

THE POLICE ROLE IN DRUGS ERADICATION THROUGH THE KAMPUNG TANGGUH PROGRAM (CASE STUDY OF PANDEGLANG DISTRICT, BANTEN PROVINCE)

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the role and efforts of the police in eradicating drugs through kampung tangguh (resilient village) program in the jurisdiction of Pandeglang District, Banten. This research uses a normative juridical approach. Sources of data used are primary data sources and secondary data consisting of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials, and data collection methods was done by literature study, and interviews. Deductive data analysis involves gathering legal documents that are organized systematically, analyzing them, and then coming to a deductive conclusion. The findings reveal that the role of the Drugs Investigation Unit of the Resort Police to prevent narcotics abuse has been carried out in accordance with its role as stated in Article 15 Number 1 Letter C of Law Number 2 of 2002. Therefore, several efforts were done by means of socialization or counselling, they also create a kampung tangguh narkoba (drug resilient village), conducting simultaneous operations throughout Indonesia and conducting joint operations. As a response, both penal and non-penalized efforts are made toward the prevention and control of criminal acts related to the use of drugs. The penal effort carried out by the Police by way of prosecution is to investigate the narcotics crime case.

Keywords: Drugs, Drugs Investigation Unit, Kampung Tangguh Program, Police Role

1. INTRODUCTION

Geographically, Indonesia is classified as an archipelago due to its large number of islands (± 17.050) and extensive coastline (± 95.181 km). With its huge land borders and long maritime (coastal) borders, Indonesia is a vulnerable territory for the smuggling of illegal commodities due to its terrible geographical location. Moreover, Indonesia's population of over 270 million makes it an international market share. Several factors contribute to the prevalence of illegal drug distribution in Indonesia. Initially, there is the demand from customers who require imported narcotics. Due to its advantageous geographic position as an archipelagic nation with 10 entry sites, Indonesia is seen as an appealing place for drug distribution (Prayuda et al., 2019).

Based on data from the Indonesia Drugs Report 2022, 10 provinces in Indonesia with the number of prisoners and detainees based on dealers/collectors/manufacturers and users. According to the data, North Sumatra Province ranks first with 19.088 people, followed by West Java with 19.088 people, East Java 13.634 people, DKI Jakarta 11.378 people, South Sumatra 8.450, Riau 8.319, East Kalimantan 7.769, South Sulawesi 6.490, South Kalimantan 6.256, then Banten ranks 10th out of 33 provinces in Indonesia totaling 5.739 (BNN, 2022).



The drug business involves the use of the sea as a route to Indonesia (Alam et al., 2020). According to Indonesian National Narcotics Agency (BNN) said that smugglers use as many as 2500 points of marine channels to deliver drugs into Indonesia. Indonesia's location is close to the triangular path of three nations, namely Vietnam, Thailand, and the Philippines, which makes it easier for drugs to be smuggled into the country. This is due to the fact that triangular countries produce the majority of drugs in Indonesia. The Sumatran archipelago is another land route utilized by smugglers to carry drugs into Indonesia, in addition to North Kalimantan. Due to the triangular route that runs through Phuket (Thailand) and Penang (Malaysia), Sumatra has a significant amount of drug distribution, which subsequently reaches Indonesia via Aceh, Belawan, and other regions of the island (BNN, 2022). Marijuana, methamphetamine, and ecstasy are the three most commonly used drugs in Indonesia. According to the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), the majority of Indonesia's cannabis comes from Aceh. A limited amount of marijuana is produced in Papua New Guinea. Normally, methamphetamine originates in China and Iran. Although Ecstasy originates in Europe, The National Narcotics Agency has identified Aceh as the only marijuana-growing region in Indonesia (Alam et al., 2020). Nonetheless, some regions in Papua continue to plant marijuana, but the practice is not yet common in Indonesia. DKI Jakarta is the primary destination for drug trafficking in Indonesia. DKI Jakarta remains the primary market for drug distribution. This location has the largest proportion of drug users compared to other regions. Drug usage is widespread, with an estimated 4.1% of the population partaking. Due to Jakarta's rising vigilance, drug traffic eventually went through other cities before arriving in Jakarta (William, 2015).

