

# Penalties for Narcotics Abuse by Illegal Miners (A Study at the Class IIA Narcotics Penitentiary in Pangkalpinang)

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**Abstract.** This research aims to describe "Prison Sentences for Narcotics Abuse for Illegal Miners (Study at the Pangkalpinang Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution)". The article used qualitative research methods. The results of this research show that the scope of prison criminal law for narcotics abuse in the class IIA Pangkalpinang narcotics correctional institution is regulated in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, which is formulated in Chapter Narcotics. As many as 150 people are illegal mining workers. The scope of imprisonment for narcotics abuse by illegal miners is subject to Articles 111, 112, 114, 127, and 132. Some factors Narcotics abuse for illegal miners, such as doping to work to find tin ore on land and sea, to improve their performance in mining locations, and offers of big money from parties affiliated with narcotics can tempt illegal miners to participate in distributing narcotics among illegal mining workers. Illegal mining often occurs in unsafe and dangerous work environments, which can influence miners to use narcotics as an escape from stress and tension.

**Keywords:** Scope of Prison, Narcotics, Illegal Mining Workers

## 1 Introduction

*Frustra feruntur leges nisi subaitis et obedientibus* (The laws are in vain unless they are followed and obeyed).[1] Because obedience is at the core of the law, as the maxim states, "obedience is the essence of the law".[2] Law itself serves to regulate the fundamental aspects of societal life, as humans are inherently social creatures who constantly seek to come together and interact with one another.[3] As beings who desire interaction, a common set of rules is needed to be followed as a shared guide in daily life. These rules may be in written or unwritten form. In achieving comfort and peace in collective living, a set of rules is necessary to be followed and adhered to by all.[4] Law is a necessity for maintaining peace and protecting the rights of other members of society. With the existence of the law, people can feel secure without threats and disturbances from others.[5]

According to Iskandar, from a communication science perspective, the current digital information era is causing people to be drawn to drug consumption. With the rapid flow of information, individuals can obtain information from various sources. From a psychological communication perspective, new information triggers curiosity, which can lead to a desire to

try, practice, and apply it.[6]

The development of science and technology does not always have a positive impact on society.[7] With the advancement of knowledge, new issues often arise within communities. Law sometimes struggles to address new issues emerging due to the progress of time. One of the critical issues in today's society is the abuse of narcotics.

The perspective on drug abuse differs between victims of drug abuse and those who engage in drug abuse. Someone proven to have abused drugs should be incarcerated, but such a determination should consider other factors to decide whether imprisonment is necessary.[8] Arif Gosita shares a similar viewpoint, highlighting that inadequate protective measures for individuals who become victims of criminal activities have led to increased hardships and difficulties for them. After the court sanctions against the perpetrator of the crime, it seems that there is little attention given to the welfare of the crime victims. Issues of justice and the enforcement of human rights apply not only to those who commit crimes but also to those who suffer as a result.[9]

Article 54 of Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics states that a victim of narcotics abuse is someone who unintentionally uses narcotics because they were persuaded, deceived, coerced, or threatened to use narcotics. Anyone proven to have abused narcotics will be subject to legal sanctions. Another perspective argues that individuals who misuse narcotics for themselves are victims, not criminal offenders or wrongdoers who should be imprisoned. Thus, they should receive treatment to recover. This view, according to the author, is acceptable when viewed from the perspective of benefit and justice. According to Gustav Radbruch's theory, there is a priority scale to be followed, where justice always takes precedence, followed by benefit, and finally legal certainty.[10]

Although it has been regulated in Law No. 35 of 2009 and the Circular Letter of the Supreme Court No. 04 of 2010 regarding the placement of narcotics abusers and addicts into medical and social rehabilitation institutions, there is still no certainty in these regulations that users of narcotics for themselves should not be treated as criminal offenders but rather as victims who need rehabilitation. The purpose of penalization, according to Law No. 1 of 2003 Chapter III Article 51 of the Republic of Indonesia, is to prevent criminal acts by upholding legal norms for the protection and well-being of society, socializing convicts by providing guidance and rehabilitation to become good and useful citizens, resolving conflicts arising from criminal acts, restoring balance, and bringing about security and peace in society, as well as fostering a sense of resolution and relieving the guilt of the convicts.[11]

Indonesia possesses significant natural resources, one of which is mining activities.[12] Bangka Belitung is a region known for its potential natural resources, including tin. The province of Bangka Belitung, with its renowned tin resources, has led to the proliferation of artisanal mining throughout the region as a means of livelihood for the local population. Mining activities are conducted on land and at sea.[13]

