

The Role of the Police in Law Enforcement Against Drug Crimes (Case Study at Melawi Resort Police)

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Abstract. *The high number of drug abuse cases is an important matter to be handled immediately, especially by the police as law enforcement officers. The police as law enforcement officers have various roles in terms of drug crimes as in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. This study aims to determine, examine, and analyze the factors that cause drug abuse in the jurisdiction of the Melawi Police, the role of the police in enforcing the law against drug crimes in the Melawi Police, as well as obstacles and solutions related to the role of the police in enforcing the law against drug crimes in the Melawi Police. The approach method used in this study is sociological juridical. The specifications of this study are descriptive analytical. The data source used is primary data. While secondary data is obtained from literature study research consisting of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and testier legal materials. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the factors that cause drug abuse in the jurisdiction of the Melawi Police are Internal Factors and External Factors. The role of the Police in enforcing the law against drug crimes in the Melawi Police is to implement the Pre-emptive Program, namely as an initial effort before decision making and planning, the Preventive Program, namely can be understood as an activity carried out systematically, planned, structured and directed to prevent something from developing or happening such as patrols, socialization and so on. The Repressive Program is to take action against perpetrators of crimes who are proven to have committed crimes in accordance with the regulations with sanctions.*

Keywords: *Crimes; Narcotics; Regulations.*

1. Introduction

Indonesia is a country based on law as stated in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which is implemented based on Pancasila as the basis of the state.¹All characteristics, concepts or lifestyles of Indonesian citizens must comply with applicable regulations. To prevent public crimes, Indonesia has a criminal law that aims to protect the interests of its citizens. Criminal law regulates how actions may or may not be carried out according to the philosophy of Pancasila. The government imposes sanctions if there are parties who commit violations or crimes that are regulated to achieve fair interests for all citizens. The main purpose of the law is to create an orderly social order, to create order and balance. Every relationship between communities must not conflict with the provisions of existing and applicable legal regulations.²

Basically, the law has several objectives, namely legal certainty, legal justice, and legal benefits, but from these objectives, justice is the main objective rather than legal benefits and legal certainty. The main objective of the law is to create a legal order. orderly society, creating order and balance. Every relationship between communities must not conflict with the provisions of existing and applicable legal regulations.³

Law is also a means to regulate society as a means of social control, so the law is tasked with ensuring that society can remain in the patterns of behavior accepted by it. The law is tasked with regulating society, which means that the presence of law in society is to integrate and coordinate interests in society, so that it is hoped that the interests of one and the other do not conflict with each other. To achieve this state, it can be done by limiting and protecting these interests.

However, it cannot be denied that the issuance of this Law in its implementation actually causes a problem. The problem that arises where the presence of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics is considered less effective in overcoming drug abuse. Not to mention the implementation of law enforcement that focuses on criminal penalties for both dealers and addicts and drug abusers.

News in various media, both online and offline, regarding drug abuse occurs a lot in Indonesia, one of which is in the jurisdiction of the Melawi Police. Based on the results of a preliminary survey, throughout 2024 the Melawi Police have successfully handled 21 cases. The realization of the eradication of drug abuse crimes certainly cannot be separated from the role of law enforcement officers alone but also requires cooperation from various parties.

¹The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Article 1 paragraph (3).

²Yati Nurhayati, *Introduction to Legal Science* (Bandung: Nusa Media Publisher, 2020), plm 63-64.

³Ibid.

The Indonesian National Police as one of the leading elements in overcoming various threats such as drug abuse and illicit trafficking must have efforts in overcoming drug abuse both preemptively, preventively and repressively. Preemptive efforts are basically in the form of fostering positive activities for the community, while preventive efforts are in the form of controlling and supervising official channels for drug trafficking. Repressive efforts are in the form of follow-up and law enforcement in order to deter perpetrators and not repeat their actions. Drug crimes have become transnational in nature which are carried out using high *modus operandi*, sophisticated technology supported by a wide network of organizations and have caused many victims, especially among the young generation of the nation which is very dangerous for the lives of the community, nation, and state so that the role of agencies involved in overcoming it is also expected to be more organized and good.⁴