According to the Deputy for Eradication of BNN (2022), there are five marine entries for drug trafficking into Indonesia: the Malacca Strait, Malaysia, the South China Sea, Palawan Island, and the Indian Ocean. Three provinces on the island of Java are accessed by drug routes from the Indian Ocean: Banten, West Java, and DKI Jakarta. In the meantime, from the Strait of Malacca to Aceh, North Sumatra, and Riau. From Malaysia to Aceh, North Sumatra, Riau, and the islands of Riau. From Palawan Island, Philippines, enter Tarakan, North Kalimantan. Meanwhile, the South China Sea rushes into Singkawang, West Kalimantan.

In order to realize a "Drug-Free Country", BNN makes efforts by formulating National Policies and Strategies for the Prevention of Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (Jakstranas P4GN). One of the activities as a form of shared responsibility in the P4GN effort between the government and the community is to improve coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the P4GN program both at the central and regional levels, through holding Coordination Meetings (Rakor) of BNN, BNNP and BNKab/City.

Figure 1: Drug trafficking into Indonesia through sea routes



Source: (BNN, 2022)

The family is the foundation and main pillar of a nation that plays an important role in determining the direction of a nation. Family resilience refers to patterns of positive behavior and functional competence displayed by individuals and families when experiencing stressful events, indicating the family's ability to recover and maintain its integrity as a unit. According to Walsh (2006), family resilience is a coping and adaptation process within the family as a functional unit. Families are said to be resilient not only because of their ability to survive crises but also offer opportunities to thrive from crises. According to Muradi et al. (2020), that genetic factors greatly influence individuals to engage in drug or alcohol abuse behavior.

Table 1: Data on drug abuse frequency by age group and location

No	Age Groups	Rural Areas		Urban Areas	
		2019	2021	2019	2021
1	15-24 years old	0,8	1,83	1,5	1,89
2	25-49 years old	2,5	1,61	2,3	2,34
3	50-64 years old	0,3	1,38	1,4	2,3

Source: Deputy for Eradication of BNN (2022)

According to the prevalence estimates presented in table 1, the age range of 25 to 49 years will continue to represent the largest proportion of drug abusers for the period 2019-2021, both in rural and urban areas.

The province of Banten is one of the Indian Ocean's drug routes' entry points. It is believed that the province of Banten's more than 500 km of coastline contributes to the rise in drug users and dealers (Fitriani, 2018). Banten Province BNN, in conjunction with LANAL Banten, prevented

a cocaine smuggling operation in the Sunda Strait, namely in the Banten Port of Merak. During that time, the Indonesian Navy was conducting an operation near the port of Merak to locate a suspicious object that was at first believed to be a body. After communicating with the Banten Provincial BNN and doing further investigation, it was determined that the suspicious object was a narcotic of the cocaine weighing around 179 kg and worth at approximately 1.25 trillion Rupiah. In an unexpected twist, the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Banten Province is currently monitoring the prevalence of drug addiction among students in Pandeglang. Most of them use psychoactive substances. Police Brigadier General Hendri Marpaung SH, the leader of the Banten Province BNN, stated that:

“This discovery is a spectacular discovery during my time in the world of drugs, especially at the National Narcotics Agency because cocaine is a rare type of narcotic in Indonesia, where syndicates only exist in certain countries. This case illustrates that Indonesia could be the target market of the International Narcotics Syndicate”.

Further, Brigadier General Hendri Marpaung highlight that:

“Pandeglang District has entered the red zone for drugs. Besides Pandeglang, the red zones include Cilegon, South Tangerang and Tangerang City. All of this is due to the existence of entertainment venues plus technological advances accompanied by modernization.”

This statement is in line with Yaya Suryadijaya as the Acting Coordinator of Prevention and Community Empowerment at BNNP Banten, which states:

“The circulation of narcotics in Pandeglang is high, including abuse, especially among students, both in rural and urban areas. The rise of drugs that are drugs such as psychotropics, high circulation and abuse are influenced by lifestyle and the environment. In addition, economic factors are also considered to have a role in this. He explained that drug trafficking has economic value for people with minimal income”.

