

Combating Drug Crimes at the East Surabaya Police

Syahrul Qiram

Universitas Kartini, Raya Nginden Street, No. 19-23 60233, Surabaya, Jawa Timur, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author Email: syahrulqiram636@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the extent and magnitude of the influence of drugs in social life and the role of the East Surabaya Police in narrowing the movement of drug syndicates. The research that the author will use in doing this research is research that uses the Juridical Empirical method, namely research on legal identification (unwritten law), intended to find out unwritten law based on applicable law in society. The results of the study can be concluded that in tackling the circulation of narcotics and psychotropic substances, it is necessary to have the participation of all parties and the active participation of the community, especially families, in fostering family members as well as the seriousness and firmness of law enforcers in eradicating, taking action and imposing strict sanctions for perpetrators of narcotics crimes and psychotropic Juridical and non-juridical factors that encourage drug abuse due to economic factors, promiscuity, low level of education, ignorance of the dangers of drug use and legal snares for drug users and dealers

Keywords: Crime, Drugs, Surabaya

ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui seberapa luas dan dahsyatnya pengaruh narkoba didalam kehidupan bermasyarakat dan peranan Polres Surabaya Timur dalam mempersempit gerak sindikat narkoba. Penelitian yang akan digunakan oleh penulis dalam membuat penelitian tersebut adalah penelitian yang menggunakan metode Yuridis Empiris, yaitu penelitian terhadap identifikasi hukum (hukum tidak tertulis), dimaksudkan untuk mengetahui hukum yang tidak tertulis berdasarkan hukum yang berlaku dalam masyarakat. Hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa dalam menanggulangi peredaran narkotika dan psikotropika maka diperlukan peran serta semua pihak dan partisipasi aktif masyarakat terutama keluarga dalam membina anggota keluarganya serta keseriusan dan ketegasan para penegak hukum dalam memberantas, menindak dan menjatuhkan sanksi yang tegas bagi para pelaku tindak pidana narkotika dan psikotropika. Faktor-faktor yuridis dan non yuridis yang mendorong dilakukan perbuatan penyalahgunaan narkoba karena faktor ekonomi, pergaulan bebas, tingkat pendidikan yang rendah, ketidaktahuan bahayanya dari pemakaian narkoba dan jerat hukum pemakai dan pengedar narkoba

Keywords: Tindak Pidana, Narkoba, Surabaya

INTRODUCTION

The ideals of the Indonesian people, as stated in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution, are to protect the entire nation and the entire homeland of Indonesia and to promote the general welfare, to educate the life of the nation, and to participate in carrying out world order based on independence, eternal peace (Schwarz, 2018). To achieve these goals and maintain the continuity of national development in a safe and peaceful, orderly, and dynamic atmosphere both in the national and international environment, it is necessary to increase control over matters that can disrupt national stability, including the circulation and abuse of narcotics and drugs. Narcotics and psychotropic abuse are currently getting worse globally. Even in this country, it has been very worrying in the last few years. Indonesia is known as one of the psychotropic producing countries (Organization, 2015). Print and electronic news always follow developments. Disclosure and arrest of drug offenders ranging from smugglers, sellers, makers to users.

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Received: January 1, 2022; Revised: February 3, 2022; Accepted: February 25, 2022

Narcotics and psychotropic abuse cases are not only problems of individuals, families, or certain community groups, but have also increased to become a national problem that must receive serious attention and handling as a whole, starting from the State, government to layers of RT, RW, and family. Furthermore, the abuse of narcotics and psychotropic substances can threaten national stability, weaken national security, and disrupt the continuity of development that is currently being promoted.

The fact has proven that the illicit trafficking of narcotics and psychotropics that "Organized Crime" has entered and operates in such a way as to reach areas without boundaries, ranging from big cities to small cities, sub-urban even to villages or remote areas with targets without seeing. The age limit is mostly teenagers who will become the nation's successors from all social groups, upper, middle, and lower levels (Simangunsong, 2015). That is why it is necessary to increase, control and supervise as an effort to prevent and eradicate abuse and its distribution (Lolong et al., 2020) because these crimes are generally not carried out by individuals on their own but are carried out jointly even by syndicates that have been organized neatly and are very secret. And psychotropics have become the current model, regardless of what dangers are hidden behind the pleasures caused by narcotics and psychotropics. Let's think about what are the consequences of using narcotics and psychotropics, the impact of which can lead to violent, criminal, and immoral acts. The whole of these impacts can damage the younger generation, meaning that it also destroys the future of the nation and the State because the progress of a country lies in the hands of the younger generation as a country lies in the hands of the younger generation as the next generation of the nation (Ma'ruf, 2018; Taufik, 2021). If drugs have possessed our age, what are the ideals of our country written in Pancasila are only abstract ideas?