2. Research Methods

The approach method used in this study is the sociological legal approach method, which is a study that examines the applicable legal provisions and what happens in reality in society. Or in other words, it is a study conducted on the actual situation or real conditions that occur in society with the intention of knowing and finding the facts and data needed, after the required data is collected then leading to problem identification which ultimately leads to problem solving.⁵ The specifications in this study use analytical descriptive, namely to describe, find legal facts as a whole, or by describing the applicable laws and regulations and linking them to legal theory and the practice of applying positive law related to the problem.⁶

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Factors Causing Drug Abuse in the Jurisdiction of the Melawi Police

One of the acts of violating legal norms committed by the community is related to narcotics crimes. Narcotics are actually very much needed in the field of medicine or health services and the development of science, but can cause a very detrimental dependency if used and misused or used without control and supervision. However, there is still abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics carried

⁴Zainal Pradana, The Role of the Police in Criminal Acts of Narcotics Abuse, Journal of State and Justice, Polres Sampang Madura, Vol. 11 No. 1, February 2022.

⁵ Bambang Waluyo, 2002, Legal Research in Practice, Sinar Grafika, Jakarta, p. 15

⁶Ronny Hanitijo Soemitro, Legal Research Methods and Jurimetrics, (Jakarta: PT Ghalia Indonesia 1990), p. 98.

out by perpetrators of narcotics crimes, both by individuals and corporations, even though the legal instruments that regulate it are already so severe.⁷

Various types of Narcotics are divided into three groups, namely group I, group II, and group III. Each group certainly has a different meaning, such as group I is a function and use of each, such as group I is prohibited from being used for health services but is limited to being used for the development of science and technology. For groups II and III in the form of raw materials, both natural and synthetic, which are used for drug production are regulated in the Ministerial Regulation as well as psychotropics.⁸

Drug abuse can also have a negative impact on the nation's economy and cause the mental weakness of the young generation. This shows that drug abuse is contrary to the ideals of Pancasila, namely prosperity, justice, and welfare. Therefore, in order to achieve the ideals of Pancasila, collective, structured and massive awareness must be needed to jointly avoid and reject drugs in personal life and the surrounding environment.⁹

Indonesia has attempted a set of regulatory instruments to prevent and follow up on narcotics abuse crimes. Evidence of the Indonesian government's concern and seriousness in overcoming narcotics abuse has been realized with the birth of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics which was ratified on October 12, 2009.

Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics already has good objectives such as ensuring the availability of Narcotics for the benefit of health services and/or the development of science and technology, preventing, protecting, and saving the Indonesian nation from narcotics abuse, eradicating the illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors, imprisonment, life imprisonment, and ensuring the regulation of medical and social rehabilitation efforts for Narcotics Abusers and Addicts.

The phrase addiction/dependence in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics states that drug dependence is a condition characterized by the urge to use narcotics continuously in increasing doses to produce the same effect and if its use is reduced and/or stopped suddenly it will cause distinctive physical and psychological symptoms.

⁷Captain Chk Subiyanti, SH, Imposition of Criminal Sentences Below the Minimum Specific Strafmaat in Narcotics Crime Cases Article 111 and Article 112 of Law Number 35 of 2009 Concerning Narcotics, p. 6.

⁸Mayang Pramesti, et al., Drug Addiction: Factors, Impacts, and Prevention, Scientific Journal of Permas: Scientific Journal of STIKES Kendal, Vol. 12, No. 2, April 2022.

⁹Jihan Fadilah Faiz, et al., Analysis of Causal Factors of Drug Abuse Behavior Reviewed from the Perspective of Islam and Public Health: literature review, Journal of Religion and Public Health, Vol.5, No.1, April 2023.

There are several factors that can influence someone to abuse drugs, both from within and outside themselves, namely:¹⁰

1) Individual Factors

- a. A great curiosity to try, without thinking about the consequences.
- b. The desire to follow trends or styles
- c. The desire to be accepted by the environment or group
- d. Running away from boredom or problems
- e. The misconception that occasional use will not lead to addiction.

