

Ideal Formulation of Police Efforts in Combating the Distribution of Crystal Meth Among Students (Case Study at Cirebon City Police Resort)

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Abstract. *Illegal drug trafficking and abuse that has targeted the young and old generations has reached various remote areas and drug abuse is often referred to as narcotics is almost evenly distributed in all levels of society. Legislation governing drugs is needed to stop the illegal drug trafficking, which always leads to drug abuse. The purpose of this study is to determine and analyze police efforts in overcoming the circulation of crystal methamphetamine among students today. To determine and analyze the obstacles faced by the police in overcoming the circulation of crystal methamphetamine among students today. The sources and types of data in this study are primary data obtained through interviews and secondary data obtained from literature studies. The data is analyzed qualitatively using crime prevention theory, legal system theory and progressive legal theory. Based on the results of the study, the police's efforts in overcoming the crime of methamphetamine abuse among students are currently being carried out through preventive efforts, preemptive efforts, reformatory and rehabilitative efforts. Reformatory and rehabilitative efforts include prevention and handling efforts. Prevention is carried out through socialization of the dangers of drugs, strengthening the role of families, and integrating anti-drug curriculum in schools. Handling involves medical rehabilitation, psychosocial therapy, and social support for perpetrators of drug abuse, as well as strict action against dealers. The obstacles faced by the police in overcoming the circulation of methamphetamine among students today are: lack of education about the dangers of drugs in schools, limited access to rehabilitation services, drug abuse by figures idolized by students, and peer pressure to try drugs. The ideal formulation of police efforts in combating the circulation of crystal methamphetamine among students in the future is with a holistic approach, involving prevention, strict law enforcement, rehabilitation, and community empowerment. Prevention efforts must focus on education, socialization of the dangers of drugs, and strengthening the role of families and schools.*

Keywords: *Ideal Formulation; Narcotics; Police Efforts on Distribution; Students.*

1. Introduction

The distribution of illegal narcotic drugs is still rampant, in fact recently the crime of drug abuse has increased, which was previously only a transit area for these prohibited goods, recently it has become a destination area for drug trafficking operations by international drug dealer networks.¹ The crime of drug distribution and abuse is now not limited to adults only but also by minors. In this case, the role of parents is very important as a controller and also a fairly relevant control holder. A child becomes evil or good can be influenced by their community environment. At this time, children record many bad events because of their bad environment. Crime or criminal acts are one form of deviant perpetrators that cannot be separated from society. Sociologically, crime is a human behavior created by society itself. While the factors for a child to commit a crime vary, among others, due to the environment. Environmental factors are one of the supporters for children to commit the crime of drug distribution.

Considering that the crime of drug abuse is increasing day by day, it shows that the application of Law Number 9 of 1976 has not been able to effectively overcome every drug crime, even though the government has tried to anticipate it by forming and enacting special laws, because the existing Criminal Code (KUHP) cannot cover these crimes, therefore the criminal provisions in special criminal legislation are more internal and closer to the objectives of reform compared to those contained in the outdated Criminal Code.² The impact of drug abuse that is increasingly widespread in society can damage family relationships, reduce the ability to think and learn, and significantly reduce work productivity. In addition, it can cause changes in behavior to become antisocial (maladaptive behavior), physical and mental health disorders, and an increase in the number of traffic accidents, acts of violence, and other crimes. Drug abuse can also destroy the order of life in society and the state, because the bad effects are not only felt by individuals, but also by society as a whole. The quality of the Indonesian state is very dependent on its next generation; if this generation is damaged, then the country will experience a similar impact. If this situation is allowed to continue, the consequences will be very large for the life and cultural values of the Indonesian nation, which in the end can weaken national resilience. Of course, this situation is something that is not desired by all parties.

In general, drugs are quite important and have advantages in the fields of science and medicine, but if used inappropriately they can be dangerous. Legislation governing drugs is needed to stop the illicit trafficking of drugs, which always leads to drug abuse. The enactment of laws that support efforts to end drug-related crimes is very important, especially considering that drug-related crimes are a type of conventional crime that is carried out methodically by individuals or organizations using various techniques. The increase in drug crimes is generally caused by two things, namely: first, for dealers it promises big profits, while for users it promises peace and tranquility of life, so that the psychological burden experienced can be eliminated. Second, the promise given by drugs causes fear of the risk of

¹Mohammad Taufik Makarao, Wenny Bukamo, and Syaiful Azri, 2013, *Child Protection Law and the Elimination of Domestic Violence*, Rineka Cipta, Jakarta

²Andi Hamzah, 1997, *Indonesian Criminal and Penal System*, Pradnya Paramita, Jakarta, p. 67.

being caught to decrease and on the contrary will create a sense of courage. The increasing circulation of drugs in Indonesia shows that the number of drug addicts in Indonesia is also increasing, because the amount of drug circulation is directly proportional to the number of drug addicts.

Efforts to eradicate narcotics crimes are not only by regulating severe criminal threats for dealers, owners or parties who produce narcotics illegally but must also be accompanied by efforts to save drug addicts from the trap of narcotics because they are not only seen as perpetrators of criminal acts but also victims of crimes they themselves commit, also known as "self-victimizing victims". Law enforcement is an effort to realize the ideas of justice, legal certainty, and social benefits into reality. Law enforcement is the process of carrying out real law enforcement efforts or legal relations in social and state life,³ one of them is the investigation process. The police who should be tasked with maintaining domestic security through efforts to carry out police functions that include maintaining public security and order, law enforcement, protection, shelter and service to the community as a tool assisted by the community, by upholding human rights, do not carry out their duties as mandated by laws and regulations.⁴ The police are law enforcement officers who have a role in maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, shelter and service to the community in order to maintain domestic security. The police try to uncover a crime or criminal act starting from investigation, inquiry, examination of people or suspects, and evidence until the crime is handed over to the court.

2. Research Methods

The approach method used in this research is a sociological juridical method (Sociological Research) which emphasizes field practices related to legal aspects or applicable legislation regarding the research object being discussed and looks at the applicable legal norms which are then connected to the reality and facts found in community life.⁵ which is related to the ideal formulation of police efforts in combating the circulation of crystal methamphetamine narcotics among students.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Police Efforts to Combat the Circulation of Crystal Meth Among Students Today

Crime prevention is a simple and targeted approach that can set aside society from the risk of becoming a victim. Actions to prevent crime are very necessary or more perfect if said to

³Arya Zurneti, 2021, *The Position of Customary Criminal Law in Law Enforcement and Its Relevance to National Criminal Law Reform*, Rajawali Press, Jakarta, p. 61.