Drug abuse in the jurisdiction of the East Surabaya Police is getting higher and wider and has spread to various groups (old, young even minors). And how the Police, in providing understanding for those who have become drug users, can stop their bad habits so that our country can be free from the threat of drugs and the nation's goals can be achieved.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research that the author will use in making the study is research that uses empirical juridical methods (Rahayu, 2020), namely research on legal identification (unwritten law), intended to find out unwritten law based on applicable law in society, which is then linked to the existing problem formulation so that a logical conclusion can be drawn. Empirical itself comes from the word empirical, which means based on experience or empiricism, which means an understanding that teaches that knowledge is obtained based on observations and income in practice and does not need to study theory.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Dangers of Drug Abuse

Against Yourself

The consequences of drug abuse against oneself are (Hasibuan, 2018):

1. Able to change the victim's personality drastically, such as turning gloomy, angry, and fighting against anyone.
2. He was inspiring even an indifferent attitude towards him, such as no longer paying attention to clothes and the place where he sleeps.

3. The enthusiasm for learning decreases, and the victim may become like a madman one day.
4. Do not hesitate to have sex, ignore the view that the norms of society, customs, culture, and religious provisions are violated
5. Do not hesitate to torture yourself because you want to relieve pain or eliminate the nature of dependence on drugs.
6. Be lazy and live leisurely.

Dengan memakai narkoba atau obat-obat terlarang tersebut sipemakai akan menjadi pemalas dalam melakukan sebuah aktifitas karena pengaruh dari narkoba tersebut membuat selalu ingin tidur

Against Family

1. Do not hesitate to steal or even sell items at home that can be cashed
2. Can no longer maintain good manners at home, even against parents.
3. Not appreciating property at home is like driving a vehicle without calculating it is damaged and completely destroyed
4. Defame the family.

Against Society

1. Acting indecently with other people results not only for yourself but also get punished by society.
2. You are taking other people's property to earn money to buy and get drugs.
3. Disturbing public order such as driving a motorbike at high speed.
4. Causing danger to public peace and safety, including not regretting if you make a mistake

Against the Nation and the State

The problem of abuse of drugs not only disturbs the order and security of the general public and develops into a danger that threatens national security, which will eventually endanger and destroy the nation and state (McCoy et al., 1972). The younger generation as heirs and the next generation of the nation should be ready to accept the baton of generations in order to continue the nation's ideals and national goals. The loss of a sense of patriotism or a sense of love for the nation, which in turn is easy to be influenced by interests that will become a threat to national security and national stability. All of the above-mentioned aspects and dangers are threats to Kamtibmas, which will impact the life of the community, nation, and State, which will pose a threat to national security and national stability.

Negative Impact of Drug Users

The use of drugs and other illicit drugs is only a mere pleasure that is not in accordance with the normal culture, so it always hurts the wearer (Bourgois, 2000). One of the negative impacts for drug and psychotropic drug users is the emergence of a sense of forgetfulness in the user so that he can escape from a conflict situation. He can easily run away from situations that he cannot handle. Still, the cause of this difficulty itself cannot be solved. He lost. The problem remains an unsolved problem. The narcotic and psychotropic user often maintains tension between the surrounding community because he is increasingly unable to adapt to the environment and the surrounding community, so the greater the difficulty is felt, the greater the need for narcotics. And psychotropic, called psychological dependence (psychological dependence), needs to satisfy a sense of pleasure and calm.

Drug and psychotropic drug users always feel a decreased sense of sensitivity to their immune system. For example, in the use of morphine, the dose used must be increasing over time so that the desired effect can be achieved, and if the desired effect is not achieved even though the dose is always increased, it will not achieve, on the other hand, if its use is completely stopped, a catastrophe that can last a long time will occur, and if a doctor does not help it can result in death for the user and this dependence—called physical dependence.