The 2009 Narcotics Law No. 35 emphasizes that the government is also worried about the manufacturing, distribution, and smuggling of narcotics and psychotropics, as well as their prevention. Prior to the enactment of Law No. 35 of 2009, Indonesia has enacted Law No. 9 of 1976 pertaining to narcotics, although this law can no longer be upheld due to the expansion of narcotics crime, which has become a very significant menace to humanity worldwide, especially in Indonesia (Adi, 2009).

According to research conducted by Novianto (2013), police efforts in combating drug trafficking among convicts consist of both repressive and preventive efforts in the form of closed and open coordination, respectively. Open coordination is conducted by coordinating directly with the Chief of Police, whereas closed coordination is conducted by the Police moving through the drug trafficking network using SMS medium. As a result of the implemented countermeasures, modifications have been made to the hurdles encountered

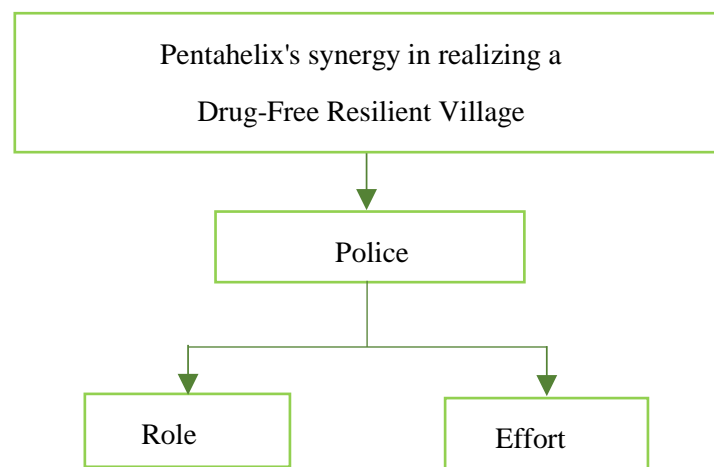
throughout the process of tracing and developing prisoner drug trafficking cases. The hurdles encountered are a barometer of the Police's success in solving crimes. In addition, the characteristics that inspire inmates to commit drug trafficking offenses serve as a guide for law enforcement officials to maintain their performance. Moreover, Masfufa (2017) demonstrates that (1) police attempts to combat drugs misuse in the form of penal (action) and non-penal (prevention) measures are undertaken prior to the onset of narcotics usage. (2) Problems with regard to police efforts to combat narcotics abuse a) In terms of law enforcement factors, the quantity of police personnel is still limited. (b) Facilities and facilities that do not support, are inadequate, resulting in inefficient law enforcement operations. (c) Community issues, specifically incomplete data and information given by drugs misuse perpetrators and victims. d) Personal characteristics of the perpetrator, the victim, and the victim's family that do not support a settlement outside of justice or peace.

Based on the above background, the following research questions can be formulated:

- 1) What is the role of the police in eradicating drugs through tough villages in the jurisdiction of Pandeglang District?
- 2) How are the police efforts in eradicating drugs through tough villages in the jurisdiction of Pandeglang District?

Framework of thinking

Figure 2: Framework of thinking



The Penta Helix Model is based on five different types of stakeholders, including academics, the local community, business (the economy), government, and the media, and it represents all layers of synergy in addressing an interest. When dealing with regional stakeholder issues, when each stakeholder represents different regional interests, this paradigm is extremely advantageous. Penta Helix (Lindmark et al., 2009) is a three-helix approach development that involves a number of community or non-profit institutions in order to actualize innovation. It

is expected that synergistic cooperation will enable the realization of an idea supported by several resources.

Figure 3: Penta Helix Research Model



2. METHODOLOGY

This research uses a normative juridical approach (Soekanto & Mamudji, 2003). Sources of data used are primary data sources and secondary data consisting of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials, and data collection methods was done by literature study, and interviews. This interview was conducted with the Pandeglang Police Chief, and the Pandeglang village head. Deductive data analysis involves gathering legal documents that are organized systematically, analyzing them, and then coming to a deductive conclusion

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 The Role of the Police in the Eradication of Drugs through Kampung Tangguh (Resilient Village) program

Crimes involving narcotics are categorized as extraordinary (extraordinary crime) due to the fact that the consequences and risks of narcotics usage affect the human nerve system, which can lead to dependence and even disease and death (Murtadho, 2018). It is not only the government's obligation to combat and eradicate illicit drugs trafficking in Indonesia, but also the responsibility of the entire community to combat and eradicate drug abuse. Mostly, narcotics are utilized for the treatment of materials and the advancement of science. Narcotics are substances that can have a variety of effects on persons who use them to enter their bodies.