⁴Ismansyah, 2008, *Criminal Accountability in the Implementation of Police Authority*, Jurnal Demokrasi, Volume 7, Number 2, p. 42.

⁵Amuruddin and Zainal Asikin, 2003, *Introduction to Legal Research Methods*, Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, p. 21

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be mandatory. Because criminal acts will disrupt the development of socio-economic activity sectors or social welfare in general in a broad sense.

In efforts to combat this crime, this can be done by:

1. Application of criminal law,
2. Prevention without punishment,
3. Influencing public knowledge regarding crime and punishment through mass media.

According to Barda Nawawi Arief, efforts or policies to prevent and overcome crime are included in the field of criminal policy. This criminal policy is also inseparable from a broader policy, namely social policy which consists of policies/efforts for social welfare and policies/efforts for community protection.⁶

The Role of the Police in Minimizing Drug Abuse among Students. The police as one of the institutions responsible for enforcing the law are certainly required to play a role in minimizing drug abuse among students. In carrying out the duties and functions of the police, it is necessary to first organize the formulation of the main tasks and authorities of the Indonesian police. The function of the police is one of the functions of the State government in the field of maintaining public security and order, law enforcement, protection, shelter and community service.

As for drug abuse found by the police because of the existence of environmental factors, this association has a very large influence in encouraging someone to do an act and action that can lead to unlawful actions such as drug abuse. Because the wider the association, the greater the temptation to do or try new things even though they are negative and prohibited both according to religion and according to the views of values and norms believed by the social community in general.

In handling cases of drug distribution and abuse, the role of the police is closely related to the police steps taken so far, besides that, it is the illegal distribution of drugs that gives rise to cases of drug abuse.

The problem of drug abuse among students carried out by the Cirebon City Police Investigators will be solved if it is done with efforts to overcome drug abuse among students by carrying out preventive efforts and repressive efforts. Preventive efforts themselves are efforts made by the Police before abuse occurs. Meanwhile, repressive efforts are active actions taken when social deviations have occurred.

The impact on students of drug abuse by students is not only detrimental to themselves, but also threatens their future. The long-term impacts of drug abuse, such as dependence, physical and mental damage, and social problems, can hinder their potential in the future.

⁶Arif, BN 2001, Problems of Law Enforcement and Criminal Law Policy in Combating Crime. Kencana, Jakarta, p. 77

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The importance of preventing drug abuse among students is very important. Education, socialization, and support from families, schools, and communities, as well as strict law enforcement efforts, can help create a safe and drug-free environment.

Special measures for students in combating the circulation of narcotics such as crystal methamphetamine

1. Early Prevention: involving religious leaders, community leaders, and teachers in providing education and early prevention.
2. Mentoring: providing mentoring and support for students affected by drugs, including through sports, arts and religious activities.
3. Mentoring: providing counseling and support services for students who need help in dealing with drug-related problems.

Drugs have negative impacts on individuals, families, and society. The impacts that occur on individuals include mental disorders, dependency, health problems, becoming criminals, destroying one's own future, and causing death. The negative impacts on families include disrupting harmony, disgrace, and can eliminate family hopes.⁷

Cirebon City Police have implemented both preventive and repressive actions against perpetrators of narcotics crimes, including providing counseling, coaching and arrests to both the community and perpetrators of narcotics crimes. The application of legal sanctions against the perpetrators still refers to the provisions stipulated in Law Number 35 of 2009. In general, perpetrators of narcotics crimes in the jurisdiction of Cirebon City Police are users / use narcotics for their own consumption (addicts), so that the sanctions charged are violations of the provisions against users / consume these goods.

The case that occurred in the jurisdiction of the Cirebon City Police found the following facts:

1. Summons: No summons was issued to the suspect
2. Arrest.

With the Arrest Warrant for Mr. MSR Number: xxx, March 22, 2025 An arrest was made against a suspect named Mr. MSR on Saturday, March 22, 2025 at around 23.00 WIB in Cirebon City for committing a crime of narcotics abuse in the form of crystal methamphetamine. As referred to in Article 114 paragraph (1) in conjunction with Article 112 paragraph (1) in conjunction with Article 132 paragraph (1) of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, a report of the arrest was made on Saturday, March 22, 2025.

⁷Andri Winjaya Laksana, 2019, Social Analysis of Narcotics Abuse Prevention Women, Journal of Legal Reform, Volume VI No.3, p. 10

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With the Arrest Warrant for Mr. RAY Number: xxx, March 22, 2025 An arrest was made against a suspect named Mr. RAY on Saturday, March 22, 2025 at around 23.00 WIB in Cirebon City for committing a crime of narcotics abuse in the form of crystal methamphetamine. As referred to in Article 114 paragraph (1) Jo Article 112 paragraph (1) Jo Article 132 paragraph (1) of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, a Minutes of the Arrest was made on Saturday, March 22, 2025.

3. Detention

Detention was carried out with Detention Warrant Number: xxx, on March 23, 2025, a suspect named Mr. MSR On Saturday, March 22, 2025 at around 23.00 WIB in Cirebon City, he committed a crime of narcotics abuse in the form of crystal methamphetamine. As referred to in Article 114 paragraph (1) Jo Article 112 paragraph (1) Jo Article 132 paragraph (1) of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, then a detention report was made on Sunday, March 23, 2025.

Detention was carried out with Detention Warrant Number: xxx, on March 23, 2025, a suspect named Mr. RAY On Saturday, March 22, 2025 at around 23.00 WIB in Cirebon City, he committed a crime of narcotics abuse in the form of crystal methamphetamine. As referred to in Article 114 paragraph (1) Jo Article 112 paragraph (1) Jo Article 132 paragraph (1) of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, then a detention report was made on Sunday, March 23, 2025

4. Foreclosure

Confiscation was carried out with a Confiscation Order Number: xxx, March 22, 2025, confiscation of objects/goods suspected of being related to the crime of narcotics abuse in the form of crystal methamphetamine was carried out by Mr. MSR, who was arrested on Saturday, March 22, 2025 at around 23.00 WIB in Cirebon City with evidence found 6 (six) Packages of Methamphetamine type narcotics wrapped in clear plastic clips wrapped in white Fragile duct tape with a gross weight of 1.18 grams, 1 (one) pack of brown Neslite cigarettes, 1 (one) Samsung brand cellphone in blue, 1 (one) Yamaha Vega-R motorcycle in white and blue with the number plate xxx in the possession of Mr. MSR, then a Confiscation Report was made on Saturday, March 22, 2025.

