Meanwhile, the problem approach used is a statutory approach, a conceptual approach. The legislative approach is to examine statutory regulations that regulate criminal sanctions and prevention of narcotics abuse. Meanwhile, the conceptual approach is an approach that uses the concepts of legal experts related to law enforcement as well as the definitions of narcotics and the views of legal experts regarding narcotics.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Arrangement of the Police Investigation Process for Narcotics Abuse Perpetrators

Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics regulates efforts to eradicate Narcotics crimes through the threat of fines, imprisonment, life imprisonment and the death penalty. Apart from that, Law Number 35 of 2009 also regulates the use of narcotics for medical and health purposes and regulates medical and social rehabilitation. However, in reality, narcotics crimes in society show an increasing trend both quantitatively and qualitatively with widespread victims, especially among children, teenagers and the younger generation in general. Narcotics crimes are no longer carried out individually, but involve many people together, even forming an organized syndicate with a wide network that works neatly and very confidentially at both the national and international levels.

Based on this, in order to increase efforts to prevent and eradicate narcotics crimes, it is necessary to update Law no. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. This is to prevent an increasing trend both quantitatively and qualitatively with widespread

victims, especially among children, teenagers and the younger generation in general. The investigation is contained in Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Law Article 1 Paragraph (2) and Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Article 1 Paragraph (13) contains the same understanding of investigation, namely a series of actions by investigators in terms and methods regulated by law to search for and collect evidence which, with this evidence, can shed light on the criminal act committed. happened and to find the suspect.

In the Indonesian legal system in accordance with Republic of Indonesia Law no. 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Law (KUHAP) in Article 6 Paragraph (1 a) states that investigators are officials of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia. The authority to investigate certain criminal acts which are specifically regulated by certain laws is carried out by investigators, prosecutors and other authorized investigating officials who are designated based on statutory regulations. For investigations in Indonesian waters, additional zones, contingent bases and the Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone, investigations are carried out by officers from the Indonesian National Army, Navy and other investigating officials as determined by the law that regulates them. And society is trying to carry out reforms in all fields. However, technological advances do not always have a positive impact, sometimes they even have a negative impact. What this means is that with advances in technology there is also an increase in crime problems using sophisticated modus operandi. This is a challenge for law enforcement officials to be able to create countermeasures, especially in cases of narcotics and illegal drugs.

Recently, narcotics and illegal drug crimes have become transnational in nature, carried out with high modus operandi and sophisticated technology, law enforcement officials are expected to be able to prevent and overcome these crimes in order to improve morality and the quality of human resources in Indonesia, especially for the next generation. nation's next generation. Among the law enforcement officers who also have an important role in drug crime cases are investigators, in this case POLRI investigators, where investigators are expected to be able to assist in the resolution process of drug crime cases.

With the issuance of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, which stipulates legal sanctions, as well as things that are permitted, with the issuance of this Law, investigators are expected to be able to assist in the process of resolving cases against perpetrators of narcotics crimes. The effectiveness of the enactment of this Law really depends on all levels of public enforcement, in this case all directly related agencies, namely National Police investigators and other law enforcers. On the other hand, what is very important is the need for legal awareness from all levels of society in order to uphold the authority of the law and especially Law Number 35 of 2009. So the role of investigators together with the community is very important in assisting the process of resolving drug crime cases which are increasingly widespread nowadays. . It has been stated that the authority to carry out investigations into criminal cases is the investigator. The investigators referred to here are Indonesian state police officials or

certain civil servant officials. Settlement of Narcotics crime cases in the Police is the investigator's action to search for and find an incident that is suspected of being a criminal act, in order to determine whether or not an investigation can be carried out. An investigation is a series of investigative actions to search for and collect evidence, which with this evidence sheds light on the criminal act that occurred, in order to find the suspect.

2. Efforts Made by Law Enforcement to Prevent Narcotics Abuse

Narcotics can cause negative effects and impacts on users. These negative impacts are definitely detrimental and have very bad effects on mental and physical health. However, sometimes these types of drugs are still used in the world of medicine, but are only given to certain patients, not for general and free consumption by the public. Therefore, drugs and narcotics that are misused can cause various consequences, according to the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia, through its website, it is explained that there are 7 (seven) impacts of Narcotics Abuse, namely: The impact of narcotics abuse on the physical, the impact of narcotics abuse on the family, the impact of narcotics abuse on schools or education, the impact of narcotics abuse on the psychological, the impact of narcotics abuse on the social environment, the impact of narcotics abuse on society, the nation and the State, and the impact of narcotics abuse on spiritual conditions.

