

Polri Strategy in Managing Drug Abuse in Indonesia

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Abstract. Drug abuse and illicit trafficking are two interrelated activities. If there is an activity of illicit drug trafficking in a place or location, it is certain that drug abuse activities will also occur in that place. Currently, the two activities do not recognize national borders, do not recognize a person's age, gender and employment status. Recently, law enforcement agencies, especially the National Police, have succeeded in uncovering various drug trafficking networks, both on a small scale to a scale that reaches international networks. Dealing with the drug problem has involved a substance that is very universal and has an international scope, which includes suppliers, user marketing, prevention and law enforcement. The problem is; How is the concept of the strategy of Polri investigators in law enforcement and overcoming obstacles to law enforcement in the context of eradicating drug crimes in Indonesia? The research method in solving this problem is by carrying out a sociolegal research approach. Discussion of research results; Drug use without medical procedures is certain to cause damage to the central nervous system, so it has a great opportunity to interfere with or damage the function of the liver, kidneys, kidneys, convulsions, brain bleeding, hypertension, impotence, intestinal inflammation, weakness of all organs of the body, and can lead to certainly can weaken the wearer's mentality, due to prolonged depression. In fact, what is very concerning is that almost 60% of drug users are carried out by teenagers and the younger generation. Tackling it and combating or eradicating drug abuse, it takes the seriousness of several related components that have a strong role in fighting drugs, including; law enforcement agencies (Polri & BNN), legal instruments, such as Law Number 5 of 1997 concerning Psychotropics, and Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. In terms of anticipating drug abuse aimed at suppliers, marketers or perpetrators or users, the legal sanctions that are threatened to reach the death penalty are relatively adequate. The strategy for law enforcement efforts, which institutionally consists of the police and BNN, is preventive and repressive. For this reason, in having a conscience of moral courage to act decisively and hard, the main thing is that the Police as professional investigators need sufficient number of personnel who are expected to be able to uncover the perpetrators of drug crimes without hesitation and without fear. State police institutions, with their great achievements in uncovering drug crimes that have an international network in cases of disclosure that are carried out in an integrated manner, still require adequate carrying capacity of personnel and means of detection. This is intended so that the institution carries out the mandated tasks of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the State Police and the Criminal Procedure Code in a dynamic and effective manner and optimizes the performance of the intelligence and Sergeant work units. Thus, the conditioned strategic efforts can produce optimal performance.

Keywords: Police Strategy to Overcome Drug Abuse

1 Introduction

Today, the impact of global, regional, and national developments, on other conditions, also has a considerable influence on changes in people's life patterns, such as the freedom of people to behave so that they often ignore legal norms, including drug abuse behavior. For some community members, drug abuse and illicit trafficking are used as a business with very high economic value. Therefore, the modus operandi of illicit trafficking and drug abuse is evolving following the development of the use of information technology, including in Indonesia. Tackling drug crimes, especially from abuse and illicit trafficking countenances, is a multidimensional problem for the Indonesian nation. Many people agree that this crime is already a severe threat to be tackled in a comprehensive/integral way by increasing the cooperation of all the nation's potentials, both the Government and non-Governmental community components (Non-Government Organizations/NGOs).

Various cases revealed by the Police and the BNN Task Force, that syndicates/criminal organizations involved in drug crimes include the following:

- a. Marijuana Syndicate; consists of a network of Indonesians.
- b. Heroin Syndicate (Putaw); consists of a network of other African Nigerians.
- c. Cocaine Syndicate; comprises a network of other African Nigerians.
- d. Shabu ecstasy Syndicate, consisting of a network of Chinese Foreigners and Chinese Indonesians. [1]

Legal instruments, in the form of statutory regulations, seem to be sufficient. Law Number 5 of 1997 concerning Psychotropics, and Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, in terms of anticipating drug abuse, has proven that the state is committed to combating and eradicating all forms of abuse of psychotropics and drugs.

In terms of law enforcement, the principle of equality before the law has been implemented since the investigation, prosecution, trial, and correctional and rehabilitation actions. From the aspect of law enforcement, it also requires understanding and critical commitment to act seriously from law enforcers in carrying out legal actions and processes. Drug abuse and illicit trafficking are two interrelated activities. If there is an activity of illicit drug trafficking in a place or location, certainly, drug abuse activities will also occur in that place. Currently, the two activities are borderless, meaning that the two activities do not recognize national borders, do not recognize the age, gender, and social status of a person.

Starting from this National Goal of the Indonesian Nation, winning over drug abuse in Indonesia to build future generations, as a strategic effort, the National Police means participating in advancing public welfare, educating the nation's life, and participating in carrying out world order. In connection with the primary tasks of the main functions and roles of the National Police, then with the consideration that the abuse and circulation of drugs with their various implications and negative impacts have now threatened the life of the nation and state, a representative effort is needed.