Confiscation was carried out with a Confiscation Order Number: xxx, March 22, 2025, confiscation of objects/goods suspected of being related to the crime of narcotics abuse in the form of crystal methamphetamine was carried out by Mr. RAY, who was arrested on Saturday, March 22, 2025 at around 23.00 WIB in Cirebon City with evidence found 1 (one) unit of blue Realme brand cellphone in the possession of Mr. RAY, then a confiscation report was made on Saturday, March 22, 2025.

a. Search.

A search was conducted with a search warrant number: xxx, March 22, 2025, have been done Body search of Mr. MSR, who was arrested on Saturday, March 22, 2025 at around 23.00 WIB in Cirebon City with evidence found 6 (six) Packages of narcotics in the form of crystal methamphetamine wrapped in clear plastic clips wrapped in white Fragile duct tape with a gross weight of 1.18 grams, 1 (one) pack of brown Neslite cigarettes, 1 (one) Samsung brand cellphone in blue, 1 (one) Yamaha Vega-R motorbike in white and blue with the number plate xxx in the possession of Mr. MSR, then a search report was made on Saturday, March 22, 2025.

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A search was conducted with a search warrant number: xxx, March 22, 2025, have been done Body search of Mr. RAY, who was arrested on Saturday, March 22, 2025 at around 23.00 WIB in Cirebon City with evidence found 1 (one) unit of blue Realme brand cellphone in the possession of Mr. RAY, then a search report was made on Saturday, March 22, 2025.

Case Analysis.

Based on the facts above, a picture or construction of the case was obtained which showed the involvement of the Suspect in this case as the perpetrator, which was supported by evidence from the Crime Scene Examination, the Suspect's Statement and Evidence as follows:

Based on the results of the crime scene examination by the witnesses and the suspect, it is true that a crime of methamphetamine abuse has occurred, involving Mr. MSR and Mr. RAY, who are suspected of being "intermediaries in possessing, distributing, trading and controlling" the crime of methamphetamine abuse. As referred to in Article 114 paragraph (1) Jo Article 112 paragraph (1) Jo Article 132 paragraph (1) of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics.

Legal Analysis

That the Suspect's actions constitute a Narcotics Crime of the Type of Crystal Methamphetamine, as in the Case Analysis above, has fulfilled the formulation of the following Article:

"Article 114 paragraph (1) of Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics"

"Any person who without rights or against the law offers for sale, sells, buys, receives, acts as an intermediary in the sale and purchase, exchanges or delivers Class I Narcotics, shall be punished with life imprisonment or imprisonment for a minimum of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years, and a fine of at least Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 10,000,000,000.00 (ten billion rupiah).

OBJECTIVE ELEMENTS	FACTS - FACTS
a. Each person	Mr. MSR Place and date of birth Cirebon, October 03, 2004, Male, religion Islam, Occupation Student, last education High School (Graduated), Indonesian Citizenship, Address Cirebon Regency, NIK xxx. Mr. RAY Place and date of birth Cirebon, March 29, 2006, Male, religion Islam, Occupation Student, last education High School (Not Graduated), Indonesian Citizenship, Address Cirebon Regency, Nik.xxx.
b. without rights or against the law distributing, being a broker, possessing and controlling Class I Narcotics other than plants	Mr. MSR and Mr. RAY offered to distribute, to be an intermediary for Class I Narcotics with evidence of 6 (six) packages of crystal methamphetamine wrapped in clear plastic clips wrapped in white fragile tape with a gross weight of 1.18 grams, 1 (one) pack of brown Neslite cigarettes, 1 (one) Samsung brand cellphone in blue, 1 (one) Yamaha Vega-R motorcycle in white and blue with the number plate E-

	5442-BQ in the possession of Mr. MSR and 1 (one) Realme brand cellphone in blue in the possession of Mr. RAY.
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"Article 112 paragraph (1) of the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics"

"Any person who without rights or against the law carries, owns, stores and controls Class I Narcotics which are not plants, shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 4 (four) years and a maximum of 12 (twelve) years and a fine of at least Rp. 800,000,000.00 (eight hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 8,000,000,000.00 (eight billion rupiah)"

OBJECTIVE ELEMENTS	FACTS - FACTS
a. Each person	Mr. MSR Place and date of birth Cirebon, October 03, 2004, Male, religion Islam, Occupation Student, last education High School (Graduated), Indonesian Citizenship, Address Cirebon Regency, NIK xxx Mr. RAY Place and date of birth Cirebon, March 29, 2006, Male, religion Islam, Occupation Student, last education High School (Not Graduated), Indonesian Citizenship, Address Cirebon Regency, Nik. xxx.
b. Carrying, possessing, controlling Class I narcotics other than plants	Mr. MSR and Mr. RAY with evidence found in the form of 6 (six) packages of narcotics of the type of crystal methamphetamine wrapped in clear plastic clips wrapped in white Fragile duct tape with a gross weight of 1.18 grams, 1 (one) pack of brown Neslite cigarettes, 1 (one) Samsung brand cellphone in blue, 1 (one) Yamaha Vega-R motorcycle in white and blue with the number plate xxx in the possession of Mr. MSR and 1 (one) Realme brand cellphone in blue in the possession of Mr. RAY.

Based on the Case Analysis and Legal Analysis above, it can be concluded that it is true Based on Information Reports from the public about the alleged circulation of Methamphetamine Narcotics in the Cirebon City area, the Cirebon City Police Narcotics Research Unit conducted an investigation by means of Pulbaket and surveillance so that on Saturday, March 22, 2025 at around 23.00 WIB in Cirebon City, a Criminal Act of Abuse of Methamphetamine Narcotics was committed by Mr. MSR and Mr. RAY with evidence in the form of 6 (six) Packages of Methamphetamine Narcotics wrapped in clear plastic clips wrapped in white Fragile duct tape with a gross weight of 1.18 grams, 1 (one) pack of brown Neslite cigarettes, 1 (one) Samsung brand cellphone in blue, 1 (one) Yamaha Vega-R motorcycle in white and blue with the number plate xxx in the possession of Mr. MSR and 1 (one) blue Realme brand cellphone unit in the possession of Mr. RAY. Furthermore, the suspect and evidence were taken to the Cirebon City Police Narcotics Research Unit for further investigation.

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After studying the results of the Suspect's statement which explained that the Suspect had admitted to committing the crime of abusing narcotics in the form of crystal methamphetamine. As referred to in Article 114 paragraph (1) Jo Article 112 paragraph (1) Jo Article 132 paragraph (1) of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics.