2) Environmental factors

a. Family environment

Someone with a “broken home” background (a broken relationship between father and mother), having an ineffective communication relationship between parents and children, and a lack of respect between family members can be factors that contribute to someone abusing drugs.

b. School environment

Schools that lack discipline, are located near entertainment venues, provide fewer opportunities for students to develop themselves creatively and positively, and have students who abuse drugs are contributing factors to drug abuse by other students.

c. Peer environment

This factor generally occurs among teenagers. Sometimes using drugs is an important thing for teenagers to be accepted in society (peer groups) and be considered as adults.

3) Drug availability factor

Currently, drug variations consist of various types, methods of use, and packaging forms. In addition, drugs are increasingly easy to obtain illegally at affordable prices. The availability of drugs in the community encourages someone to abuse drugs. This is supported by the many dark laboratories and drug syndicates that have not been revealed.

Other opinions are also related to several causes of drug abuse, namely:¹¹

¹⁰ <https://www.apotek-k24.com/tips-sehat/216/Faktor-Penyebab-dan-Dampak-Penyalahgunaan-Narkoba>, Accessed on April 23, 2025 at 08.25 WIB.

1) Personality factors (motivation to feel curious).

This individual personality factor has a great influence on his behavior. If someone has a bad personality, and is easily influenced, then this individual will have the potential to enter into drug abuse. This person's personality can also be influenced by religion or belief, because the more devout a person is in worship, it is believed that his personality will be better.

2) Inharmonious family relationships (broken families).

This can cause someone to feel hopeless and even depressed, which results in the person becoming mentally ill and/or seeking an outlet for it. Lack of attention and lack of family communication also makes someone feel lonely and useless, so that they often prefer friends or (gangs). Even some friends in the gang may become mentally ill and try to influence them to join these religious items. Excessive attention and excessive taboos on all children's activities can also cause children to do some unusual things, such as drinking alcohol and consuming psychotropic substances, because children will feel restrained and stressed.

3) Social factors.

Everyone would love to have lots of friends, but it's a different story if you get into a group that uses drugs, which can have fatal consequences. Usually, it starts with a group of friends who use drugs.

4) Economic factors

Because of the motivation to find money in the short term, the difficulty of finding work, and the large number of unemployed people often aspire to become drug dealers. However, sometimes people themselves do not know that being a drug dealer is illegal. On the other hand, getting drugs requires a lot of money, because drugs are very expensive. Likewise, people who are financially rich but do not get enough attention from their families or enter the wrong social environment will potentially become drug addicts.

Some of the factors that cause drug abuse include:¹²

1) Personality Factors

Personal factors such as genetics, biology, personal, health, and lifestyle can influence the likelihood of a teenager getting involved in drug abuse. Conflict, Unstable Individuals/Emotions will cause frustration. Drugs tend to be used by

¹¹ Mayang Pramesti, Op.Cit.

¹²Zainudin Hasan and I Made Agus Deny Kusuma, Factors Influencing Drug Abuse Among Students in Bandar Lampung, Journal of Law, Politics and Social Sciences, Vol.3, No.4, December 2024.

people who are not used to solving problems because they believe that the anxiety caused by conflict can be reduced by taking drugs. Accustomed to Living a Happy/Luxurious Life so that people who are used to living a luxurious life usually try to avoid more complex problems. They usually prefer practical, instant, or time-consuming problem solving. As a result, they will choose simple methods that can provide pleasure, such as drug abuse which can cause excessive euphoria.

2) Family Factors

Lack of family control, parents are too busy so they rarely have time to supervise their family members. Children who do not get attention from their parents tend to seek attention outside, and they usually seek activities with their friends. Lack of application of the principles of discipline and responsibility Not all adolescent drug abuse comes from broken families, all children have the same potential to be involved in drug abuse. Providing discipline and responsibility to children will reduce the possibility of them getting caught up in drug abuse. Children who are responsible for themselves, their parents, and society will consider several things before trying to use drugs.

