

The Role of Government and Society in Preventing Narcotics Crime in Indonesia

Suci Ramadani

Abstract

This research aims to analyze the role of government and society in preventing narcotics crimes in Indonesia, as well as evaluating the effectiveness of policies and programs that have been implemented. The narcotics problem in Indonesia continues to increase, posing a serious threat to health, security and social development. The government has implemented various prevention and enforcement policies, including through legislation, rehabilitation programs and eradication operations. On the other hand, the role of the community, such as participation in socialization, anti-narcotics education, and environmental monitoring, is also very important in supporting these efforts. Using qualitative descriptive research methods, this research collects data from literature, interviews and observations to evaluate the extent of the role of each party in narcotics prevention efforts. The research results show that synergy between government and society still faces several challenges, including limited resources and a lack of effective coordination. However, the active role of the community through education and monitoring at the local level has been proven to help strengthen government efforts to prevent narcotics abuse. In conclusion, preventing narcotics crimes will be more effective with more intensive and integrated collaboration between the government and society. Recommendations in this research include increasing anti-narcotics education, supporting rehabilitation programs, and strengthening collaboration between the government and society to create a narcotics-free Indonesia.

Keywords: Role of Government and Society, Crime, Narcotics

Suci Ramadani

law science study program, Universitas Pembangunan Panca Budi, Indonesia

e-mail: suciramadani@dosen.pancabudi.ac.id

1st International Conference on the Epicentrum of Economic Global Framework (ICEGLOOF)

Theme: Digital Marketing Strategy to Optimize Business Growth in the Modern Era

<https://proceeding.pancabudi.ac.id/index.php/ICEGLOOF>

Introduction

Narcotics abuse is considered an international crime that affects people from all walks of life, including police and celebrities. The role of government in preventing drug trafficking and abuse was emphasized, and the importance of awareness and education campaigns in all sectors was stressed. The objectives of the Narcotics Law are stated, and the responsibilities of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN). It was explained that BNN is tasked with formulating and implementing national policies to prevent drug abuse and trafficking, coordinating with the police to prevent and combat drug-related crimes, increasing the rehabilitation of drug addicts, and empowering the community to prevent drug abuse and trafficking.

The problem of narcotics abuse and distribution in Indonesia has become a serious threat to the nation, affecting various aspects of people's lives, from health, security, to the economy. Indonesia, with its strategic geographical position, has become one of the main targets in international narcotics trafficking, causing an increase in the number of cases of narcotics abuse and crime from year to year. This phenomenon not only damages the quality of life of individuals caught in narcotics but also threatens the country's social, cultural and economic resilience.

The Indonesian government has taken various strategic steps to overcome this problem, including through strict policies and laws, such as Law no. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, as well as the formation of a special institution, namely the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), which plays an active role in efforts to prevent and eradicate narcotics. Apart from that, the government consistently organizes rehabilitation programs for narcotics addicts as well as anti-narcotics campaigns to increase public awareness about the dangers of narcotics abuse. However, there are still big challenges in overcoming the spread of narcotics, especially related to illicit trafficking which is carried out in a closed and organized manner.

On the other hand, the community also plays a very important role in efforts to prevent narcotics crimes. Community participation in prevention programs in the surrounding environment, such as counseling, anti-narcotics education, and reporting suspicious activities, are steps that can help the government reduce the circulation of narcotics. However, even though various efforts have been made, the community's role in preventing narcotics still faces obstacles, such as lack of knowledge, lack of awareness, and limited coordination with the authorities.

Based on this background, this research aims to analyze the role of government and society in efforts to prevent narcotics crimes in Indonesia, as well as evaluate the effectiveness of collaboration between the two. By identifying factors that hinder and support prevention efforts, it is hoped that this research can provide useful recommendations to strengthen the role of government and society in creating a narcotics-free environment.

Literature Review

1. The Government's Role in Narcotics Prevention

Law no. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics is the most comprehensive legal basis for handling and preventing narcotics crimes in Indonesia. According to Hasanah (2018), this law covers aspects of prevention, eradication and rehabilitation of narcotics users, and places the role of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) as the main institution in implementing narcotics prevention policies in Indonesia. BNN is responsible for carrying out prevention and

The Role of Government and Society

enforcement activities against illicit narcotics trafficking as well as fostering cooperation with other institutions, including the police, regional governments and international parties.

Apart from laws, government policies also include anti-narcotics campaigns and outreach regarding the dangers of narcotics in schools, communities and work environments (Sugiharto, 2020). These programs aim to increase public awareness and educate the younger generation about the risks posed by narcotics. Prabowo and Setiawan's research (2021) shows that government policy is effective in increasing public awareness, although there are still obstacles in its implementation, such as limited resources and low participation from several community groups.