The impact of narcotics abuse on the physical, disorders of the nervous system (neurological), such as convulsions, hallucinations, impaired consciousness, peripheral nerve damage, disorders of the heart and blood vessels (cardiovascular), such as acute infections of the heart muscle, impaired blood circulation, disorders of skin (dermatological) such as: abscesses, allergies, eczema, lung disorders (pulmonary), such as suppression of respiratory function, difficulty breathing, shifting of lung tissue, frequent headaches, nausea and vomiting, body temperature increases, difficulty sleeping, the impact of narcotics abuse on reproductive health is endocrine disorders, such as: Decreased reproductive hormones (estrogen), progesterone, testosterone, as well as sexual function disorders, the impact of narcotics abuse on reproductive health in adolescent girls includes changes in menstrual periods, irregularities menstruation, and amenorrhea (no menstruation), for people who use narcotics through injection needles, especially using syringes interchangeably, the risk is contracting diseases such as hepatitis B, C and HIV for which there is currently no cure. Narcotics abuse can be fatal if it occurs in excess. Dosage is the consumption of narcotics that exceeds the body's ability to accept it. Over dose can cause death. Drugs are an extraordinary crime and are common in a country. Narcotics trafficking must be eradicated from seed to root. Of course, it is not easy to eradicate the circulation of narcotics in this country, it requires commitment and cooperation from policy makers in the legislative, executive, judiciary and other high state institutions.

Therefore, preventing, eradicating and illicit trafficking of narcotics in the country is our shared responsibility, not just left to law enforcement officials. In preventing the dangers of narcotics which can damage the life of the nation and state,

and can harm oneself, family, friends and the community without knowing one's economic strata. Therefore, concepts, methods and strategies for building an anti-narcotics community network, focused on six prevention targets, namely the school or campus, workplace, community, government, family and profession. Meanwhile, the methods used to support Narcotics prevention programs include: Promotional methods, with the aim of making the public aware of the dangers of Narcotics abuse. Advocacy method, aimed at officers in government agencies, NGOs and the private sector, to provide tactical and technical skills in order to prevent Narcotics abuse and counter the circulation of Narcotics. Community empowerment method, this is intended to explore the potential and creativity of the community by providing abilities and skills to prevent narcotics abuse.

In applying these three methods, a humanist and entertaining approach is needed, meaning that it is carried out honestly, spontaneously, as is and is entertaining. When this method is presented to participants who take part in the prevention program, they do not get bored and enjoy it, it is hoped that they will also find their own enthusiasm for eradicating the illicit trafficking of narcotics. The danger of narcotics abuse is not only that it weakens a person's immune system, but is also associated with various dangerous behaviors such as sharing needles and promiscuous sex. The combination of the two has the potential to greatly increase the risk of contracting HIV/AIDS, hepatitis and various other infectious diseases.

The role of mass media is very important, because it can convey messages about the dangers of narcotics abuse in society. The majority of people know information about the dangers of narcotics from mass media, both print and electronic media. As a means of information and communication, in the future the mass media must be more active in voicing the dangers of narcotics abuse. Apart from that, the media also has a duty to provide prevention to the public, so that people are not easily lulled and caught in narcotics syndicates. So far, those recruited by bookies are people who are hesitant and have no convictions and have low self-confidence.

Communities like this are immunized, so that they are not easily affected by things related to narcotics abuse. In conveying its messages, mass media should use language that is familiar and communicative, so that it is easy for the public to understand. For example, in the form of short stories, humorous stories and light stories about everyday events. This technique of conveying messages through mass media is more easily accepted by the public. In implementing Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, the community and law enforcers both have an active role, to be more effective, actions need to be taken by law enforcers in Indonesia. Where there are (5) five efforts to reduce cases of drug crimes including: (promotional methods, preventive methods, repressive methods, curative methods, rehabilitation) these efforts really need to be implemented. Those who have a role in this effort are law enforcement officers, where strict law enforcement officers will be one of the keys to success in eradicating cases of narcotics abuse.

CLOSING

Conclusion

Based on the description in the discussion chapter, conclusions can be drawn as follows:

1. The regulation of the police investigation process for perpetrators of narcotics abuse is regulated in KUHAP Article 7 paragraph (1) where the Police are given the authority to carry out investigations and investigate up to the filing of P-21, the Police carry out investigations if there is a report; caught. The implementation of the investigation originates from three things as stated in the Criminal Procedure Code, namely: The existence of a report; There are complaints; In the case of being caught red-handed, based on Article 109 paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code: "in the event that an investigator has started investigating an incident which constitutes a criminal act, the investigator notifies the matter to the public prosecutor."
2. Efforts are made by law enforcers to prevent narcotics abuse through several scopes, namely, schools or campuses, workplaces, communities, government, families and professions. To prevent narcotics abuse, these can be done, including: Promotional Methods, Preventive Methods, Repressive Methods, Curative Methods, and Rehabilitation
 - a. In the process of investigating narcotics abuse, the role of the police as investigators is expected to be able to direct perpetrators of narcotics crimes not to repeat the same actions and besides being investigators they can also provide an understanding of the impact of narcotics abuse.
 - b. To prevent and eradicate narcotics abuse, law enforcement measures are expected from the government so that narcotics abuse does not continue to occur in society, especially among the younger generation, so there is a need for outreach and education regarding the impacts of narcotics abuse. And in the future, it is hoped that the government as a policy maker can formulate stricter laws and regulations in the control and production of narcotics in Indonesia. So, it is from these regulations that people in Indonesia can be protected from the threats of narcotics circulating in society.

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