3) Environmental Factors

Individualistic Society often in big city environments, people tend not to care about others because they only think about their own problems without caring about others. As a result, many people in society do not care about the increasing drug abuse of teenagers and children. Not only that, but peer influence also influences drug use. This is because it must be young enough to be accepted as a member of the group. All members of the group or gang behave the same. Therefore, it is not surprising that this habit of gathering also encourages similar behavior to consume drugs.

4) Education Factor

In schools, education about the dangers of drug abuse is one part of the anti-drug abuse campaign. Lack of student knowledge about the dangers of drug abuse can also contribute to increased drug abuse among students.

5) Community and Social Factors

Among the factors that can affect a teenager's social conditions are the loss of family values and relationships, lack of interest in community, and difficulty adapting well—which can cause them to feel isolated or alienated.

6) Vulnerable Population Factors

Modern teenagers live in a big circle, and some of them live in an environment that is vulnerable to drug abuse. Many teenagers start trying stimulants such as

amphetamines. These stimulants include alcohol, tobacco, over-the-counter drugs, and psychoactive drugs. So that it causes several problems in the end:

a. For Yourself

a) Disruption of Brain Function and Development Among Adolescents.

b) Memory power makes it easy to forget

c) Difficulty concentrating

d) Perception thus giving false feelings

b. Poisoning, which occurs as a result of using drugs in sufficient quantities, has an effect on the body and behavior.

c. Overdose can occur when you take the same dose recently after a long period of stopping. Death from overdose can occur due to respiratory or cerebral circulatory arrest.

d. Withdrawal symptoms, which occur when the dose is reduced or stopped.

e. Repeated relapses, that is, dependence causes a longing for the drug even after stopping using it, which causes the addict to experience repeated relapses.

f. Behavioral disturbances, such as difficulty controlling oneself, irritability, social withdrawal, and disruption of family relationships, result in mental changes, attention deficit disorders, and decreased desire to learn.

g. health disorders, namely damage or inability to function body organs such as the liver, heart, lungs, kidneys, and others.

h. loosening religious and socio-cultural values, such as free sex and its consequences, such as sexually transmitted diseases and unwanted pregnancies. Politeness has been lost. He becomes unsocial, selfish, and indifferent to the interests of others.

i. Economic and legal problems: addicts have to go into debt to meet their drug needs. They steal money or sell items owned by individuals or families. School fees are used to buy drugs if they are still in school, so they are at risk of dropping out of school, being arrested by the police, or even being imprisoned.

News in various media, both online and offline, regarding drug abuse occurs a lot in Indonesia, one of which is in the jurisdiction of the Melawi Police. Based on the results of a preliminary survey, throughout 2024 the Melawi Police have successfully handled 21 cases. The realization of the eradication of drug abuse crimes certainly cannot be separated from the role of law enforcement officers alone but also requires cooperation from various parties. Based on the results of

an interview conducted at the Melawi Police with Mr. AKP. Dhanie Sukmo Widodo as Head of the Melawi Police Narcotics Investigation Unit, according to him, the factors for drug abuse and distribution are divided into two, namely internal factors and external factors.¹³

Based on the results of the interview conducted at the Melawi Police with Mr. AKP. Dhanie Sukmo Widodo as Head of the Melawi Police Narcotics Investigation Unit also explained that the triggering factors for the formation of drug abuse and black market circulation in the jurisdiction of the Melawi Police were due to aspects of social interaction, this was based on the results of direct interviews with informants who reported that aspects of social interaction with peers who were very free and uncontrolled caused young people to also fall into drug abuse. The position and parents are very much needed so that young people do not fall into drug abuse, by increasing supervision of the attitudes of their family members, parents are also expected to always make time to always be by their children's side in any situation, so that young people do not fall into doing deviant things, especially drug abuse.¹⁴

Mr. AKP. Dhanie Sukmo Widodo as Head of the Drug Investigation Unit of the Melawi Police, also said that not only that, there needs to be good cooperation from all elements, both government and citizens, so that drug abuse among young people can be prevented as soon as possible. The crime of drug abuse and black market trafficking is not only influenced by internal aspects but also by external aspects, both of which have a close relationship that supports each other.¹⁵

3.2. The Role of the Police in Law Enforcement Against Narcotics Crimes at the Melawi Police

Behavior that does not conform to norms or can be called a deviation from agreed norms can result in disruption of the order and tranquility of human life.¹⁶As time progresses, it influences all human behavior and thought patterns in national and state life, so that it will have an impact that is not in accordance with applicable norms and regulations.