The Role of the East Surabaya Police in Suppressing Drug Circulation

In the illicit trafficking of narcotics and psychotropics today usually syndicates and narcotics sellers often use a fairly neat modus operandi and by using advanced technological advances, for example by using GPS (Global Position System) to prevent the disclosure of the dark network of circulation, thus demanding that the enforcers The law, in this case, the Police is to be able to dismantle the narcotics network to its roots so that narcotics circulation can be eradicated from our country (Nurmala et al., 2021).

In line with these demands, the National Police, in this case, conducts research by conducting examinations of suspects in narcotics and psychotropic abuse cases in a professional manner so that they can find the modus operandi of narcotics trafficking in our country. The modus operandi found by the Police in examining suspects in narcotics and psychotropic cases include:

The seller sells narcotics and psychotropic drugs directly to consumers.

In this case, the modus operandi is that the seller/dealer is usually acquainted with the prospective purchaser of the illicit goods, after getting close enough, they will be offered the use of the illicit goods for free, after the user is addicted or out of pocket, then the sellers/dealers sell it, or buy it before it is used by the seller (Johnson et al., 1990). people who are used to buying and selling narcotics and psychotropics in certain areas or locations and really know who will be the buyers and usually the people who buy them are the same people or are usually called customers because it is very rare for buyers to look for or buy these goods from people who buy them. Unknown or a new city.

Sellers sell narcotics and psychotropic substances to consumers through intermediaries

In terms of this modus operandi, the seller usually sells narcotics and psychotropic substances at great distances, between cities, provinces/islands, /even between countries. The sellers already know their consumers before because they already know each other between the seller and the buyer and make transactions by calling or contacting the seller's order. After the order has arrived in the hands of the customer, the customer also pays the money to the courier.

Sellers buy drugs and psychotropics from bigger dealers to resell to consumers.

In this modus operandi, the seller acts as an intermediary from the dealer, the seller usually sells in a certain area and offers psychotropic drugs to consumers. After the seller finds the consumer, the seller buys narcotics and psychotropic substances, and the seller is direct to consumers by the price agreement and consumer orders.

The dealer sells narcotics and psychotropic substances to sellers through intermediaries.

In this modus operandi, the seller and the dealer are located in different areas so that the seller and the dealer cannot meet directly at a location. Because of this distance, the seller and the dealer know each other, so after the seller contacts the dealer, the dealer sends someone or a courier. To deliver the seller's order and after the order has arrived in the hands of the customer, the customer also pays money to the courier.

The dealer sells his drugs directly to consumers (users)

In this modus operandi, usually between the dealer and the consumer, they already know each other. The consumer is a regular customer or drug user, or addict. Because of the consumer's dependence on drugs, consumers usually do not buy their drugs from the dealer. Still, consumers buy them directly from the dealer, assuming that the price is high. Bandar sold cheaper than the prices that are sold. Because of these considerations, consumers buy directly from the dealer.

In various modus operandi, Bandar or drug dealers, the police officers often get into trouble because apart from the distribution of these drugs using advanced technology, for example, mobile phones, internet, packages, etc., among the people involved above, when caught and checked, they always pretend to be pretended not to know or did not know about the origin of the drug. This is because, in the circulation of drugs, there is a known "mafia" system where even though they know each other before, if one of them is caught by an officer, in this case, the Police must be responsible for themselves or known as a disconnected network if he leaks it to the officers. Then he will be ostracized or possibly, resulting in death for him. However, if his family members do not divulge their syndicate, his family will be guaranteed a life: clothing, food, and housing.

The Authority of the Police in Investigating Narcotics and Psychotropic Crimes in the East Surabaya Police Station.

