

Combating Drug Crimes by the Police

Heru Waluyo¹, Megawati Barthos²
{herwa199@gmail.com}

Universitas Borobudur, Jakarta, Indonesia¹²

Abstract. The endeavors of the police as policing in forestalling and annihilating opiates wrongdoings are something that ought to be valued. This examination is regulating research, and is elucidating scientific in nature which makes sense of simultaneously, this exploration is a (library research) research in view of writing books and uses a subjective methodology as the examination system. The outcomes showed that the Medan Police for this situation had two stages to forestall and annihilate these opiates and psychotropic wrongdoing, in particular non-punitive endeavors and reformatory endeavors. Police amplify non-punitive endeavors, specifically preplanned and preventive activities (anticipation).

Keywords: Criminal Drugs Police

1 Introduction

Public improvement targets understanding a fair and prosperous society that is tangibly and profoundly equally conveyed in view of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution in the arrangement of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which is autonomous, sovereign, joined together, and has power over individuals in a protected, serene, and tranquil climate for the country's life, precise and powerfully in a free, just, agreeable, and quiet world social climate. To realize this national development, it is necessary to make sustainable efforts in all fields, including the development of people's welfare, including health, by paying attention to health services, in this case, the availability and prevention of drug abuse and eradication of illicit trafficking, especially narcotics.[1]

Opiates are substances or medications got from plants or non-plants, both engineered and semi-manufactured can prompt a decline or change in awareness, loss of taste, decrease to take out torment, and can cause reliance. In like manner, with psychotropics, psychotropics are substances or medications, both regular and manufactured, not opiates, which have psychoactive properties through specific impacts on the focal sensory system that cause particular changes in mental action and conduct.

Narcotics and Psychotropics are better known as narcotics. Drug abuse in Indonesia is very worrying. Drugs are goods that are no longer considered illegal goods that are difficult to obtain, but goods that are very easy to obtain because of temporary needs as an effect of addiction and enjoyment of the body of the user. Drug addicts will justify any means to obtain these illicit goods because drugs are indeed a substance that has a strong opiate effect on their users and an extraordinary dependence effect.[2] If the dependence experienced by drug users is not realized,

then the impact experienced is addiction, namely a condition where the person experiences anxiety or psychological or psychological disorders due to drug addiction.

As of late, endlessly drug violations have become transnational in nature, did with modern business as usual and innovation. Policemen are supposed to have the option to forestall and defeat these violations, work on the ethical quality and nature of HR in Indonesia, particularly for the country's future.[3] The impact caused by the use of drugs above, of course, we can observe that drug abuse is a crime and violation that threatens the safety, both the user physical and psychological, and the surrounding community socially.

The legal arrangements overseeing the issue of medications have been drafted and authorized, in any case, this wrongdoing connected with drugs has not been conciliated. In late cases, many street pharmacists and sellers have been gotten and gotten serious authorizations, yet different culprits appear to have overlooked them and are significantly more leaned to extend their area of activity.

The adequacy of the order of this Law is exceptionally subject to all degrees of public authorities, for this situation, all straightforwardly related offices, in particular Polri agents and other regulation implementers. While in the policing, for this situation, policing killing opiates and psychotropic maltreatment, to downplay a crook act that is thought to have happened in the examination cycle is an exceptionally significant matter and has essential interests. It is important for the Police, particularly Police examiners since the capacity of the specialist can uncover policing annihilating substance addiction. The significant job of agents in the police will be to give a decent method for uncovering and following medication dealing courses.

Thus, the circulation and abuse of drugs in society must be prevented and addressed. This prevention effort must be carried out by the issuance of the Drug Law so that the drug problem does not continue to grow in a society like an epidemic that is bad for the development of the country. This legal issue concerns the role of law enforcement officers, especially the police, which is very important in its existence in the midst of society as servants of the state, balancing and protecting life in society. Based on the background above, in this article, we will discuss further the prevention of narcotics crime by the police.