The effects manifesting as anesthesia, pain relief, stimulation of the spirit, and hallucinations or delusions. Its capabilities are well-known in the medical community and are utilized for the benefit of human medicine, such as in the field of surgery to alleviate pain (Soekamto, 1987).

As protectors, guardians, and public servants, the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia leads law enforcement officers within the criminal justice system (Rustam, 2015). Police officers are strongly discouraged from engaging in drug usage or distribution (Novianti, 2019). Regulations regarding law enforcement related to drug trafficking syndicates carried out by members of the National Police include Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, Government Regulation Number 1 of 2003 concerning Dismissal of Police Members and Regulation of the Chief of Police Number 14 of 2011 concerning the Code of Professional Ethics of the National Police (Sari & Akhmaddhian, 2019).

The National Police's policy for enforcing criminal legislation against drug trafficking organizations is to resolve matters in the same manner as the rest of the community, i.e., through the general court (Darmika et al., 2019). Consequently, the applicable legal document is Narcotics Law No. 35 of 2009 (Susanto, 2019). The Narcotics Law governs anything especially linked to narcotics issues (Agustina, 2015).

An important part of the French and German legal traditions as well as Islamic law are included into the civil law system in Indonesia. As a result, decisions on both civil and criminal cases are decided by a panel of judges, which typically consists of three judges. This means that Indonesia does not use a jury system (Lindsey, n.d.). The doctrine of *stare decisis* and the precedent system are not applicable to the legal system in Indonesia. The goal of Law No. 22 of 1997 is to eradicate illegal drug trafficking, assist drug abusers, and promote drug use for therapeutic and scientific purposes (see Article 3 of Law No. 22 of 1997). In Indonesia, narcotics are divided into three categories: group I (including cocaine, marijuana, heroin, and coca leaves), group II (including morpheridine and race methorphan), and group III (including acetyl dihydrocodeine, codeine, and proprium) (see Article 2 of Law No. 22 of 1997). There is no obligatory death sentence for people convicted of drug trafficking offenses; nonetheless, the death penalty is available as the maximum penalty, subject to court discretion (see Articles 80 and 82 of Law No. 22 of 1997). In other words, the death sentence for drug-related offenses is not triggered automatically based on the quantity of illegal narcotics, as it is in Malaysia and Singapore. Rather, the decision is dependent on the particular circumstances of the case and the judge's view (Leechaianan & Longmire, 2013).

The only purposes for which drugs may be used are those of health care, scientific, or technological improvement. Although many people throughout the world use it responsibly, many in Indonesia abuse it. To make matters worse, narcotics distribution is also at an all-time high. In Indonesia, the Drug Law solely forbids drugs use outside of the scope of authorized prescription. The usage of pharmaceuticals is frequently not for the advancement of medicine and research when considered objectively in such a setting. Large doses are taken in order to achieve the desired effects of intoxication and addiction from drugs.

By laying out a path away from incarceration and toward sobriety for those who use narcotics, the new Narcotics Law Number 35 of 2009 has been passed (Alam et al., 2020; Lai et al., 2013). In Indonesia, the treatment of drug-abuse victims in terms of punishment and rehabilitation is not uniform. Synergy is required for the National Narcotics Agency and the Indonesian National Police to prevent and eradicate not just drug abuse but also drug trafficking. Given the prevalence of incidences and victims of drug-related violence in the community, this issue must be addressed urgently. Because not only for us, but also for future generations, the enjoyment must begin immediately. Community and stakeholder divergences of opinion have not been reconciled. Regrettably, the rehabilitation program was poorly executed. Suspects in a crime must take constructive action (Alam et al., 2020).