Based on Pancasila as the ideal foundation of our country, the 1945 Constitution, the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, paragraph IV and TAP MPR No IV/MPR/1978, concerning the GBHN concerning the legal field and as stated in article 30 paragraph (4) Law No. 20 of 1982 concerning the Basic Provisions of Defense and Security, it is clearly stated that one of the duties of the Police is as a State tool for law enforcement and the builder of public peace in the context of realizing Kamtibmas, this is reaffirmed in the explanation of article by article, namely article 39 paragraph (2) Law No. 20/1992 which reads "to carry out case investigations based on the provisions of the applicable legislation" while according to Law No. 28 of 1997 concerning the Indonesian National Police, the duties and authorities of the Police areas regulated in Articles 13 and 14. According to Article 13 of Law No. 28 of 1997, the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia is tasked with:

1. As an instrument of the State, law enforcement maintains and improves the rule of law.
2. Carry out the duties of the Police as a protector and provide protection and services to the community for the enforcement of the provisions of the legislation.
3. Together with all components of creating other state defense and security forces, fostering community peace in the region to realize community security and order.

4. Guiding the community to create conditions that support the implementation of business activities that can be felt comfortable as intended that the Indonesian people must be able to feel the comfort of society

5. Carry out other duties as referred to in the regulations per the Invitation.

According to Article 14 paragraph (1) of Law No. 28 of 1997, in carrying out the duties as referred to in Article 13, the Law on the Indonesian National Police.

1. Conduct investigations into all criminal acts without the criminal procedure law and other laws and regulations.

2. Organizing police identification, police medicine, forensic laboratories, and police psychology for the benefit of police duties

3. Maintain order and ensure public safety

4. We are maintaining the safety of the body, soul, property, society, and the environment from disturbances of order or disaster, including providing protection and assistance while upholding human rights.

5. I am organizing all activities in the context of fostering security, order, and smooth road traffic

6. Protect and serve the interests of the community for a while before being handled by the authorized agency and party

7. Fostering the self-obedience of community members to the laws and regulations

8. Participate in fostering national law and fostering public legal awareness

9. Coordinate, supervise, and provide technical assistance to special police tools, civil servant investigators, and other forms of self-defense that have limited police authority.

10. Supervise foreigners residing in Indonesia in coordination with relevant agencies by laws and regulations

11. She was representing the government of the Republic of Indonesia in international police organizations.

And apart from that, the Police's authority is regulated in Law No. 8 of 1981 concerning international criminal procedural law in 1981 No. 76 TLN No. 3209, Article 55 of Law No. 5 of 1997 concerning psychotropics Article 65 of Law No. 22 of 1997 concerning Narcotics, attachment to the decision of the Commander of the Armed Forces Number: Kep/11/1984, dated March 31, 1984, concerning the main points of organization and procedures for the Indonesian National Police. We are implementing Instructions for the National Police No. POL: JUKLAK / 04 / II / 1982, regarding the process of investigating criminal acts. Police technical guidelines No. Pol: Juknis / Ol / II / 1982, regarding the handling of crime scenes and the decree of the Chief of Police No. Police SKEP 709 / X / 1984 dated October 30, 1984, regarding the Indonesian National Police organization and field instructions No POI - JUKLAP/69 / II / 1993, concerning the investigation of criminal cases, especially narcotics crimes for the Investigation Unit and other statutory regulations.

So based on these laws and regulations, the National Police carry out their duties and authority and carry out police actions, starting from the level of the National Police Headquarters to the lowest implementing echelons at the police level so that security and public order can be created.

Combating Narcotics and Psychotropic Crime

In the context of tackling the abuse of narcotics and psychotropics, the Police of the East Surabaya Police always carry out counseling information, operations for prosecution and investigation of narcotics and psychotropic crimes. In dealing with the Narcotics and Psychotropics case, the East Surabaya Police is

aware that the target in this response is the young generation of the Indonesian nation, wherein dealing with this young generation several things must always be remembered, namely that the soul of the younger generation is a soul full of turmoil and that the social environment of the young generation is also marked by rapid social changes, especially for the younger generation who live in big cities and areas that are reached by means of communication and transportation infrastructure (Prasetyo et al., 2019). What confuses norms for internal and external conditions that are equally volatile causes the younger generation to become more vulnerable than at other stages in the development of the human soul. So basically, all parties have an interest and responsibility in solving problems, problems abuse of narcotics and psychotropics by the younger generation in the right way, which will make them useful for their homeland and nation in the future.