After studying the evidence and the results of expert witness statements, as well as the results of the discussion above, which are closely related to the criminal act committed by the Suspect, the Investigator can conclude that the Suspects: Mr. MSR and Mr. RAY are suspected of "possessing, controlling, selling and distributing" the Criminal Act of Abuse of Narcotics in the form of Crystal Methamphetamine. As referred to in Article 114 paragraph (1) Jo Article 112 paragraph (1) Jo Article 132 paragraph (1) of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics committed by Mr. MSR and Mr. RAY.

The policy of combating drug abuse crimes is a positive legal policy which in essence is not merely the implementation of the Law which can be carried out in a normative legal and systematic dogmatic manner. In addition to the normative legal approach, criminal law policy also requires a factual legal approach which can be in the form of a sociological, historical approach, and even requires a comprehensive approach from various disciplines. In this case, it can be understood that efforts to achieve welfare through the prevention aspect can be broadly divided into 2 (two) paths, namely: through the penal path (criminal law) and through the non-penal path (not/outside criminal law). Efforts to combat crime through the penal path are more burdensome on the repressive nature (oppression/eradication/suppression) after the crime has occurred. While the non-penal path focuses more on the preventive nature (prevention/deterrence/control) before the crime occurs.

This was stated by IptuDeny Arisandy, SH, MH, as an investigator at the Cirebon City Police, according to which in general the police have formed a special Narcotics Unit in each Police that is considered vulnerable to drug distribution and abuse.

Based on the findings of narcotics crimes of the type of crystal methamphetamine, there needs to be a solution so that it does not continue and become worse, especially among students. This is what attracted the attention of the Satresnarkoba Polres Cirebon City to carry out efforts to overcome drug abuse, especially among students, the strategies implemented are prevention strategies (preventive) and action (repressive).

b. Preventive Efforts

Preventive efforts are efforts made by the Cirebon City Police Narcotics Unit and are carried out before abuse occurs in the form of campaigns, counseling, socialization, approaching families, and disseminating knowledge about the dangers of drugs. This method is carried out in various community groups such as schools, from Elementary School (SD) to High School (SMA), to universities, and even in several villages in the Cirebon City area. The following are efforts that have been made by the Cirebon City Police Narcotics Unit in overcoming drug abuse among students:

- Socialization among students

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The following are the results of an interview with the Head of the Narcotics Research Unit:

"For preventive efforts, we hold socialization in schools, both elementary, middle and high schools. We conduct socialization regarding the appeal to never use drugs. This program is expected to provide benefits to be able to inspire the spirit of students to actively participate as the front line to fight drugs among students."

Based on the interview results, the author can conclude that the socialization activities aim to influence students, especially among educated people, not to try drugs, thus creating awareness, alertness, and deterrence so that students have a firm attitude not to abuse drugs. Drugs as substances that are very necessary for treatment in health services are often misused not in accordance with treatment standards and if accompanied by illegal drug distribution will have very detrimental consequences for individuals or society, especially the younger generation, so socialization efforts need to be carried out.⁸

- Counseling and Community Approach.

Routine Operations The following are the results of the author's interview with the source:

"We have coordinated with the police station to conduct raids and inspections at drug stores and pharmacies, then at schools and stalls around schools. Then the target is also, no less important, entertainment venues."

Based on the interview results above, the researcher can conclude that the Cirebon City Police Narcotics Unit is very active in making efforts to combat drug abuse, especially among students, as evidenced by routine operations carried out in various places, even in schools and night entertainment venues where there are children or students who in this case are very vulnerable to being targets of drug abuse.

c. Doing Cooperation

Cooperation with the community, institutions and organizations. As expressed by the source in the following interview: "In addition to Satbinmas, we also cooperate with NGOs, such as those that have been formed are Granat (Anti-Drug Movement), Gerpana (youth movement against drugs)"

⁸Yuli Ardiansyah and Lalu Abdurrahman, "2013, Counseling on Prevention of the Dangers of Drugs for Early Age Children," Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Volume 2 Number II, p. 105

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d. Repressive Efforts

Regarding repressive action, the Cirebon City Police Narcotics Unit is conducting investigations in schools and universities in order to monitor the circulation of narcotics among students. As conveyed by the Cirebon City Police Narcotics Unit in the following interview results:

"We carry out investigative actions, namely investigations that we carry out in schools and even universities. In addition to receiving information, we also carry out investigations if drug abuse perpetrators are found."⁹

The Importance of Handling Narcotics Among Students:

1. Narcotics, especially crystal methamphetamine, have a huge negative impact on students' health, education and future.
2. Handling of narcotics among students must be carried out comprehensively and sustainably, involving various related parties.
3. Prevention is better than cure, so education and prevention efforts should be a top priority.

By understanding the applicable criminal provisions and the negative impacts of drug abuse, it is hoped that all parties can play an active role in preventing drug abuse, especially among students, and creating a healthy and high-achieving young generation.

Analysis of crime prevention theory in dealing with criminal acts of crystal methamphetamine abuse

(Article 114 paragraph (1) Jo Article 112 paragraph (1) Jo Article 132 paragraph (1) of Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 35 of 2009) among students involves several approaches. First, the emphasis on punishment (deterrence theory) to stop the act. Second, the rehabilitation approach (rehabilitation theory) which emphasizes care and social reintegration. Third, early prevention (prevention theory) which aims to prevent drug abuse from an early age.

1. Law Enforcement (Deterrence Theory):
 - a. Severe Penalties: The Narcotics Law provides severe sanctions, including the death penalty, life imprisonment, and long-term imprisonment, as well as high fines. Article 114 paragraph (1) regulates life imprisonment or a minimum of 5 years and a maximum of 20 years for those who offer, sell, buy, or act as intermediaries in the sale and purchase of class I narcotics.

⁹Interview with Iptu Deny Arisandy, SH, MH, as an investigator at the Cirebon City Police, on April 23, 2025, at 13.35 WIB

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- b. **Role of Law Enforcement:** Firm and consistent law enforcement is expected to reduce the desire of perpetrators to engage in drug abuse.
- c. **Deterrent Effect:** severe punishment and strict law enforcement are expected to provide a deterrent effect on perpetrators and potential perpetrators.
- 2. **Rehabilitation (Rehabilitation Theory):**
 - a. **Medical and Social Care:** for perpetrators who are proven to be victims of drug abuse, medical and social rehabilitation is very important.
 - b. **Healing and Reintegration:** rehabilitation aims to cure addiction, restore mental and physical health, and help the offender reintegrate into society.
 - c. **Recurrence Prevention:** rehabilitation also helps prevent perpetrators from returning to drug abuse.
- 3. **Early Prevention (Prevention Theory):**
 - a. **Education and Socialization:** education and socialization about the dangers of narcotics, especially among students, is very important to prevent abuse.
 - b. **Resilience Development:** students need to have the ability to resist the temptation of drugs and develop resilience to peer pressure.
 - c. **Formation of Positive Attitudes:** education and socialization can also form positive attitudes towards a healthy lifestyle and staying away from narcotics.
 - d. **The Role of Families and Schools:** Families and schools have an important role in providing support and supervision to children.