Indonesia has accepted all three United Nations (UN) drug control agreements and developed a strict punitive approach to restrict the supply and demand of illegal drugs in accordance with these conventions. The majority of Indonesia's existing drug laws were enacted in 1997 and involve harsh penalties for the use and selling of prohibited substances. It includes the application of the death penalty for multiple drug trafficking offenses. In 2011, 67 people were on death row for drug-related offenses in Indonesia, despite the country's 'low enforcement' status with regard to the implementation of the death penalty. Since 1998, the Indonesian police have participated in a comprehensive reform of the security sector to combat corruption, inefficiency, and other violations. As part of this initiative, the Indonesian police collaborated with international donors and the International Organization for Migration to provide human rights training for senior officers, and in 2002 they drafted a new code of conduct and a national law on policing (Lai et al., 2013).

In addition to being specified in Article 15 point 1 letter C and the Regulation of the Head of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2010, the duties and authorities of the Police in preventing narcotics abuse are also specified in Article 15 number 2 letter H, which reads, Cooperating with the police of other countries to investigate and combat international crimes. The definition of international crime includes narcotics. In this article, however, the police are tasked with collaborating with the police of other nations, specifically at the Headquarters (Mabes) of the Indonesian National Police (Polri), which is subordinate to the National Police Chief, namely the International Relations Division of the Indonesian National Police.

In the Police Chief's Regulation on Standard Operating Procedures for Arrest of Drug Investigation Units (Satres Narkoba), the role of the police in reducing drug abuse by making arrests is also outlined. In the aforementioned regulation, arrest refers to an act performed by an investigator in the form of temporary detention, for the release of a suspect or defendant if there is sufficient evidence for the purpose of conducting an investigation, prosecution, or trial in the case and in the way prescribed.

Article 15 Number 1 Letter C of Law No. 2 of 2002 states that the Narcotics Unit is responsible for "preventing and overcoming the growth of community disease," which includes begging, vagrancy, prostitution, gambling, drug and narcotics abuse, drunkenness, human trafficking,

loan shark exploitation/practice, and illegal levies. The authority to prevent drugs abuse is delegated by the Act to the Police, and the police are responsible for preventing narcotics abuse. This can be considered to be a part of the concept of attribution because it involves law or duty to those who grant authority over the agency.

In order to prevent and eradicate drug abuse, the police have used a variety of measures, including arrests, detentions, confiscations, and searches of suspects, who are subsequently tried for their claimed conduct. Matter of fact, it turns out that these efforts do not necessarily deter the perpetrators of narcotics crime, as is evident when the convict is serving his sentence in the detention center and is still able to engage in transactions such as the circulation of narcotics, whose trade transactions are halted for users or as a city. These occurrences demonstrate that Indonesia is in a situation of drug emergency, not only among regular artists but also in narcotics-related crime. According to Law Number 2 of 2002 governing the Police, the primary function of the Police is to protect, serve, and defend the community, enforce the law, and ensure public security and order (Hutabarat et al., 2022). The effort made by law enforcers to handle a criminal matter in accordance with the rule of law and a sense of justice is law enforcement. The performance system of the police, prosecutors, courts, and prisons is interdependent. The process of law enforcement begins with the police, followed by prosecution by the attorney general, the judiciary by judges, and penitentiaries and prisons.

3.2 Police Efforts in Combating Drugs through Kampung Tangguh (Resilient Village) program

By organizing an Anti-Drug Village, the residents of Pabuaran Village, Cadasari District, Pandeglang District, Banten demonstrate their commitment to combating drug trafficking and abuse. This Anti-Drug Tangguh Village was initiated by the Pandeglang Police and anti-drug activists through the Cadasari Police and the Village Government, as well as religious leaders, community leaders, and all Pabuaran Village people. During the launch of the Anti-Drug Village, the Chief of Police of Cadasari, through the Head of the Sabhara Unit, Iptu Marsudin, stated that this activity is a concrete way for the police to combat and eradicate drug trafficking and abuse.