One of the acts of violating legal norms committed by the community is related to narcotics crimes. Narcotics are actually very much needed in the field of medicine or health services and the development of science, but can cause a

¹³Interview Results with Mr. AKP. Dhanie Sukmo Widodo as Head of the Drug Investigation Unit of the Melawi Police, on April 24, 2025.

¹⁴Interview Results with Mr. AKP. Dhanie Sukmo Widodo as Head of the Drug Investigation Unit of the Melawi Police, on April 24, 2025.

¹⁵Interview Results with Mr. AKP. Dhanie Sukmo Widodo as Head of the Drug Investigation Unit of the Melawi Police, on April 24, 2025.

¹⁶ Bambang Waluyo, Op.

very detrimental dependency if used and misused or used without control and supervision. However, there is still abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics carried out by perpetrators of narcotics crimes, both by individuals and corporations, even though the legal instruments that regulate it are already so severe.¹⁷

Drug abuse crimes are one of the many types of organized crime that are very difficult to uncover, both in terms of quality and quantity, because they have hidden and closed organizations and are organized internationally with networks that cover the entire world.¹⁸ Indonesia has attempted a set of regulatory instruments to prevent and follow up on narcotics abuse crimes.

Evidence of the Indonesian government's concern and seriousness in overcoming drug abuse has been realized with the birth of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics which was ratified on October 12, 2009. Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics already has good objectives such as ensuring the availability of Narcotics for the benefit of health services and/or the development of science and technology, preventing, protecting, and saving the Indonesian nation from narcotics abuse, eradicating the illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors, imprisonment, life imprisonment, and guaranteeing the regulation of medical and social rehabilitation efforts for Narcotics Abusers and Addicts.¹⁹

Narcotics, psychotropics and other addictive substances (NAPZA) commonly called Narkoba are types of drugs or substances needed in the world of medicine. However, if used without restrictions and careful supervision, it can cause dependence and can endanger the health and even the life of the user. Drug abuse in recent years has been felt to have increased drastically we can observe from the news in both print and electronic media which almost every day report on the arrest of drug abusers by security forces.²⁰

The Republic of Indonesia National Police, namely maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, patronage and services to the community, also has the following authorities:²¹

- a. receive reports and/or complaints;
- b. help resolve disputes between community members that could disrupt public order;

¹⁷Captain Chk Subiyanti, Op.Cit

¹⁸Irwan Jasa Tarigan, *Narcotics and Their Prevention*, Sleman: CV Budi Utama, 2017, p. 4.

¹⁹Ida Bagus Angga, et al, *The Role of Being NosyLisian In Law Enforcement Against Narcotics Crimes In Buleleng Regency*, E-Journal of Yustisia Community, Ganesha University of Education, Vol 1, No.3, 2018.

²⁰M. Sholehudin, *Sanction System in Criminal Law*, PT RajaGraindo, Jakarta, 2004, pp. 17-19.

²¹ Ibid, Article 15 Paragraph 1.

- c. prevent and combat the growth of social diseases;
- d. monitor flows that can cause division or threaten national unity and unity;
- e. issue police regulations within the scope of police administrative authority;
- f. carry out special checks as part of police action for prevention purposes;
- g. take the first action on the scene;
- h. taking fingerprints and other identification and photographing a person;
- i. seeking information and evidence;
- j. organizing the National Crime Information Center;
- k. issue permits and/or certificates required for public services;
- l. provide security assistance in trials and the implementation of court decisions, activities of other agencies, and community activities;
- m. receive and store found items temporarily.