2 Research Methods

Research methods are needed so that research objectives can be more focused and can be scientifically justified. The research method serves as a guideline and basic procedure in conducting research operations to write a scientific paper that the researcher is doing. The research category is legal research that is descriptive and explanatory.[4] This study uses two kinds of approaches in research, namely both doctrinal and non-doctrinal.[5].

3 Results and Discussion

Narkoba stands for Narcotics, Psychotropics, and addictive substances. Drug phrasing is recognizably utilized by policemen like the police (counting the National Narcotics Agency), examiners, judges, and prison guards. Aside from drugs, different terms that allude to these three substances are opiates, specifically opiates, psychotropics, and drugs. The term drug is generally more broadly utilized by wellbeing and restoration professionals. Be that as it may, basically, the importance of the two terms actually alludes to similar three kinds of substances.

Etymologically, drugs come from English, to be specific Narcotics implies drugs, and that implies equivalent to Narcosis in Greek which means to make it lights-out time or anesthetize. In the meantime, in the English Indonesian word reference, Narkoba implies sedatives, sedatives, or sedatives. Besides, in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics Article 1 section (1) expresses that Narcotics are substances or medications got from plants or non-plants, both manufactured and semi-engineered can influence a decline or change in awareness, loss of taste, decrease to dispose of agony and can cause reliance which is separated into gatherings.

Drugs include two substances, specifically Narcotics. Likewise, expressly, these two substances have different ramifications, types (classes) and are constrained by different guidelines. Sedatives are coordinated by Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. The two guidelines are adventures by the Indonesian government to endorse the United Nations Conference on Illegal Psychotropic Narcotics in 1988. Sedatives, as communicated in Article 1 point 1 of Law Number 35 of 2009 are described as Narcotics are substances or drugs got from plants or not plants, either designed or semi-produced, which can prompt reduced or changed perception, loss of taste, reduction to get rid of torture, and can cause dependence.

Drugs that dissolve in the body will be channeled through the blood throughout the body, including to the brain. The effects of drugs depend on the type taken, dose, duration of use, and the body size of the person taking them. If the drug is used continuously or exceeds the predetermined dose will result in independence. This addiction will cause physical and psychological disorders, due to damage to the central nervous system (CNS) and organs such as the heart, lungs, liver, and kidneys. The impact of drug abuse on a person is highly dependent on the type of drug used, the personality of the user, and the situation or condition of the user. In general, the impact of drug addiction can be seen on a person's physical, psychological and social aspects.

The Role and Functions of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia. The police in any country are always in a dilemma of power interests which are always at the forefront of differences of opinion between power and its people. The police system of a country is strongly influenced by the political system and social control that is applied. Based on Government Decree No. 11/S.D. Police changed their status to become a separate office under the direct control of the Prime Minister. This Government decree puts the position of the Police at the same level as the Department and the position of the Head of the Indonesian National Police (Kapolri) at the same level as the Minister.

Policing an action to blend the relationship of values illustrated in the guidelines, strong perspectives and manifest them in mentalities, going about as a progression of significant worth elaborations at the last stage to make a serene public activity.

The issue of policing general, remembering for Indonesia incorporates three significant things that should be thought of and tended to, in particular the way of life of the local area where legitimate qualities will be upheld, the construction of policemen, lastly the substance of the law to be implemented. Moreover, to forestall vigilante activity against the local area, legitimate guiding should be ceaselessly given to agree the law, despite the fact that the chance of vigilante activity by the local area is likewise the effect of powerless policing.

Policing will continuously happen however long human existence exists, the more people develop and create, the more different policing happen. Discussing policing, course, can't be isolated from the issue of authorities who involve vital situations as regulation masters, specifically the Police, Prosecutors, and Judges who are restricted to proficient issues.