The problem is; How is the concept of the strategy of Polri investigators in law enforcement and overcoming obstacles to law enforcement in the context of eradicating drug crimes in Indonesia?

2 Discussion

The implementation of the law in everyday life has crucial meaning because the goal of the law lies precisely in the successful implementation of law enforcement. According to Satjipto Rahardjo, law enforcement is an effort to turn ideas about justice, legal certainty, and social benefits into reality. The process of realizing these ideas is the basis of law enforcement. [2] Law enforcement as a social process is not a closed process. Therefore, law enforcement would have interaction with its environment can be called an exchange of actions with social, cultural, political, and other human elements.

The concept of law enforcement is a series of efforts to implement the applicable legal provisions both in terms of prosecution and prevention, covering all technical and administrative activities carried out by law enforcement officers, creating a safe, peaceful, and orderly atmosphere for the sake of strengthening legal certainty and society.

Police Strategies in Combating Drugs

To facilitate the achievement of law enforcement, in the fight against drug crime, the National Police institution requires a strategy that can be conceptualized according to the role and authority of the Police as ordered by law, namely through Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the State Police and the Criminal Procedure Code.

The strategies in question are:

- a. A pattern of decisions that are consistent, unified, and integral.
- b. Have been able to determine and display long-term goals, ways of acting, priority goals, and allocation of resources.
- c. Must be able to select targets to be achieved in stages.
- d. Must be able to last a long time and produce a very appropriate response to opportunities, constraints, environmental threats, and internal strengths and weaknesses. as well as
- e. Must involve all levels of the organizational hierarchy. [3]

Strategy is a way of using available resources to achieve predetermined goals. The concept of an operational definition of strategy can be linked to the efforts of the Indonesian National Police in fighting drug crimes.

The concept of a representative National Police strategy is part of the community's hope that the Police will be able to carry out their roles and authority, both regulated in Law Number 2 of 2002 and on the legitimacy of their authority as investigators, protectors and maintain public security and more specifically in the framework of combating drug crime. [4]

The task of the National Police as an investigator, the institution will carry out an investigation. According to article 1 of Law no. 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code, what is meant by an investigation is a series of actions by an investigator, in terms of and according to the method regulated by law, to seek and collect evidence, with which evidence can make light of the criminal act that occurred and to find the suspect.

Drug abuse is the use of drugs that are not carried out for treatment, but because they want to enjoy its effects, in excessive amounts that are irregular and last long enough, causing physical, mental, and social health problems. Therefore, from the aspect of criminal law, drug abuse is commonly referred to as a drug crime.

Drug crimes today can be categorized as transnational crimes. Indonesia can no longer be avoided as a mere market area but has also been categorized as a producer. So from such conditions, it is clear that a strategy is needed, as an effort by the Police in fighting drug crimes. Drugs or drugs are drugs/materials/substances, which are not classified as food. If taken by mouth, smoked, inhaled, swallowed, or injected, it affects mainly the work of the brain (central nervous system) and often causes dependence. As a result, the work of the brain changes

(increases or decreases). Similarly, the vital functions of other body organs (heart, blood circulation, breathing, etc.).

Swallowed drugs enter the stomach, then into the blood vessels. If breathed or inhaled, the substance is absorbed into the blood vessels through the nasal passages and lungs. If the substance is injected, it goes directly into the bloodstream. Blood carries the substance to the brain.

Drugs (narcotics, psychotropics, and illegal drugs) are terms for law enforcement and society. Drugs are called dangerous because they are not safe for human use. Therefore, its use, manufacture, and distribution are regulated by law. Whoever uses and distributes it outside the legal provisions, is subject to imprisonment and a fine.

Every preventive activity is carried out based on legal orders. The authority and function of the police regarding these preventive measures are carried out under the orders of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the State Police, as well as observing the legal substance of the Law related to Narcotics, which is then socialized to the public regarding actions that are permitted and prohibited by law and their sanctions. Meanwhile, collaborating with various institutions related to combating drug crimes, including establishing an understanding among law enforcement agencies, both international, regional, and national, within the framework of prevention, control, and law enforcement. The problem is related to understanding the judicial process that seems to have doubts in providing legal sanctions that can provide a deterrent aspect. [5]

Crime prevention through a social approach is usually all activities aimed at eliminating the root causes of crime and individual opportunities to commit violations and crimes.

The National Police's strategic efforts in tackling drug abuse, apart from the success of the apparatus in arresting and arresting drug-producing networks and traffickers, also seem to have influenced the public's high appreciation of the police's performance in various campaigns as an attitude of state political will. The strategy for overcoming this crime involves two aspects of overcoming efforts, namely through the Juridical Aspect approach and the Social and Economic Aspect.