According to Article 15 Paragraph (2) of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Republic of Indonesia National Police, it explains that the Republic of Indonesia National Police, in accordance with other laws and regulations, has the authority to:

- a. granting permits and supervising public gatherings and other community activities;
- b. organize registration and identification of motor vehicles;
- c. provide a motor vehicle driving license;
- d. receive notifications about political activities;
- e. granting permits and carrying out supervision of firearms, explosives and sharp weapons;
- f. grant operational permits and supervise business entities in the security services sector;
- g. provide guidance, educate and train special police officers and voluntary security officers in the technical field of policing;
- h. cooperate with the police of other countries in investigating and eradicating international crimes;

- i. carry out functional police supervision of foreigners in Indonesian territory in coordination with related agencies;
- j. representing the government of the Republic of Indonesia in international police organizations;
- k. carry out other authorities that fall within the scope of police duties.

In carrying out its duties in criminal proceedings, the Republic of Indonesia National Police has the authority to:

- a. carry out arrests, detentions, searches and confiscations;
- b. prohibiting any person from leaving or entering the scene of the crime for the purposes of investigation;
- c. bring and present people to investigators for the purpose of investigation;
- d. ordering a suspicious person to stop and asking for and checking their identification;
- e. conduct inspections and confiscation of letters;
- f. summoning people to be heard and examined as suspects or witnesses;
- g. bringing in experts needed in connection with the case examination;
- h. to terminate the investigation;
- i. submit case files to the public prosecutor;
- j. submit a direct request to the authorized immigration officer at the immigration checkpoint in urgent or sudden circumstances to prevent or deter a person suspected of committing a crime;
- k. provide guidance and investigative assistance to civil servant investigators and receive the results of civil servant investigator investigations to be submitted to the public prosecutor; and
- l. carry out other actions according to the law that are responsible.²²

Based on the results of a preliminary survey, throughout 2024 the Melawi police have successfully handled 21 cases. The realization of the eradication of narcotics abuse crimes certainly cannot be separated from the role of law enforcement officers alone but also requires cooperation from various parties.

Polres Melawi has made various preventive efforts to prevent drug abuse. The prevention is done by socializing both to the community and schools and even

²²Ibid, Article 16 Paragraph 1.

via social media about the prohibition of drug abuse in the jurisdiction of Polres Melawi. In addition, Polres Melawi also coordinates with stakeholders and makes preventive efforts through patrols in places where drug abuse often occurs. However, cases of abuse are still rampant.²³

As explained above, the Narcotics Investigation Unit is one of the elements implementing the main tasks under the Melawi Police Chief. Based on the results of the interview conducted at the Melawi Police with Mr. AKP. Dhanie Sukmo Widodo as the Head of the Melawi Police Narcotics Investigation Unit, stated that the role of the Police in enforcing the law against narcotics crimes is to continue to carry out the investigation process against suspects of narcotics crimes until the case files are transferred to the Prosecutor's Office when the case meets the elements of a crime. The role of the police in enforcing the law carried out by the police, especially the Narcotics Investigation Unit in eradicating and overcoming drug abuse including narcotics so as to overcome the occurrence of narcotics crimes, namely:²⁴

1) Pre-emptive Program (Coaching)

Preemptive programs are efforts made at the decision-making and planning process level.²⁵ Pre-Emptive Efforts here are the initial efforts made by the police to prevent criminal acts. Efforts made in pre-emptive crime prevention are to instill good values/norms so that these norms are internalized in a person. Even though there is an opportunity to commit a violation/crime but there is no intention to do so, then no crime will occur. So in this effort the intention factor is lost even though there is an opportunity.²⁶

Mr. AKP. Dhanie Sukmo Widodo as Head of the Drug Investigation Unit of the Melawi Police, also mentioned that in addition to the preemptive program as an initial effort before decision making and planning, the purpose of implementing this activity is to eliminate the opportunity and driving factors for someone to become a user and dealer, as well as to create deterrence and motivate to raise awareness among the wider community so as not to commit narcotics crimes.²⁷

2) Preventive Program (Prevention)

²³Interview Results with Mr. AKP. Dhanie Sukmo Widodo as Head of the Drug Investigation Unit of the Melawi Police, on April 24, 2025.