Police in Law Number 2 of 2002 in Article 2 is the capacity of the state government in the field of keeping up with security and public request, policing, haven, and administration to the local area. The idea of a condition of the law is that administration authority comes from legal

guidelines, meaning a power that should be obtained from the relevant regulations and guidelines, so that in a condition of the law the use of the standard of legitimacy becomes one of the primary rules that become the fundamental premise in overseeing the public authority, particularly for nations a legitimate express that complies to the common regulation framework (mainland Europe). Hence, every administration organization should have authenticity, in particular a power conceded by regulation.

Police authority is obtained attributively, namely the authority composed in articles of legislation such as police authority formulated in Article 30 paragraph (4) of the Constitution, Law no. 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code, and others. Based on the attributive authority, then in its implementation, delegation authority and mandate authority were born, namely, the granting of authority from the upper unit to the lower unit (in the form of a mandate), as well as a delegation to other fields outside the structure.[6]

The National Police of the Republic of Indonesia as one of the coordinators of government exercises in the field of policing endlessly safeguards the local area doesn't have simple work, on the grounds that the extent of the police's obligations is broadest, in particular the whole local area, and the advancement of local area progress is very fast, bringing about changes in the requests of administrations to people in general. local area in all fields, including police administrations to the local area.[7]

Based on Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Book of the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP), the authority given by this Law to the police is the authority in carrying out their duties as investigators and investigators. Examination in Article 1 point 5 of the Criminal Procedure Code is a progression of activities of agents to look for and observe an occasion that is associated with being a crook act to decide if or can't to research as indicated by the strategy directed by guideline.

The essence of efforts to prevent narcotics crimes are;

1. Discipline through personal and group coaching
2. Controlling the situation, especially regarding cultural, economic, and political aspects that tend to stimulate narcotics abuse
3. Environmental monitoring to reduce or eliminate opportunities for narcotics abuse
4. Guidance or guidance from active community participation to avoid such abuse with positive activities

The police also carry out operations utilizing patrols, raids in places that are considered prone to narcotics abuse. the supervision carried out is at discotheques, pubs, karaoke, and others to detect the abuse and illicit traffic of narcotics. Preventive efforts are not only borne by the police but also involve other agencies such as BNN, Angkasa Pura, State Intelligence Agency, Customs and Excise, Balai POM. The second effort carried out by the Bali Regional Police is a penal policy with a repressive nature. Repressive efforts are carried out after a violation or crime violates Narcotics Law Number 35 of 2009 and what sanctions are obtained by narcotics criminals.

Prevention and prevention of crime with the advice of penal operationalization through several stages;

1. Formulation stage (legislative policy)
2. Application stage (judicial policy)
3. Execution stage (executive/administrative policy)

In the formulation stage, crime prevention and control efforts are not only the task of law enforcement officers but also law-making (legislative) officials. Even legislative policies are the most strategic stage when legislative weaknesses and mistakes are strategic mistakes that

can become an obstacle to prevention and mitigation efforts at the application and execution stages.

The police in revealing narcotics crimes have several techniques used in disclosing narcotics abuse and illicit trafficking. The technique used is the Undercover Buy and Controlled Delivery technique, which can be seen in Article 75 letter j of Law Number 35 of 2009. The Undercover Buy technique is a particular method, where a police officer acts as a buyer in a narcotics buying and selling situation. The technique is intended so that when the suspect is arrested and the evidence can be secured. Controlled Delivery is a technique at the investigation stage and the arrest of the suspect and his evidence occurs, where a suspect cooperates with the police to buy narcotics with the intention that when the arrest of the people involved can be arrested along with the evidence.

4 Conclusion

Efforts to overcome narcotics crimes that occur are non-Penal policies and Penal policies. Non-penal policies emphasize more on preventive efforts, namely through prevention, deterrence, control, guidance, and invitations. Preventive efforts through socialization, counseling, and approaches to various groups of people. The penal policy through repressive efforts emphasizes more on criminals who have committed criminal acts and what sanctions are obtained by Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics.

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