The shift of many miners from land-based mining to marine mining has resulted in an increasing number of floating dredgers (known as "T.I apung") operated by locals and suction vessels used by private tin mining companies scattered throughout the waters of Bangka Belitung.[14] These mining practices have become uncontrolled and rampant. Out of tens of thousands of artisanal

mining units that are licensed, it is estimated that only around 30 percent operate with permits.[13]

Within the mining industry, it is evident that there is a connection to the circulation and abuse of narcotics. The Regional Police (Polda) of the Bangka Belitung Islands province has stated that the use of methamphetamine, known as "shabu," is prevalent among tin miners in the province. Consequently, areas with tin mines have become markets for both drug users and dealers. In the third quarter of 2022, the number of suspects involved in drug trafficking, courier services, and drug use who were apprehended amounted to 135, an increase compared to the previous quarter, which saw 125 individuals arrested. The high workload and long working hours for illegal mining workers, who often have to spend extended hours diving in the sea, are some of the factors leading to drug use, specifically methamphetamine ("shabu"), among mining laborers.

Given this context, the objective of this paper is to address and explore these issues. Based on this background, the research questions formulated in this study are as follows: First, what is the scope of criminal imprisonment laws for narcotics abuse within the Narcotics Penitentiary Class IIA in Pangkalpinang? Second, what are the factors and influences of narcotics abuse on illegal mining workers?

## **2 Method**

The research method employed in this study is empirical legal research. According to Ronny Hanitijo Soemitro, empirical legal research is a type of legal research that gathers data from primary sources or data obtained directly from the community. Empirical research is based on field observations or direct observations.[15] The research approach used is a qualitative approach. The qualitative method aims to conduct research within the natural context or within the framework of a holistic view. This is done because a natural ontology requires the understanding of realities as a whole that cannot be comprehended when separated from their context. The qualitative research method is inductive in nature with the goal of achieving understanding, interpretation, theory development, and the depiction of complex realities, encompassing various perspectives on the reality of the studied subject.[16]

The use of the qualitative method in legal research allows researchers to understand individuals on a personal level and view them as they express their worldviews. Additionally, through the qualitative method, researchers can uncover hidden reasons behind the actions of social actors or discover the social meanings of a social phenomenon.[17] In qualitative research, the primary data collection tool is the researcher themselves or with the assistance of others. In this study, the specific conditions of the research subject are described, and connections are made between one variable or condition and another. Subsequently, a description of the research subject is generated.

### **3 Result and Discussion**

#### **3.1 The Scope of Criminal Law for Narcotic Abuse**

According to Sartochid Kartanegara, Criminal Law comprises a set of regulations that are part of positive law and contain prohibitions and obligations determined by the state or other authorized authorities. These regulations come with criminal sanctions, and if violated, the state has the right to prosecute and enforce penalties.[18] In the context of criminal law enforcement, four aspects of public protection,[19] as highlighted by Barda Narwawi Arief, should be given attention: a) Society requires protection against antisocial acts that harm and endanger the community. Based on this aspect, it is reasonable for law enforcement to aim at crime prevention. b) Society needs protection against the dangerous traits of individuals. Therefore, it is also reasonable for criminal law enforcement to focus on rehabilitating the offender, attempting to influence their behavior to comply with the law, and become law-abiding and productive members of society. c) Society also needs protection against the abuse of sanctions or reactions from law enforcement and the general public. Hence, criminal law enforcement should prevent arbitrary actions that go against the law. d. Society requires protection against the disruption of various interests and values resulting from criminal acts.

The issue of narcotics-related criminal activities has become a persistent concern both nationally and internationally.[15] Narcotic abuse can lead to physical damage, mental health issues, emotional disturbances, and societal disruptions. Narcotic abuse problems have posed a significant threat to communities and nations, evolving into organized criminal activities on both a national and international scale.[20]

Referring to the results of the 2021 national survey on drug abuse in Indonesia conducted by the National Narcotics Agency during the 2019-2021 period, the prevalence of drug abuse has shown a yearly increase, rising from 1.80% to 1.95%. Furthermore, there has been an increase in repeat drug use, going from 2.40% to 2.57%. According to the same survey, an increase in repeat drug use cases in urban areas has been observed among individuals primarily engaged in employment and household duties. As of April 2022, the Directorate General of Corrections reported that the majority of inmates in correctional facilities in Indonesia were incarcerated due to drug-related offenses, with 135,758 individuals involved in such cases.[21]