²⁴Interview Results with Mr. AKP. Dhanie Sukmo Widodo as Head of the Drug Investigation Unit of the Melawi Police, on April 24, 2025.

²⁵ <https://jogja.polri.go.id/yogyakarta/tribrata-news/online/detail/upaya-preemtif-dan-preventif-kunci-utama-mewujudkan-kamtibmas-yang-kondusif.html>, Accessed on April 25, 2025 at 12.21 WIB.

²⁶Zainal Pradana, The Role of the Police in Criminal Acts of Narcotics Abuse, Journal of State and Justice, Vol. 11, No. 1, February 2022.

²⁷Interview Results with Mr. AKP. Dhanie Sukmo Widodo as Head of the Drug Investigation Unit of the Melawi Police, on April 24, 2025.

The role of prevention is an effort to prevent problems from occurring. This role can also be understood as an activity that is carried out systematically, planned, structured and directed to prevent something from developing or happening.²⁸ Preventive efforts are intended as efforts to make positive changes to the possibility of disturbances in society, so that legal stability is created. This preventive action is a better effort than efforts after a crime has occurred. Preventing crime is better than trying to educate criminals to be better. Better in the sense of easier, cheaper, and achieving the desired goal.²⁹

Based on the results of the interview conducted at the Melawi Police with Mr. AKP. Dhanie Sukmo Widodo as the Head of the Melawi Police Narcotics Investigation Unit, said that the preventive program carried out by the Melawi Police to prevent the occurrence of narcotics abuse crimes is:³⁰

- a) Carrying out patrols, surveillance and raids in various places where it is felt that there will be many criminal acts of drug abuse such as entertainment venues, cafes, discos, boarding houses and so on.
- b) Conducting socialization and counseling to all levels of society, both the general public, employees, and even students about the dangers of drug abuse for health and mental health.
- c) Inviting traditional and religious figures or influential people in the jurisdiction of the Melawi Police to provide understanding and enlightenment to the local community about the impact of drug abuse.
- d) Conducting observations or supervision of drug stores, where the drug stores are not allowed to sell or distribute drugs that are included in the list of narcotics or psychotropic drugs in the jurisdiction of the Melawi Police.

3) Repressive Program (Action)

Repressive Program is a program aimed at prosecuting producers, dealers, distributors and users of narcotics legally. Repressive efforts are conceptual efforts to combat crime that are taken after a crime has occurred. Repressive efforts are intended to prosecute perpetrators of crimes according to their actions and to correct them so that they realize that the actions they have committed are unlawful and detrimental to society, so that they will not repeat them and others will not do it either considering that the sanctions they will bear are very severe. In repressive efforts, of course, it cannot be separated from our

²⁸Evani Indah Cahyani and Sugiharto, The Role of the Police in Preventing and Handling Criminal Acts of Drug Abuse Committed by Children (Case Study of the Kendal Police), Unissula Student Scientific Constellation (KIMU) 7, January 2022.

²⁹ Zainal Pradana, Op.Cit.

³⁰Interview Results with Mr. AKP. Dhanie Sukmo Widodo as Head of the Drug Investigation Unit of the Melawi Police, on April 24, 2025.

criminal justice system, where in the criminal justice system there are at least 5 (five) sub-systems, namely the judicial, prosecutorial, police, correctional, and advocacy sub-systems, which are a whole that is connected and functionally related.³¹

Based on the results of the interview conducted at the Melawi Police with Mr. AKP. Dhanie Sukmo Widodo as the Head of the Melawi Police Narcotics Investigation Unit, said that the repressive program carried out by the Melawi Police to prevent the occurrence of narcotics abuse crimes is by punishing the perpetrators with a permanent judge's decision in accordance with the Article in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, but before punishing, the police in this repressive effort is by first conducting an investigation related to the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics and narcotics precursors based on Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, where the authority for the investigation is stated in Article 81. Handling narcotics abuse crimes with repressive efforts carried out by the Melawi Police and prosecuting criminals who are proven to have committed crimes in accordance with the regulations with sanctions that will later have a deterrent effect on the perpetrators and can get threats for people who will do the same thing so that it will have a positive impact to discourage their intentions to do so.³²