Additional Analysis:

- a. **Role of the Community:** the community can also play an active role in preventing drug abuse by holding positive activities and building a healthy environment.
- b. **Collaboration between Parties:** combating drug abuse requires collaboration between the government, law enforcement officers, rehabilitation institutions, schools, families and the community.
- c. **Comprehensive Approach:** combating drug crimes requires a comprehensive approach, which includes law enforcement, rehabilitation, early prevention, and active participation from various parties.

By implementing a comprehensive crime prevention theory, it is hoped that it can reduce drug abuse, especially among students, and create a healthy and productive young generation.

3.2. Obstacles Faced by the Police in Combating the Circulation of Crystal Meth Among Students Today

Narcotics and dangerous drugs or narcotics can be used in the health sector, and in Indonesia narcotics are not included in objects that are legal so they cannot be used freely by the community. Drug abuse can have bad consequences for health. Drugs that enter the body will enter the bloodstream and damage the nervous system and brain, slowly people who consume drugs will experience changes in nature, nature, behavior, thoughts, feelings and mentality in a bad direction.¹⁰

Eradication of drug abuse in schools is a joint effort between schools, parents, government, and the community to protect students from the dangers of drug abuse and promote a healthy and drug-free learning environment. This approach includes various preventive measures, law enforcement, education, and interventions aimed at reducing the incidence of drug abuse among students.

The problem of the causes of drug abuse crimes by high school students is very diverse. The factors underlying the causes of drug abuse crimes by students can be known in full if studied in criminology, the science that studies criminals.

Drug abuse can damage the physical and mental health of its users, if the use of drugs is consumed continuously and excessively. The author in this case is very interested in conducting further research on the causes of drug abuse.

In general, the factors causing drug abuse crimes include:¹¹

1. Individual factors

Consisting of personality aspects, anxiety and depression. Included in the personality aspect are curious personalities, easily disappointed, impatient and low self-esteem. While included in anxiety or depression is because of being unable to resolve life's difficulties, as a result of escaping by using narcotics and illegal drugs. There are several exclusive factors that can cause teenagers to be involved in drug abuse, and here are the exclusive factors themselves:

- a. Weak mentality, this causes teenagers to be easily shaken and easily influenced by bad invitations. This weak mentality can take the form of always feeling alone and isolated, not having responsibility, not choosing good friends, and so on.
- b. Stress and depression, create boredom, a person does all sorts of ways through shortcuts, sometimes even the way is not a solution but instead makes the situation worse.
- c. Wanting to know and try, this is also one of them, teenagers just try and end up getting addicted

¹⁰Inayah, SR 2019. The Role of Islamic Religious Education Teachers in Overcoming Students with Indications of Drug Addiction at Bahrul Ulum Putat Jaya Sawahan Middle School, Surabaya. Sunan Ampel State Islamic University. Surabaya

¹¹Hanifah, Abu and Nunung Unayah. 2011. Preventing and overcoming drug abuse through community participation. Vol.16 no. 01 pp. 35-36

d. Looking for sensations and challenges, there are also people who want to seek sensations and challenges as distributors.

2. Socio-Cultural Factors

Consisting of family conditions and peer influence. Family conditions here are disharmonious conditions such as divorced parents, busy and sporadic parents at home and the family economy is also hyperbolic and lacking. While those included in the impact of friends, for example, because of hanging out with someone who turns out to be a drug user and wants to be accepted in a group. The cause of drug abuse can also occur because of family, why someone is involved in drugs because of family factors:

- a. *broken home*, parents often fight or even get divorced, which can cause children to experience mental stress, as a result children relieve stress and depression by using or trying narcotics.
- b. Lack of parental attention to children, this is also one of the causes that comes from family factors, parents are too busy working or even care less about their children's education and social life.
- c. Over-indulging children, over-indulging children is also a factor in drug abuse.
- d. Harsh education for children, educating children using full authority will result in children's mental disorders, which will cause children to rebel and carry out unexpected actions.
- e. Lack of communication and openness, parents must understand everything about their children, if communication does not work well, there will be no openness between parents and children.

3. Environmental factors

A bad environment or one that does not support and accommodate everything related to a child's psychological development and a lack of attention to the child can also make a child a drug user.

4. Availability or Ease of Obtaining Factor

Easy access to narcotics is also a factor in teenagers using narcotics.

Based on the Interview with the researcher Ipda Heri Hermawan, as the Cirebon City Police Investigator, said that so far the factors causing drug abuse among students in Cirebon City Regency have generally occurred because of experimentation and socializing. This is because in the age range of students who are still teenagers who are looking for their identity, unstable and have a greater desire to know. In addition, there are also those who use other factors as reasons for use. Namely, Depression, Family, Environment and Economic Factors.¹²

Based on the interview results above, the author can broadly separate the factors causing drug abuse from two factors, namely the first is internal factors originating from oneself and external factors originating from outside oneself such as environmental and social factors.

¹²Interview with Ipda Heri Hermawan, as an Investigator at the Cirebon City Police, on April 23, 2025, at 13.35 WIB

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In addition to analyzing the causal factors of drug abuse by students based on the results of interviews with Cirebon City Police Investigators, to obtain more focused data on the causal factors of abuse.

Obstacles to the Criminal Act of Abuse of Narcotics in the form of Crystal Methamphetamine, as referred to in Article 114 paragraph (1) Jo Article 112 paragraph (1) Jo Article 132 paragraph (1) of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics among students can include various aspects, including legal awareness, accessibility and social support.

1. Legal Awareness:

Students often have limited knowledge of drug laws, including Articles 114, 112, and 132. This can lead to them being unaware of the legal consequences of drug abuse or related acts.

2. Accessibility:

Drugs, especially crystal methamphetamine, can be easily obtained through a network of dealers who reach students. This accessibility, coupled with a lack of knowledge about the dangers of drugs, can increase the risk of abuse.