Criminal law encompasses three main provisions: criminal acts, accountability, and penalties. The criminal provisions found in Law No. 35 of 2009 regarding Narcotics are articulated in Chapter XV, Criminal Provisions, from Article 111 to Article 148.[22] According to Chairul Huda, criminal accountability is the imposition of punishment on an offender because their actions have violated or caused forbidden circumstances. There are four categorizations of unlawful actions prohibited by the law and subject to criminal sanctions, namely:

- a. The first category includes actions such as possession, retention, control, or provision of narcotics and narcotic precursors (Article 111 and 112 for narcotics Group I, Article 117 for narcotics Group II, Article 122 for narcotics Group III, and Article 129 (a));
- b. The second category encompasses actions like manufacturing, importing, exporting, or distributing narcotics and narcotic precursors (Article 113 for narcotics Group I, Article 118 for narcotics Group II, and Article 123 for narcotics Group III, and Article 129 (b));
- c. The third category involves actions such as offering for sale, selling, buying,

receiving, acting as an intermediary in buying and selling, exchanging, or delivering narcotics and narcotic precursors (Article 114 and Article 116 for narcotics Group I, Article 119 and Article 121 for narcotics Group II).

Law No. 35 of 2009 regarding Narcotics has defined various sanctions for narcotics-related criminal offenses, including:

- a. Criminal sanctions for drug abusers or those victimized by drug abuse require mandatory medical and social rehabilitation.
- b. Criminal sanctions for Attempt and Conspiracy to Commit Narcotic and Precursor Offenses (Article 132): (1) Punishable with imprisonment identical to the provisions referred to in the respective articles. (2) Punishable with imprisonment and a fine.
- c. Article 127 (1) regulates the imposition of penalties for individuals involved in narcotics abuse. Any individual abusing narcotics Group I for personal use shall be subject to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years.
- d. Criminal sanctions for Repeat Offenders (Article 144) are subject to a maximum sentence plus one-third (1/3) added.

Additionally, Article 148 stipulates that if a fine imposed by this law is not paid by the narcotics offender, the offender will be sentenced to a maximum of two years' imprisonment as a substitute for the unpaid fine. The Narcotics Class IIA Penitentiary in Pangkalpinang is a correctional institution specifically dedicated to narcotics convicts in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. According to data from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, Regional Office of Bangka Belitung Islands Province, Division of Corrections, as of September 21, 2023, the total number of inmates in all correctional facilities in the province was 2,495 individuals. Narcotics cases dominated, with 1,422 individuals, representing 56% of the cases in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. The Narcotics Class IIA Penitentiary in Pangkalpinang housed 997 individuals.



Figure 1.1. Daily Report on the Number of WBP in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province Islands Provincial Regional Office Correctional Division

Based on data obtained from the Narcotics Class IIA Penitentiary in Pangkalpinang on September 21, 2023, there were 150 individuals involved in illegal tin mining who were also

engaged in narcotics abuse. The criminal scope applied to narcotics offenders engaged in illegal tin mining is as follows: Article 111 - 2 individuals, Article 112 - 73 individuals, Article 114 - 70 individuals, Article 127 - 3 individuals, and Article 132 - 2 individuals.

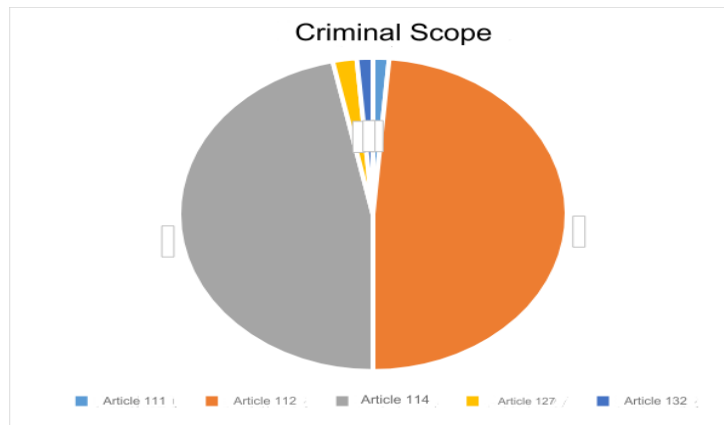


Figure 1.2 Scope of Narcotics Crime for Illegal Miners  
Source: Class IIA Narcotics Penitentiary Pangkalpinang on September 21, 2023