The rise of drug abuse and transactions in Pandeglang district is still happening today, both for dealers and users. Therefore, the synergy between the National Police and the community creates a strong village clean from drugs to save the nation's generation. The Pandeglang District Attorney's Office proposed to the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Banten Province to create a program known as "Desa Tangguh Bersih Narkoba (Bersinar)" or refers to Drug-free Resilient Village. The establishment of this Village is important in Pandeglang District because of the high number of drug abuse cases. The Head of the Pandeglang District Attorney's Office Helena Octavianne invited BNN to jointly form this Village in Pandeglang, she further said that

“The establishment of the ‘Desa Tangguh Bersih Narkoba (Drug-free Resilient Village)’ is a joint effort to fight against drugs. It is also a form of community-based rehabilitation,”

The Head of the Detainee and Narcotics Supervision Section at the Banten Province BNN, Yaya Suryadijaya, supports the district attorney's office proposal regarding the establishment of this Village, he said that:

“Because we saw the circulation of drugs in Pandeglang. If you see evidence of drugs that in Pandeglang has a very high capacity for circulation and abuse”

Pandeglang Resort Police together with the Regional Government and Kodim 0601/Pandeglang inaugurated the Kampung Tangguh Anti Narkoba (Anti-Drug Resilient Village). Pandeglang Police Chief AKBP Belny Warlansyah said that,

“The declaration of the Anti-Drug Tangguh Village is a follow-up to the instructions of the National Police Chief, General Pol Listyo Sigit Prabowo, to prevent and eradicate the illicit trafficking of narcotics and illegal drugs in the community. With the declaration of the Anti-Drug Tangguh Village, it is hoped that it can strengthen the collaboration of stakeholders with the community in Pandeglang District so that it can prevent and eradicate the illicit trafficking of narcotics and illegal drugs in the community,”.

Meanwhile, Pandeglang Regent Irna Narulita said that there were at least 326 villages and 13 sub-districts in Pandeglang District that must be protected from the dangers of illicit drug trafficking, further she said that,

“The Chief of Police, who has only been in office for a few months, needs the support of an active role from all components of society to fight anti-drugs, especially among young people so that they are not entangled in being drug users and dealers. We are preventive before it happens, the role of ulama is also very important to provide spirituality and education, there must be collaboration with the scholars,”.

Since there has been a large increase in the number of drug users and dealers in the Pandeglang district in latest days. Alongside, the National Police and the locals can build a drug-free society that will protect the next generation of citizens.

Quoting from Baraknews.com Wednesday (27/07/2022) Kaurmintu Satbinmas Pandeglang Police Aipda Sofan Azis Sujabat with members of Binmas Pandeglang Police and Bhabinkamtibmas carries out Bintibmas and Binkamsa Sat Kamling activities as well as the delivery of Contact Facilities at the Ronda Post / Kp Pos. Tough Anti-Drugs in Kp. Bojong Pinang Rt. 02/02, Banjarnegara Village, Pulosari sub-distict, Pandeglang.

Kaurmintu Satbinmas Pandeglang Police Aipda Sofan Azis Sujabat explained that,

“This activity requires synergy between members of the Police, BNN, and the Anti-Drug Coalition, as well as support from the local community to make Kp residents. Bojong Pinang Rt. 02/02, Banjarnegara Village, Kec. Pulosari Kab. Pandeglang is clean and free of drugs,”

Head of Banjarnegara Village, Mr. Sahrowi, who was also present on the occasion, added that the village would support this activity by facilitating the Anti-Drugs Resilient Village program, especially on Village Post (Pos Kamling) in Kp. Bojong Pinang RT. 02/02.

“Hopefully, with the establishment of the Anti-Drug Tough Village in Kp. Bojong Pinang can minimize and even assist the Pandeglang Police in eradicating drug networks circulating in the Regency. Pandeglang, as well as the public can be aware of the dangers of drugs,”.

Later, the Drug Investigation Unit (Satnarkoba) of the Pandeglang Police examined the Village Post of Anti-Drugs Resilient Village at the Pandeglang Village Office. The Head of Drugs at the Pandeglang Police, AKP Ilman, said this activity was to ensure that this command post was still running as it had functioned.

“Incidentally, I have just served at the Pandeglang Police, and only now was able to check the Village Post of Anti-Drugs Resilient Village which had been established and inaugurated by the Police Chief and the Regent before I served at the Pandeglang Police. In the structure of the Anti-Drugs Resilient Village Task Force, it involves all elements, both Polri-TNI from the RT/RW, anti-drug activists, this must continue to be well woven with the synergy of the entire Task Force, especially in communication, coordination and collaboration, so that what is expected is achieved with good, namely an area that is free from drugs,".