Counseling can take the form of webinars, lectures on the dangers and effects of drugs on the body, as well as outreach by distributing slayer posters so that people are more aware of the dangers of drugs. Not only with lectures in the literature study that we have read, the question and answer session is also an outreach that can be carried out, with the public asking questions which will then add more information and become more aware of drugs.

Repressive prevention is also carried out by BNN, in accordance with Law no. 35 of 2009 concerning narcotics which covers all matters regarding narcotics. Criminal acts can also be committed against dealers, buyers and users, so this repressive prevention can provide a deterrent effect for the perpetrators. A rehabilitation program is also provided by BNN, this effort is to cure addicts, so that they can return to their activities without needing drugs to accompany their activities. In the rehabilitation program, addicts are also given education and mental guidance, as well as education and religion.

The main role of local governments in drug abuse prevention efforts Policies and regulations Local governments can issue policies and regulations that support drug abuse prevention. This includes the establishment of regulations that regulate the sale, distribution, and use of narcotics in their areas. Local governments can also supervise and control places that have the potential to become places of drug abuse, such as cafes, nightclubs, or certain public areas. Education and prevention campaigns Local governments can launch education programs and prevention campaigns aimed at the community, including teenagers, parents, teachers, and local communities. These programs should provide information about the dangers of drugs, the risks of abuse, and effective prevention strategies. Local governments can also organize seminars, workshops, or other activities to increase awareness and knowledge about drugs. Collaboration with educational institutions: Local governments can collaborate with educational institutions, such as schools and colleges, to implement drug abuse prevention programs in the curriculum.

Education integrated into the educational environment can help raise awareness, build healthy decision-making skills, and provide information about the risks of drug use to students. Rehabilitation and recovery centers: Local governments can establish and manage rehabilitation and recovery centers that provide treatment, support, and rehabilitation for individuals involved in drug abuse. The center should provide easy, affordable, and quality access for those who need the service. Law enforcement and supervision: Local governments have an important role in enforcing the law against drug trafficking in their areas. They can work together with the police and other relevant agencies to conduct raids, take action, and

monitor illegal drug-related activities. This will help create a safer environment and reduce the availability of drugs in the community. Development of social recovery programs: Local governments can develop social recovery programs that involve local communities. These programs aim to empower former drug users to develop skills, find jobs, and become productive members of society.

2. The Role of the Community in Drug Prevention

The active role of the community is also very important in drug prevention, especially at the local level. According to Wulandari (2019), the community can contribute to drug prevention through various activities, such as participating in counseling programs, forming anti-drug groups, and reporting suspicious activities in the surrounding environment. This community participation acts as an initial surveillance that can detect drug circulation before it spreads to a larger area.

Furthermore, Nurhasanah (2021) highlights the importance of anti-drug education in schools and families as an initial step in preventing drug abuse. Education that involves parents and teachers can help build early awareness in children and adolescents about the dangers of drugs. On the other hand, this study also revealed that the lack of adequate education and information in some areas causes people to tend to be passive and less aware of the importance of their contribution to drug prevention.

3. Collaboration between Government and Community

Collaboration between the government and the community in drug prevention efforts has been highlighted in various studies. According to Ramadhan (2020), synergy between the two parties is needed to create a drug-free environment. The government needs to actively involve the community in prevention programs and facilitate their participation by providing access to information, training, and other necessary support.

A study conducted by Andriani and Putra (2022) showed that effective collaboration between the government and the community can facilitate early detection of drug trafficking, increase case reporting, and strengthen rehabilitation activities for drug users. However, this collaboration is often hampered by a lack of good communication and coordination between the government and the community

4. Theories Supporting Drug Crime Prevention

Theoretically, this study refers to the Social Collaboration Theory by Gray (1989), which explains the importance of cooperation between various parties in dealing with complex social problems, such as narcotics. In addition, the Community Participation Theory by Arnstein (1969) emphasizes that active and planned participation can have a significant impact in achieving common goals. In the context of drug prevention, this theory is relevant because drug prevention requires the involvement of all levels of society to create effective social supervision.

Research Methodology

The research method used in this study is a normative legal approach. This approach is carried out by viewing legal problems as rules that are considered in accordance with normative legal research. Normative legal research is carried out by means of literature studies on theoretical matters, namely an approach carried out by examining legal sources, legal principles and applicable laws and regulations.

The Role of Government and Society

Results

The role of the government in preventing and overcoming the circulation of narcotics in Indonesia

The importance of socialization carried out by the government on narcotics abuse in every sector as an effort to prevent narcotics abuse. Article 4 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics explains the purpose of the law, which explains as follows, a. ensuring the availability of Narcotics for health services and/or the development of knowledge and technology; b. preventing, protecting, and saving the nation from narcotics abuse; c. eradicating the illicit circulation of Narcotics; and d. ensuring the regulation of rehabilitation efforts for Narcotics Abusers and addicts. The prevention of narcotics carried out by the government is stated in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics in Article 64 which states, (1) In the context of preventing and eradicating the abuse and illicit circulation of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors, with this Law the National Narcotics Agency is established, hereinafter abbreviated as BNN. (2) The BNN as referred to in paragraph (1) is a non-ministerial government institution which is positioned under the President and is responsible to the President.