The criminal provisions specified in Law No. 35 of 2009, based on the criminal scope applied at the Narcotics Class IIA Penitentiary in Pangkalpinang, against illegal tin miners, are as follows:

- a. Article 111 paragraph (1):
  - (1) Anyone who, without right or against the law, plants, maintains, possesses, stores, controls, or provides Narcotics Group I in the form of plants shall be punished with a minimum imprisonment of 4 (four) years and a maximum of 12 (twelve) years and a minimum fine of IDR 800,000,000.00 (eight hundred million rupiahs) and a maximum of IDR 8,000,000,000.00 (eight billion rupiahs).
- b. Article 111 paragraph (2):
  - (2) In case of planting, maintaining, possessing, storing, controlling, or providing Narcotics Group I in the form of plants as referred to in paragraph (1) with a weight exceeding 1 (one) kilogram or more than 5 (five) plant stems, the offender shall be punished with life imprisonment or a minimum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and a maximum fine as referred to in paragraph (1) plus 1/3 (one-third).
- c. Article 112 paragraph (1):
  - (1) Anyone who, without right or against the law, possesses, stores, controls, or provides Narcotics Group I that is not in plant form shall be punished with a minimum imprisonment of 4 (four) years and a maximum of 12 (twelve) years and a minimum fine of IDR 800,000,000.00 (eight hundred million rupiahs) and a maximum of IDR 8,000,000,000.00 (eight billion rupiahs).
- d. Article 112 paragraph (2):
  - (2) In case of possessing, storing, controlling, or providing Narcotics Group I that is not in plant form as referred to in paragraph (1) with a weight exceeding 5 (five) grams, the offender shall be punished with life imprisonment or a minimum

imprisonment of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and a maximum fine as referred to in paragraph (1) plus 1/3 (one-third).

e. Article 114 paragraph (1):

(1) Anyone who, without right or against the law, offers for sale, sells, buys, receives, acts as an intermediary in buying and selling, exchanges, or delivers Narcotics Group I shall be punished with life imprisonment or a minimum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and a minimum fine of IDR 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiahs) and a maximum of IDR 10,000,000,000.00 (ten billion rupiahs).

f. Article 114 paragraph (2):

(2) In case of offering for sale, selling, buying, acting as an intermediary in buying and selling, exchanging, delivering, or receiving Narcotics Group I as referred to in paragraph (1), whether in plant form with a weight exceeding 1 (one) kilogram or more than 5 (five) plant stems, or not in plant form with a weight of 5 (five) grams, the offender shall be punished with the death penalty, life imprisonment, or a minimum imprisonment of 6 (six) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and a maximum fine as referred to in paragraph (1) plus 1/3 (one-third).

g. Article 127 (paragraph 1, 2, and 3):

1) Every Drug Abuser:

- a) Narcotics Group I for personal use shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years;
- b) Narcotics Group II for personal use shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years; and
- c) Narcotics Group III for personal use shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year.

2) In deciding cases as referred to in paragraph (1), the judge must consider the provisions as referred to in Article 54, Article 55, and Article 103.

3) In case the Drug Abuser as referred to in paragraph (1) can be proven or confirmed as a victim of drug abuse, the Drug Abuser must undergo medical and social rehabilitation.

### **3.2 Factors and Effects of Narcotic Abuse on Illegal Miners**

According to the Indonesian Dictionary, influence refers to the power that exists or arises from something (a person, an object) that shapes a person's character, beliefs, or actions.[23] According to Hugiono and Poerwantana, influence is a drive or persuasion that is formative or an effect. Meanwhile, according to Badudu and Zain, influence is a force that causes something to happen, something that can shape or change something else and make it subject to or follow the authority or power of others.

Narcotic abuse refers to the unauthorized and uncontrolled use of narcotic substances. According to Law No. 35 of 2009, in Article 1, narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or not, whether synthetic or semi-synthetic, that can cause a decrease or alteration of consciousness, loss of sensation, a decrease to the elimination of pain sensation, and can lead to dependency, which is classified into groups as outlined in this law.