Various ways can be taken to achieve this goal. Still, the East Surabaya Police cannot tackle this problem individually. Apart from the main factor, this problem also arises due to environmental and social influences both in the home environment. Live or in the school environment (Prasetyo et al., 2019). One party cannot handle this broad and complex or multi-complex scope of influence alone. Still, it must, together with the community components, awareness of the existence of a unity of interests, views, and goals that need to be realized and serve as the main basis and very powerful motivator. For the East Surabaya Police in tackling the crime of narcotics and psychotropic drugs in their jurisdiction. Given how complex this problem is, the pattern of dealing with it must be more emphasized on preventive measures, in addition to treatment and rehabilitation, as is the case with diseases and health problems in general, so there is an assumption in society "prevention is better than cure."

Because narcotics and psychotropic problems in the jurisdiction of the East Surabaya Police are increasingly concerning and need to be watched out for early, this can be seen from the continued increase in narcotics and psychotropic criminal acts, which can be seen from the data held by the East Surabaya Police in 2006 in the East Surabaya Police jurisdiction there were 221 reported cases, including narcotics 51 cases 55 suspects and psychotropics with 170 cases 190 suspects. And in 2007, there were 227 cases, including narcotics, 74 cases, 84 suspects, and 153 psychotropics cases, 170 suspects. In 2008 there were 236 cases, including narcotics, 51 cases, 55 suspects, and psychotropic substances, and 185 cases and 208 suspects.

Law enforcement against the development of narcotics crime and modus operandi and using advanced technology must be anticipated by increasing law enforcement, and the legal order must be further improved. The law is based on the view that regional communities are an inseparable part of the national community (Dewi & Khofifah, 2021), so the starting point is In this view, the concept of appropriate, efficient, and effective law enforcement is a law enforcement concept that not only prioritizes the interests of protecting territorial communities, but also pays attention to the protection of the national and international community.

By Preventive Way

It is a police action in the form of countermeasures to prevent symptoms of circulation and abuse of narcotics and psychotropics that do not hit or become rampant (Asrori et al., 2021). In carrying out this preventive method, the East Surabaya Police focuses on the function of community service were by their duties and functions, the function of community guidance and drug administration has the task of creating a situation and condition for the community that is able to ward off and prevent disturbances of public order and security, especially seeking obedience of citizens and society to state regulations.

The East Surabaya Police consider it necessary to take countermeasures integrated and effective at the regional level. The following steps need to be taken:

1. Law Enforcement.

"A series of activities in the context of implementing the applicable legal provisions, both in the form of prosecution and prevention, includes all activities, both technical and administrative, carried out by law enforcement officers, so as to create a safe, peaceful atmosphere, for the sake of legal certainty in the community."

The efforts made by the East Surabaya Police in the context of fostering the personality of the younger generation, religious leaders have an important role in religious education, religious leaders are not just teachers, foster, direct, guide or give advice, but far from that religious leaders will make people more pious to God Almighty. It is wiser in providing counseling about actions that are not commendable or negative, such as narcotics and psychotropic abuse.

Through sermons from religious leaders, it is hoped that the personality of the generation can be shaped into a complete human being, a healthy human being physically and mentally, having faith in God Almighty and having resistance to all temptations that can damage his personalities, such as the temptation to abuse narcotics and psychotropic.

2. By conducting police operations.

A police operation is a form of operation that uses or involves all technical functions of the police and related agencies in dealing with or dealing with problems of a special nature, for example, narcotics and psychotropics.

By holding police operations in the form of preventive measures, it is aimed at tackling arresting, arresting perpetrators of narcotics and psychotropic crimes as well as reducing the space for movement and opportunities for narcotics and psychotropic circulation. With these operations, it is proven that many perpetrators of narcotics and psychotropic crimes have been caught and can reduce the space and opportunity for narcotics and psychotropic circulation in the East Surabaya jurisdiction. The target objects of this operation are 1). Highways, 2). Nightlife places (Discotics, Pubs, etc.), 3). Hotels, 4). Other places are considered to have been used as places for narcotics and psychotropics to be circulated.

3. Develop cases to dismantle narcotics and psychotropic syndicates

Case development is one of the Police's techniques to dismantle narcotics and psychotropic drug trafficking syndicates. The development of this case is carried out by members of the detectives (investigators / assistant investigators) appointed to dismantle the narcotics and psychotropic syndicate network based on the investigator's examination of suspects who committed narcotics psychotropic crimes. And psychotropics and capture the perpetrators of these crimes, for example, the confiscated evidence were: In 2006, from 140 reports, the East Surabaya Police arrested 153 suspects. In 2007 from 227 reports arrested 254 suspects. In 2008 from 236 reports, 263 suspects were arrested.