The role of the Police in enforcing the law against narcotics crimes at the Melawi Police can be analyzed using the theory of law enforcement as put forward by Soejono Soekanto, law enforcement is an activity to harmonize the relationship of values outlined in solid rules and attitudes as a series of final stage value descriptions. To create, maintain and defend peace in social life. Conceptually, the meaning of law enforcement itself lies in the activity of harmonizing the relationship of existing values with good legal principles, where law enforcement is influenced by several factors, namely:

1) The legal factor itself, in terms of the role of the police in enforcing the law against narcotics crimes is regulated in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, both the role in pre-emptive, preventive, and repressive programs such as investigations, where at the investigation stage according to its authority, namely before punishing the perpetrator, the police in this repressive effort, namely by conducting an investigation first related to the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics and narcotic precursors based on Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, where the authority for the investigation is stated in Article 81. Thus, the role of the Melawi Police in enforcing the law against narcotics crimes is in line with applicable laws and regulations.

³¹Zainal Pradana, Op.Cit.

³²Interview Results with Mr. AKP. Dhanie Sukmo Widodo as Head of the Drug Investigation Unit of the Melawi Police, on April 24, 2025.

2) Law enforcement factors, in carrying out their role, the police in enforcing the law against narcotics crimes in carrying out programs starting from coaching, namely with initial efforts made by the police to prevent criminal acts, prevention, namely by making efforts to make positive changes to the possibility of disturbances in society, so that legal stability is created, as well as enforcement programs, namely by prosecuting producers, dealers, distributors and users of narcotics legally by referring to existing laws and regulations. In the Melawi Police Narcotics Unit, the police also collaborate with related parties to carry out several roles in enforcing the law against narcotics crimes. Thus, the law enforcement factor has supported this role.

3) The facility or facility factor, in this case the facilities and infrastructure in supporting the role of the police in enforcing the law against narcotics crimes, especially at the Melawi Police, is supported by adequate facilities and infrastructure.

4) Community factors, in this case the community also determines the role of the community, for example, being willing to report to the police if they see an incident of drug abuse will greatly assist in the law enforcement process. This shows that the community cares about the law enforcement process against narcotics crimes in terms of assisting the role of the police.

5) Cultural factors, in some cultures, consuming drugs can be seen as a form of treatment. However, the culture of the community in the jurisdiction of the Melawi Police, consuming drugs can create a stigma involved in drug abuse as a form of crime.

The role of the police in enforcing the law against narcotics crimes at the Melawi Police can be analyzed using the theory Authority comes from the basic word authority which has the right meaning of *liki* as a matter of authority, rights and power possessed to do something. Authority is formal power, power derived from legislative power or from executive administrative power. Authority is power over a certain group of people over the government.

Authority must be based on existing legal provisions (constitution), so that authority is an authority that has valid law. Officials (organs) in issuing decisions are supported by the source of that authority. The authority for officials or government organs (institutions) is attributive (original) authority, namely the granting of government authority by lawmakers to government organs. In this case, the Police in carrying out their authority or role, especially in the Melawi Police, is in line with this theory, namely by referring to applicable and existing laws and regulations such as their authority regulated in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, which regulates the authority of the police in investigating narcotics crimes, which is stated in Law Number 35 of 2009, in Article 71, Article 75, and Article 80. The Police and the BNN have their

respective authorities in conducting investigations. What is needed is coordination between the Police and the BNN. Coordination of who will conduct further investigations and cooperate to arrest the perpetrators of narcotics crimes, this cooperation is what must be coordinated.

4. Conclusion

Factors that cause drug abuse in the jurisdiction of the Melawi Police are Internal Factors, which are meant to be within the individual such as genetics, biology, personal, health, and lifestyle can influence the possibility of a teenager falling into drug abuse. Not only that, other internal factors are the first closest environment or the family itself. And External Factors are factors that can be influenced by several things, both social environmental factors and non-social environmental factors such as environmental influences, influences in relationships, influences in the community, Education, the influence of night entertainment that can result in a desire from oneself to do things that make him want to do it.

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