The Bangka Belitung Islands Province is the world's second-largest producer of tin ore, making it a target for narcotics dealers to market substances such as methamphetamine, ecstasy pills, marijuana, and other types of narcotics among miners, particularly illegal miners.[13] Illegal mining is an activity that can be carried out by individuals or legal entities without permission from the government or existing regulations. If mining activities do not have an IUP (Mining Business License), it can be determined that the mining activities are illegal. Illegal mining is prevalent in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, and the circulation of narcotics in the tin mining areas is quite high, as evidenced by data on drug abuse cases disclosed by the Regional Police (Polda) of Bangka Belitung Islands Province. Nearly 80 percent of drug abuse cases involve tin miners on land and at sea.[24]

Mining is one of the most physically demanding professions. For miners, drugs like methamphetamine are used as a form of doping to search for tin ore on land and at sea for hours on end. Illegal mining often occurs in unsafe and hazardous work environments, which can drive miners to use narcotics as an escape from stress and tension. To increase their tin ore income from illegal mining, some illegal miners resort to using narcotics as a way to enhance their performance on the mining site.

Based on the data on recidivism among drug abuse convicts at the Narcotics Class IIA Penitentiary in Pangkalpinang as of September 21, 2023, there are 212 recidivists, with 50 of them being illegal tin miners. According to Kamus Bahasa Indonesia (2008), the term "recidivist" refers to someone who has been previously convicted of repeating a similar crime, commonly known as a repeat offender. In legal terms, recidivism refers to the commission of a criminal act by an individual after they have already received a final judgment for another criminal act.[24]

According to Fahmi, one of the inmates at the Narcotics Class IIA Penitentiary in Pangkalpinang, "After being released, most former inmates tend to return to illegal tin mining because it is a job that doesn't require special skills and quickly generates money. Moreover, this work is closely associated with drug abuse. In illegal tin mining, many miners use methamphetamine as a form of doping while working. It's very easy to obtain this type of narcotic in illegal tin mining, sometimes by incurring debt and exchanging it for tin ore acquired after mining."

This aligns with the statement of Martri Sony, the Director of the Narcotics Directorate at the Regional Police of Bangka Belitung Islands Province: "The drug network has reached miners. The reason miners use drugs is to withstand heat and cold. Whatever the reason, they have consumed something prohibited and harmful to their health, so it must be stopped. The circulation of narcotics in the mining area is like a long chain, which requires time and the involvement of many parties to break it".[24]

According to Nur Bambang, the head of the Narcotics Class IIA Penitentiary in Pangkalpinang, "Rehabilitation conducted in the Narcotics Class IIA Penitentiary, whether it's personality rehabilitation (religious, scouting, and social rehabilitation) or self-reliance training, will not be effective in preventing former inmates from relapsing into drug-related crimes without support from stakeholders, the community, and the social environment, which greatly influences the recovery of former inmates. Moreover, the concept of the correctional system has shifted from imprisonment to corrections. The correctional system is part of the unified framework of



criminal law enforcement; hence, its implementation cannot be separated from the development of the general concept of punishment".[25]

#### 4 Conclusion

The scope of criminal imprisonment for drug abuse in the environment of the Narcotics Penitentiary Class IIA in Pangkalpinang is governed by Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, which includes Articles 111 to 148. Within these articles, sanctions are stipulated for individuals who possess narcotics with the intent to distribute, sell them, or act as couriers (intermediaries). Meanwhile, Article 127 deals with sanctions that can be applied to individuals who possess narcotics as users or addicts. The prison sentences prescribed by Articles 111, 112, 113, and 114 range from a minimum of 4 years to the death penalty, while Article 127 outlines penalties that can include rehabilitation or a maximum prison sentence of 4 years.

In the Narcotics Penitentiary Class IIA Pangkalpinang, the scope of imprisonment for drug abuse among illegal miners is as follows: Article 111 (2 individuals), Article 112 (73 individuals), Article 114 (70 individuals), Article 127 (3 individuals), and Article 132 (2 individuals). The percentage of the scope of imprisonment for drug abuse among illegal miners is distributed as follows: Article 111 (1%), Article 112 (49%), Article 114 (47%), Article 127 (2%), and Article 132 (1%).

Several factors contribute to drug abuse among illegal miners. These factors include the use of drugs as a form of enhancement for working long hours in search of tin ore on land and sea and the need to improve performance in challenging mining conditions, such as enduring extreme temperatures. Additionally, the lure of substantial financial offers from individuals affiliated with narcotics can tempt illegal miners to participate in drug distribution among their peers. The hazardous and unsafe working environment prevalent in illegal mining further exacerbates drug abuse, as miners often turn to drugs as a means of escape from stress and tension. The consequences of drug abuse for illegal miners encompass heightened workplace accident risks, disruptions to work quality, social conflicts, damage to the mining industry's reputation, and the possibility of facing criminal imprisonment.

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