3. Social Support:

Students who are experiencing difficulties or stress in their lives, such as family, peer, or school problems, may be more vulnerable to substance abuse. A lack of strong social support can worsen the situation and increase the risk of abuse.

4. The Role of Family and School:

Families and schools have an important role in educating and supporting students about the dangers of drugs. If families or schools do not provide enough attention, students can be more easily influenced by peer pressure or the surrounding environment.

5. Penalty:

Articles 112 and 114 of the Narcotics Law regulate the acts of possessing, storing, controlling, or providing narcotics, as well as offering for sale, selling, buying, receiving, acting as an intermediary in buying and selling, exchanging, or handing over narcotics. Meanwhile, Article 132 regulates attempts and conspiracy to commit narcotics crimes.

6. Application of Law:

Strict enforcement of laws against drug abuse, including crystal methamphetamine, is also important to prevent the spread and abuse of drugs among students.

7. Rehabilitation:

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Students involved in drug abuse need proper rehabilitation and support to help them quit their drug addiction. Effective rehabilitation can help them recover and return to normal life.

The obstacles faced by the police in combating the circulation of crystal methamphetamine among students today are:

1. Lack of education about the dangers of narcotics in schools.
2. Limited access to rehabilitation services.
3. Drug abuse by figures idolized by students.
4. Peer pressure to try drugs.

The solution:

1. Improving education about narcotics in schools and the community.
2. Increasing access to rehabilitation services.
3. Strengthening the role of families and schools in preventing drug abuse.
4. Strict enforcement of the law against drug dealers.
5. Increased social and psychological support for students experiencing difficulties.

The legal substance, namely sanctions that do not always provide a deterrent effect, also has an influence. In addition, the weak legal culture in society, including in the student environment, also worsens the situation.

1. Legal Structure:
 - a. Incomplete Regulation: The narcotics law already exists, but there are no specific regulations regarding the prevention and handling of narcotics abuse among students.
 - b. Limited Law Enforcement Officers: The number of law enforcement officers, especially the Narcotics Unit, may not be sufficient to handle the increasing number of narcotics cases, including in schools.
 - c. Suboptimal Inter-Institutional Coordination: Handling narcotics involves various institutions, such as the Narcotics Unit, schools, families, and communities, but inter-institutional coordination has not been effective.
2. Legal Substance:

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- a. Sanctions that Do Not Always Have a Deterrent Effect: Although the sanctions for drug abuse are quite severe, they do not necessarily have a deterrent effect on the perpetrators, especially among students who may not yet understand the serious legal consequences.
 - b. Rehabilitation Not Yet Properly Available: Handling narcotics does not stop at taking action, but there also needs to be rehabilitation to help drug addicts recover and return to society.
 - c. Unintegrated Handling: Handling of narcotics often only focuses on prosecution and is not integrated with prevention and rehabilitation efforts.
3. Legal Culture:
- a. Lack of Legal Awareness in Society: Society, including students, does not yet have a strong legal awareness of the dangers of narcotics and the importance of law enforcement.
 - b. Lack of Education about Narcotics: Lack of education about narcotics in schools and the community means that students do not yet have sufficient knowledge about the dangers and risks of drug abuse.
 - c. Drug Abuse that Occurs in the Surrounding Environment: Drug abuse that occurs in the surrounding environment, both at school and in the community, can trigger similar behavior among students.

To overcome obstacles in handling criminal acts of drug abuse, especially crystal methamphetamine, among students, comprehensive efforts are needed, namely:

- a. Develop more specific regulations regarding the prevention and handling of drug abuse among students.
- b. Increase the number of law enforcement officers and coordination between related agencies.
- c. Implement stricter sanctions and provide rehabilitation opportunities for drug addicts.
- d. Increasing legal awareness in society, especially among students, about the dangers and risks of drug abuse.
- e. Conduct education and outreach about narcotics regularly in schools and the community.

Thus, it is hoped that handling of narcotics among students can be more effective and can prevent narcotics abuse in the future.

3.3. Ideal Formulation of Police Efforts in Combating the Circulation of Crystal Meth Among Students in the Future

Crime is an act that violates the law and is considered a very bad act committed by someone. Crime is an act that is not considered right by society.¹³ In the perspective of criminology, "crime" is not seen from the criminal event, but rather that "crime" is a 'social phenomenon'. So in this case, what should be noticed is the human being who is positioned in the middle of society as the perpetrator. In other words, criminology pays attention to the criminal.¹⁴

Crime is also considered as an act or deed that is considered evil and can harm society or individuals. Crime will always get a reaction from society in the form of dislike for the criminal acts committed in the midst of their society. Crime that appears in society will cause unrest and cause a sense of discomfort. Therefore, it is necessary to eradicate crime through law enforcement.¹⁵

As a drug crime that has long been the enemy of the nation, narcotics are now very concerning for our nation and all nations in the world today. The production and distribution of narcotics is so massive that it circulates in the midst of our society.¹⁶

The indiscriminate use of narcotics is seen as a form of crime, because it has the potential to cause health problems and even death. Based on this, in the international and national spheres, in the end, narcotics are viewed as a crime, so it is necessary to make efforts to prevent and overcome it.¹⁷

According to the law, on the one hand, drug addicts are perpetrators of the crime of drug abuse, with the provisions of the narcotics law regulating the prison sentences given to perpetrators of drug abuse.¹⁸

Drug abuse and illicit trafficking are not new in Indonesia. Drug crime is a form of violation of the law and violation of social norms that has existed forever and is very difficult for a country to eradicate.¹⁹

¹³Prabowo, RA, 2017, *Criminological Review of Motor Vehicle Theft Crime Cases in Lampung Province*. Faculty of Law. Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta

¹⁴Widiyantoro, B., et al., 2019. *Criminology*. Adhi Sarana Nusantara. Jakarta

¹⁵Muliadi, S., 2012. *Criminological Aspects in Crime Prevention*, *Fiat Justicia Journal of Legal Studies*, Vol. 6, No.1.