Juridical Aspect Approach

Policies for overcoming the dangers and abuse of drugs in Indonesia, since the pre-reform era, several legal reforms have been implemented, namely through Law no. 5 of 1997 concerning Psychotropics, Law Number 7 of 1997 concerning Ratification of the Convention on the Eradication of Illicit Traffic in Narcotics and Psychotropics 1988 and Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics.

Social and Economic Aspects

Conceptually, the pattern of overcoming drug abuse is to involve all groups and layers of society to take an active role. For this reason, efforts to overcome drug abuse are carried out through pre-emptive, preventive, repressive, treatment, and rehabilitation patterns increasing community participation patterns through the Swakarsa Siskamtibmas (in its implementation it has not been maximally implemented).

From the Juridical aspect approach as well as the Social and Economic approach, in terms of the development of efforts to tackle drug abuse in the last five years, both quantitatively and qualitatively, in collaboration with domestic and foreign institutions, as well as non-governmental organizations, the Indonesian National Police has succeeded in carrying out preventive and repressive measures.

With the availability of existing legal instruments, currently, the Police can take legal action and narrow the space for production, marketing/circulation, as well as drug abuse widely,

although structurally related to institutional authority it is still necessary to support facilities and infrastructure, qualified human resources and professional development as well as the development of enormous use of community involvement, considering that the gaps in the entry and exit of drug trafficking in Indonesia are very open through airports, land, sea, and straits. In such conditions, the Police need community participation.

Furthermore, within the framework of combating the crime of drug abuse, the Police are currently taking preventive measures. The operational definition of crime prevention is an effort that includes: all actions that have a specific purpose that decreases the scope of a violation, either through reducing opportunities to commit crimes or through efforts to influence people who can potentially violate the general public.

Law enforcement efforts against factual threats with strict and consistent sanctions can deter the perpetrators of drug abuse, basically based on the authority of the functions ordered by the law to the responsibility of the National Police to build the intellectual generation of the nation's young generation in the future.

The forms of activities carried out by the Police in law enforcement efforts are:

- a. Cut off illicit drug trafficking.
- b. Reveal the syndicated network.
- c. Reveal the motivation/background of the crime of drug abuse. [5]

Related to the efforts of the law enforcement process, it is also necessary for the community to participate in observing the legal action process to the judicial process against the perpetrators of these drug crimes. While it seems that the legal sanctions for drug abusers and business actors, the sanctions gave have not provided much of a deterrent effect. However, certain courts have also given the death penalty to drug offenders.

The concept of activities carried out by the National Police in law enforcement efforts is intended to: Cut off the illicit traffic of illegal drugs, reveal syndicate networks, and uncover the motivations/backgrounds of the crime of drug abuse.

Integrated efforts in comprehensively eradicating drug crime require the management of implementing organizations to combat drug crime by applying laws and regulations in a firm, professional, consistent and sincere manner, and cooperation between agencies in the national, regional, and international areas is needed mutually beneficial.

Starting from this idea, conceptually related to the National Police's strategy in tackling drug abuse in Indonesia, the formulation of a strategy for dealing with it is carried out through a legal sociology approach as a socio-empirical phenomenon that can be studied in a set of variables, namely independent variables (such as cooperation between agencies, cooperation between Functions, Prevention, Law Enforcement, and Rehabilitation) which affect various social lives. Likewise, dependent variables (such as the political will of the government, POLRI, Kasatwil, Related Functions, and Local Governments), namely variables that arise from various social processes.

The formulation of the POLRI strategy concept focuses on Combating Drug Abuse. On the other hand, the law is seen as a means of social engineering, but in reality, the law cannot face threats rather than symptoms of social deviation.

Thus, it can be assumed that studying human behavior is essentially studying legal behavior. Based on the observations of the two experts, the concept of this strategy is focused on the behavior of drug abuse as the main population, while at the same time accommodating the participation of institutions, the community, their institutions, and the Police as law enforcement officers.

3 Closing

The description of the National Police's strategy to tackle drug abuse in Indonesia is basically carried out in a conceptual and structured manner, including prevention and control. The Strategy for Combating Drug Abuse is based on the fact that "Drugs Hazard" is a national threat and the cultural order of the nation as a sovereign legal state, which needs to address in a structured manner, by all components of the government and elements of society.

Strategy Cooperation between agencies and integration between functions. The conceptual basis for the Operational Strategy is intended as follows:

- a. Prevent that the number and types available are only for the world of medicine and the development of science.
- b. Prevent leaks on official channels.
- c. Prevent Indonesia's geographical conditions from being used as dark lanes by monitoring the coast and the entrances to Indonesia.
- d. Prevent directly the illicit trafficking of drugs in the country and prevent Indonesia from being used as a link in the illicit trade chain at the national, regional, and international levels.
- e. Preventing the nation's generation from falling into the crime of drug abuse.

All components of the nation must feel called to make efforts to prevent and overcome drug abuse and do so with dedication for the benefit of the country and state.

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