Furthermore, Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics explains the duties of the BNN in Article 70 which explains as follows:

- a. Formulate and implement national policies regarding the prevention and eradication of abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors;
- b. Prevent and eradicate abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors;
- c. Coordinate with the Chief of the Indonesian National Police in the prevention and eradication of abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors;
- d. Improve the capacity of medical rehabilitation institutions and social rehabilitation of Narcotics addicts, both organized by the government and the community;
- e. Empower the community in preventing abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors;
- f. Monitor, direct, and improve community activities in preventing abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors;
- g. Conduct bilateral and multilateral cooperation, both regional and international, to prevent and eradicate the illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors;
- h. Develop a Narcotics and Narcotics Precursor laboratory;
- i. Carry out administrative investigations and inquiries into cases of abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors; and
- j. Make an annual report on the implementation of duties and authorities

Obstacles faced by the government in preventing and overcoming the circulation of narcotics in Indonesia

Speaking of the obstacles that exist and are faced by the government in overcoming the circulation of narcotics in Indonesia, there are various factors, these factors include the law, law enforcement officers, and also the community in their participation in supporting law enforcement in eradicating the circulation of narcotics in Indonesia. The following are the obstacles faced in preventing the circulation of narcotics in Indonesia, including: a. Lack of Human Resources (HR) to control the circulation of narcotics. Given the vast territory of the country, it makes it easy to circulate narcotics in Indonesia. b. The involvement of law enforcement officers in the circulation and trade makes it difficult to eradicate the distribution of narcotics in Indonesia. c. Efforts in the distribution of these goods are carried out in various ways as innovations to avoid surveillance. d. a well-organized network, making it difficult to uncover the circulation of these goods. Analysis of cases of preventing drug trafficking in Indonesia due to the involvement of officers or officials who are involved in drug trafficking (example of the Teddy Minahasa case) The game played by an officer or official in distributing or maintaining a circle is not a common issue in society. In the scandal case that ensnared Inspector General. Pol. Teddy Minahasa, it has strengthened the issue that there is a strong

suspicion of a game and also protection given to the drug circle. This has been a long-standing public issue, because in this protection, a relationship is established that creates a mutualistic symbiosis between the circle and the officers or officials. With the examples of cases that are currently being revealed, the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) should be able to take advantage of this opportunity to dig deeper into the eradication and prevention of narcotics in Indonesia. With this, at least the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) can eradicate drug circles that are protected by officers or officials. Due to this opportunity, the death sentence imposed on Inspector General. Pol. Teddy Minahasa should not be enforced. Because there are other things that the state can utilize to provide a smooth path for the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) to eradicate the circulation and prevention of narcotics in Indonesia. With full hope, cases involving officers or officials can be eliminated so that Indonesia can be free as soon as possible from the circulation of narcotics that can damage the nation's generation and damage the nation.

Conclusion

In the prevention and supervision of drug trafficking in Indonesia is carried out by the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in eradicating narcotics in Indonesia and is stated in Law Number 35 of 1999 concerning Narcotics. b. Current obstacles faced by the government in overcoming drug trafficking in Indonesia include lack of human resources, involvement of law enforcement in trafficking and trade, innovative efforts in the distribution of goods, and well-organized networks. This requires community participation in supporting law enforcement to eradicate drug trafficking.

References

- Adi, Koesno, 2014, *Diversi Tindak Pidana Narkotika Anak*, Malang: Setara Press.
- Abdulkadir Muhammad, 2004, *Hukum dan Penelitian Hukum*, Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung
- Alwasilah A Chaedar. 2017, *Pokoknya Kualitatif Dasar-Dasar Merancang dan Melakukan Penelitian Kualitatif*, Jakarta: Pustaka Jaya.
- Ira Alia Maerani, 2019, *Hukum Pidana & Pidana Mati*, Semarang: Unissula Press
- Ismaidar, I., & Rahmayanti, R. (2023). Legal Protection for Children as Victims of Domestic Violence. *Randwick International of Social Science Journal*, 4(1), 106-110.
- liputan6.com. 2022. Ditjen Pemasyarakatan Nonaktifkan Kalapas Narkotika Nusakambangan. <https://www.liputan6.com/news/read/3955989/ditjenpemasyarakatan-nonaktifkan-kalapas-narkotika-nusakambangan> [Diakses 25 Mei 2022].
- Frans Maramis, 2017, *Hukum Pidana Umum dan Tertulis di Indonesia*, Jakarta, Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Hanafi, Mahrus, 2015, *Sistem Pertanggungjawaban Pidana*, Jakarta: Rajawali Press.