¹⁶Angga Dwi Susanto, Sri Endah Wahyuningsih and Siti Rodhiyah Dwi Istinah, 2022, *The Optimization of Criminal Sanctions against Drug Users in Judicial Processes*, *Ratio Legis Journal* Volume 1 Number 3, Unissula, p. 253

¹⁷Bambang Tri Bawono and Gunarto, 2022, *The Law Enforcement Against Narcotics Criminal Actions Who Should Be On Rehabilitation*, *Jurnal Pembaharuan Hukum*, Volume 9, Number 1, Unissula, p. 80

¹⁸Hera Saputra, Munsyarif Abdul Chalim, 2018, *Implementation of the Criminal System Against Perpetrators of Narcotics Abuse Crimes (Case Study at the Central Java Regional Police)*, *Jurnal Daulat Hukum*, Vol. 1. No. 1, Unissula, p. 167

¹⁹Septian Nanang Pangestu and Lathifah Hanim, 2021, *The Role of Prosecution Related to Prosecutor's Demand in Enforcing the Criminal Action of Narcotics*, *Jurnal Daulat Hukum*, Volume 4 Issue 1, Unissula, p. 43

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Drug abuse is a deviant act or behavior carried out by someone who does not have government permission to store, use or even distribute narcotics.²⁰ Initially, narcotics were used for treatment. However, over time, narcotics were misused and became a form of threat to the future of the nation's next generation. Therefore, narcotics abuse can be said to be an unlawful act.²¹ In Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, there is no explanation about narcotics abuse. However, if drawn from Article 1 paragraph 15, it states that Abusers are people who use narcotics without rights and against the law.

Indonesia is a country that has a serious threat from the dangers of drug crime, because Indonesia is a country that is very close to the world's illegal opium sources, including:²²

1. The area known as the Golden Triangle, namely the border region of Thailand, Laos and Myanmar; and
2. The Golden Crescent region (i.e. Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan)

Regulations related to Narcotics in Indonesia are regulated in the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. The law regulates the imposition of criminal penalties for narcotics users contained in Article 127, narcotics users can be sentenced to a minimum of 4 years to 20 years in prison.²³

Comparison of criminal law between countries regarding the crime of narcotics abuse in the form of crystal methamphetamine, as per Article 114 paragraph (1) Jo Article 112 paragraph (1) Jo Article 132 paragraph (1) of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, shows significant variations in legal approaches and sanctions. Some countries may have heavier or lighter criminal sanctions compared to Indonesia, as well as differences in the definition and classification of narcotics.

The criminal law system in Indonesia, which regulates drug cases based on Article 114 paragraph (1) Jo Article 112 paragraph (1) Jo Article 132 paragraph (1) of the Narcotics Law, is more repressive and carries heavier penalties compared to the legal system in the Netherlands. In Indonesia, sanctions for drug cases, including for students, can reach life imprisonment and very large fines. In the Netherlands, the focus is more on rehabilitation and more humane treatment, with lighter sanctions, such as probation or even rehabilitation.

Legal System in Indonesia (Narcotics Law):

1. Article 114 paragraph (1):

²⁰Supriyanto & Nurhadiyanto, L., 2017. Criminological Study of Methamphetamine Narcotics Abuse Based on Anomie Theory in Pondok Aren District, South Tangerang, *Deviance Journal of Criminology*. Vol. 1, No. 2.

²¹Yatmoko, D., et al. 2024. Criminological Review of Child Drug Abuse. *IKRA-ITH Humaniora: Journal of Social and Humanities*. Vol. 8, No.1.

²²Marvita, R., 2020. Criminological Review of Drug Abuse Crimes in Empat Lawang Regency. Faculty of Law. Indralaya: Sriwijaya University

²³Uyat Suyatna, 2018, "Evaluation of Narcotics Policy in 34 Provinces in Indonesia", *Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, Vol.20, No.2, 2018, p. 169.

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Offering, selling, buying, or handing over narcotics without a permit. Life imprisonment or a minimum of 5 years and a minimum fine of Rp1 billion.

2. Article 112 paragraph (1):

Possessing, storing, or controlling narcotics without permission. The minimum criminal penalty is 4 years and a maximum of 12 years and a minimum fine of Rp800 million.

3. Article 132 paragraph (1):

Narcotics crimes committed together or in a group. Criminal sanctions can be increased.

4. Focus:

Maintaining severe criminal sanctions as a deterrent and prevention, with a focus on arrest and punishment.

5. Student Case:

Students involved in drug crimes in Indonesia are also subject to the same criminal sanctions, but can receive reduced sentences or probation if they meet certain requirements.

Legal System in the Netherlands:

1. Focus: Handling of drug cases is more rehabilitative and humanistic, with a focus on reducing the impact on victims and society.
2. Sanctions: Lighter criminal sanctions, such as probation, community service, or even rehabilitation at a recovery center.
3. Student Cases: Students involved in drug cases in the Netherlands tend to receive more specialized treatment, including rehabilitation and support programs to prevent drug addiction and crime.
4. Criminal Law Against Students: In the Netherlands, penalties for students are lighter than for adults. Students who commit criminal offenses can be given probation or community service. Students can also be given special guidance and support.

Comparison:

Aspect	Indonesia (Narcotics Law)	Dutch
Focus	Criminal Law Enforcement	Rehabilitation and Humane Handling

Sanctions	Severe (life imprisonment)	Light (probation, rehabilitation, fine)
Student Case	Criminal sanctions are the same, with the possibility of leniency.	Special treatment (rehabilitation, assistance, light punishment)
Legal System	Repressive	More Humanistic and Rehabilitative
Deterrent effect	Tall	More emphasis on prevention and recovery, and reducing the impact on society

In his presentation to the students, the police introduced various types of drugs. Including the impact of consuming the 'illicit goods'. The various modes often used by drug dealers were also included in the socialization material given to the students. So, he continued, the students can understand and prevent becoming victims of drug abuse. The goal is for them to understand and comprehend the dangers and negative impacts of drug abuse, this step is also taken to prevent drug trafficking in educational environments, especially in schools that target students.²⁴

Determination of drug abuse as a crime begins with the placement of drug and psychotropic drug abuse as a crime in the law, which is commonly referred to as criminalization. The crime of drug abuse is criminalized through legal instruments that regulate narcotics, namely Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning the Crime of Drug Abuse. This law explicitly requires several acts that can be categorized as a crime of drug abuse. Several articles in the law on narcotics that are criminalized are used as legal provisions regarding prohibited acts and accompanied by criminal threats for anyone who violates the prohibition.²⁵

The ideal effort to overcome the crime of narcotics abuse in the form of crystal methamphetamine (Article 114 paragraph (1) Jo Article 112 paragraph (1) Jo Article 132 paragraph (1) of Law Number 35 of 2009) among students requires a comprehensive approach involving various parties and stages. The main focus is prevention through education, increasing awareness, and effective handling if abuse occurs.