4. We are taking firm action against perpetrators of narcotics and psychotropic crimes.

Taking firm action against the perpetrators of narcotics and psychotropic crimes in this case, the investigators take firm action against the perpetrators without discrimination in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

As for the decisive action of the investigator against the perpetrator in accordance with his authority as regulated in the law, as regulated in Article 48 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the National Police can take forced action by an unavoidable power against suspects or perpetrators of criminal acts as long as they do not conflict with the law in order to maintain order and prioritize the public interest. These decisive actions in narcotics and psychotropic crimes include:

- 1) We are doing direct shots at criminals/suspects who are escaping narcotics or psychotropic substances after being shot one time in a row but not being ignored to immobilize the suspect being shot and arrested but dying in the middle of the journey.
- 2) When the suspect is about to be arrested, the perpetrators of narcotics and psychotropic crimes fight back so as to endanger the investigators. The investigators will automatically take out their firearms and shoot the suspect who attacked the suspect because there was no chance to escape.
- 3) Investigators will shoot one of the suspects/perpetrators of narcotics crime who escaped, but the suspect's friend tried to seize the firearm. In taking firm action, one example is the decisive action taken by the East Surabaya Police, namely the action taken against the suspect DENNY, a resident of Kaliwaron who is a supplier and shipper of methamphetamine, who was caught carrying 10 grams of methamphetamine, the suspect at the time of the arrest resisted and fled so that the officer (POLRI) shoots. The suspect surrenders with a shot in the leg.
- 4) Investigation, investigation, and preparation of BAP for Narcotics and Psychotropic Crimes.

In the investigation of narcotics and psychotropic crimes, investigators/investigators collect information on the location of planting, manufacture or distribution factories, and use of narcotics and psychotropic substances, sharpening the information through a special investigation process for narcotics and psychotropic substances in order to obtain accurate data regarding the location, perpetrator, and mode of action (Sinaga & Mulyadi, 2022). group and network operations (bosses, agents, couriers, retailers, and users) as well as the means of transportation and communication used as well as the pattern of activities carried out as well as ways of acting against and if possible using other people or officers to disguise themselves or can also use narcotics sniffer dogs and psychotropic. If the results of the investigation are considered sufficiently solid, the perpetrators of narcotics and psychotropic crimes can be arrested at the crime scene.

In conducting investigations and making a BAP for narcotics and psychotropic crimes, the POLRI is given special authority given by law in its actions see the essence of the narcotics and psychotropic law, which provides an explanation of the investigator's authority in conducting investigations of narcotics and psychotropic crimes (Sonjaya, 2020).

As regulated in Article 65 paragraphs (1) and (2) of Law no. 22 of 1997 concerning Narcotics, it is explained that in addition to being guided by the Criminal Code, investigators are given special authority in the investigation of narcotics crimes:

- 1) Examine the integrity of reports and information regarding narcotics crimes.
- 2) We are conducting examinations of people suspected of committing narcotics crimes.
- 3) I am requesting information and evidence from individuals or legal entities connected to narcotics crimes.
- 4) Conduct inspections or confiscation of materials or evidence of narcotics crime cases.
- 5) To examine letters and other documents regarding narcotics crimes.
- 6) Request the assistance of experts for the task of investigating narcotics crimes.
- 7) Arrest and detain people suspected of committing a narcotic crime—22 of 1997.

Meanwhile, in the psychotropic law, the POLRI in investigating psychotropic crimes, apart from being guided by the Criminal Code, is given special authority as regulated in Articles 56 and 57 of IJ1 No. 5 of 1997 on psychotropics.

CONCLUSION

To overcome the circulation of narcotics and psychotropic substances, it is necessary to have the participation of all parties and the active participation of the community, especially families, in fostering their family members, as well as the seriousness and firmness of law enforcers in eradicating, taking action and imposing strict sanctions for perpetrators of narcotics and psychotropic crimes. Juridical and non-juridical factors that encourage drug abuse acts due to economic factors, promiscuity, low education level, ignorance of the dangers of drug use, and legal snares for drug users and dealers.

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