1. Prevention:

a. Education and Awareness:

1. Establish a comprehensive drug education program in schools, from elementary to high school.

²⁴ <https://www.detik.com/jabar/hukum-dan-kriminal/d-7647868/strategi-polisi-cegah-peredaran-narkoba-di-kalangan-pelajar>, accessed on May 14, 2025, at 19.21 WIB

²⁵Hera Saputra, Munsyarif Abdul Chalim, 2018, Implementation of the Criminal System Against Perpetrators of Drug Abuse Crimes (Case Study at the Central Java Regional Police) Jurnal Daulat Hukum Vol. 1. No. 1 Unissula

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2. Prioritize the delivery of clear information about the dangers of narcotics, including crystal methamphetamine, and its impact on health, society and the economy.
3. Involving parents and teachers in educational programs to create synergy at home and school.
- b. Strengthening Socialization:
 1. Through ongoing social campaigns, both in schools, media and communities.
 2. Featuring success stories and inspiration from individuals who have successfully overcome drug problems.
 3. Using social media and digital technology to reach students effectively.
- c. Alternative Provision:
 1. Creating a conducive school environment, with a variety of interesting and positive extracurricular activities, such as sports, arts, and social activities.
 2. Offers opportunities for self-development and talent, as well as increasing self-confidence.
 3. Increasing access to counselling services and psychosocial support for students experiencing difficulties or stress.
2. Handling Abuse:
 - a. Early Intervention:
 1. Building an effective early detection system in schools, through behavioral observation, and collaboration with BK teachers or counselors.
 2. Providing comprehensive counseling and psychosocial support services for students detected using drugs.
 - b. Therapy and Rehabilitation:
 1. Directing students who are addicted to narcotics to rehabilitation facilities that suit their needs.
 2. Offering various types of therapy, both psychotherapy and medical therapy, which are tailored to the conditions of each student.
 - c. Legal Approach:

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1. Handle drug abuse cases professionally and transparently, in accordance with applicable legal provisions.
2. Providing opportunities for students to obtain legal assistance and support from related institutions.
3. Enforce the law fairly and proportionally, taking into account relevant factors such as age, level of dependency, and potential for rehabilitation.
3. Shared Roles:
 - a. Cooperation between parties:
 1. Building close cooperation between schools, families, communities, police and other related institutions.
 2. Sharing information and experiences to increase the effectiveness of anti-narcotics efforts.
 3. Holding regular meetings and joint activities to strengthen synergy and coordination.
 - b. Community empowerment:
 1. Increasing the role of the community in efforts to prevent and handle narcotics, through socialization, supervision and information provision activities.
 2. Giving awards to individuals or communities who have actively participated in drug prevention efforts.

The ideal formulation for criminal acts of methamphetamine abuse, especially for students, as stipulated in Article 114 paragraph (1) Jo Article 112 paragraph (1) Jo Article 132 paragraph (1) of Law Number 35 of 2009, is with firm and measured law enforcement. This includes increasing awareness of the dangers of drugs, a rehabilitation approach, and punishments that are adjusted to the severity of the violation and the status of the perpetrator.

Article 114 paragraph (1) (Selling, Offering, etc.):

This article regulates the act of offering for sale, selling, buying, receiving, acting as an intermediary, exchanging, or handing over Class I narcotics, such as crystal methamphetamine. If committed by students, law enforcement still applies, but with consideration of factors such as age and level of education. The punishment can be adjusted to the potential of the act against other students.

Article 112 paragraph (1) (Owning, Storing, etc.):

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This article regulates the act of possessing, storing, controlling, or providing narcotics without rights or against the law. If crystal meth is found on a student, Article 112 can be applied. The punishment can be adjusted according to the amount of crystal meth and other factors.

Article 132 paragraph (1) (Group Crimes):

This article regulates narcotics crimes committed by two or more people. If students are involved in drug activities together, Article 132 can be used, taking into account their role in the activity.

Ideal Formulation:

1. Raising Awareness: Schools, families and communities must raise awareness about the dangers of drugs through education and outreach.
2. Rehabilitation Approach: Students who are caught in drug cases should be directed to rehabilitation and recovery programs, not just prison sentences.
3. Measured Law Enforcement: Punishment must be adjusted to the severity of the violation and the status of the perpetrator (student). Punishment that is too severe can hinder the rehabilitation process.
4. Strengthening the Legal System: Increasing cooperation between law enforcement officers, schools, and the community in combating drugs.
5. Recovery: Students who have completed a rehabilitation program and have been given the opportunity to reintegrate into social life.
6. Role of the Family: Families must play an active role in educating and supervising their children to stay away from drugs.

Drug abuse is a serious crime that can damage the future of individuals and society. Strict and measured law enforcement is essential to prevent drug abuse among students. It is important to remember that each drug case must be analyzed carefully by considering relevant factors, including the status of the perpetrator, the type and amount of drugs, and the role of the perpetrator in the case.

The ideal formulation of police efforts in combating the circulation of crystal methamphetamine among students in the future is with a holistic approach, involving prevention, strict law enforcement, rehabilitation, and community empowerment. Prevention efforts must focus on education, socialization of the dangers of drugs, and strengthening the role of families and schools.

4. Conclusion

Police efforts to combat the crime of methamphetamine abuse among students are currently carried out through preventive, preemptive, reformatory and rehabilitative efforts. Preventive efforts involve various socialization programs, education, and strengthening the role of families and communities. Preemptive efforts include early prevention and education about the dangers of drugs, as well as strict law enforcement against perpetrators of drug crimes involving students. Reformatory and rehabilitative efforts include prevention and handling efforts. Prevention is carried out through socialization of the dangers of drugs, strengthening the role of families, and integrating anti-drug curriculum in schools. Handling involves medical rehabilitation, psychosocial therapy, and social support for perpetrators of drug abuse, as well as strict action against dealers. The obstacles faced by the police in combating the circulation of crystal methamphetamine among students today are: lack of education about the dangers of narcotics in schools, limited access to rehabilitation services, drug abuse by figures idolized by students, and peer pressure to try narcotics. The ideal formulation of police efforts in combating the circulation of crystal methamphetamine among students in the future is with a holistic approach, involving prevention, strict law enforcement, rehabilitation, and community empowerment. Prevention efforts must focus on education, socialization of the dangers of drugs, and strengthening the role of families and schools.

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Interview:

Ideal Formulation of Police Efforts in Combating the
Distribution of Crystal Meth Among Students
(Sri Ayu Lestari & Andri Winjaya Laksana)

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Interview with Ipda Heri Hermawan, as an Investigator at the Cirebon City Police, on April 23, 2025, at 13.35 WIB

Interview with Iptu Deny Arisandy, SH, MH, as an investigator at the Cirebon City Police, on April 23, 2025, at 13.35 WIB