Further, Pandeglang Police Chief AKBP Belny Warlansyah said that,

“The occurrence of drug cases in 2021 is quite high in Pandeglang. According to data from January to August, 51 cases and 71 suspects were found. We, from the Pandeglang Police, invite together to initiate a strong anti-drug village in order to optimize the prevention power, because the Police will not be able to prevent it without the support of the community,”.

It was also said by AKBP Belny that,

“The appointment of Pandeglang Village as a pioneer in the formation of a strong anti-drug village was seen from several cases that could be revealed. From here the drug case can be revealed, in the future our goal is so that Pandeglang can stay away from drugs. We thank you for your togetherness and collaboration,”.

In line with this opinion, in his remarks, the Head of Pandeglang Village, said that

"Pandeglang Village has tried to involve all elements of the village community, both Karang Taruna, PKK, religious leaders and community leaders in realizing a strong village clean of drugs, and hopes for more specific regulatory support, hence the Village Fund can be used for activities to prevent and handle drug abuse in the village".

Furthermore, effort such as raising public awareness to stay away from drugs is carried out by the Pandeglang Police, by establishing a Village Post of Anti-Drugs Resilient Village. As a drug-free village, efforts are being made to be free from drug trafficking and abuse by cooperating with village government officials and local community leaders. Socialization and appeals in the form of pamphlets and banners were also installed at the Village Post of Anti-Drugs Resilient Village. As for socialization and appeals in the form of pamphlets and banners were also installed.

AKBP Belny further said that,

"The establishment of the anti-drug village security post is a means of environmental security to ward off the dangers of drug trafficking and abuse in the hope that citizens and youth are more concerned with the dangers of drug abuse".

The escalation of drug trafficking in Pandeglang District is shocking, worrisome, and even dangerous, especially for the nation's youth who are susceptible to offers to abuse and distribute drugs. The increase in drug trafficking contributes to other threats, such as theft and immoral behavior by drug users, which causes the public, particularly women who afraid to go out at night.

Preemptive is a policy that explores the underlying reasons of the major causes of crime through a social approach, a situational approach, and a civilized approach in order to eliminate potential interference. The National Police initiated its prevention efforts by giving community members with assistance, counseling, socialization, and appeals to enhance their knowledge and desire to live a healthy lifestyle. Preemptive measures are more likely to convey to the public the need to comprehend, enhance, and avoid drug abuse. This effort also includes educational initiatives aimed at minimizing the opportunity factor, promoting a drug-free lifestyle, and disseminating early knowledge about drug misuse (Rejeki, 2014)

Preventive efforts are preventive steps against the emergence of threshold disruptions (police risk), so that they do not continue to develop into actual disturbances or actual threats. As a difficult-to-eradicate crime, narcotics trafficking necessitates the application of specific apparatus and regulations. In this preventative measure, police personnel are dispatched to the region to anticipate and conduct raids in suspicious locations that may be used to store, manufacture, or sell drugs. For example, nightclubs and other enclosed locations are frequently targeted. It is assumed that police presence is required to prevent drug usage. Healthy individuals who are unfamiliar with drugs are the focus of drug abuse prevention initiatives so that they will not be interested in misusing them.

Based on the results of interviews with village head and members of the community, it is evident that the rampant distribution of drugs is absolutely heartbreaking, worrisome, troubling, frightening, and horrifying. This is due to the fact that drugs can harm the nervous system, causing drug abusers to have no shame in their actions, as well as the fact that these drugs make users feel dependent and even dependent. When these drug users are addicted and reliant, they would do whatever to obtain the substance, leading to the growth of additional social crimes such as theft.

In light of the rampant drug circulation, community leaders are required to eradicate drug trafficking. As for the role that has been played by paying attention to and appealing to the community, specifically young people, not to approach drugs, use drugs, and especially distribute drugs, and encouraging people to engage in constructive activities such as inviting worship, this has been accomplished. If they are caught using or dealing drugs, they will also be given warnings; if they do not heed these warnings, they will be reported to the authorities.

In accordance with Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, in article 225 concerning the duties of the sub-district head, point 2 concerning coordinating community empowerment activities and point 3 concerning coordinating efforts to maintain peace and public order are the basis for implementing the P4GN program. In the P4GN program there are 4 (four) fields and their scope, namely the field of prevention, the field of community empowerment, the field of rehabilitation and the field of eradication.

In the field of prevention, there are several things that carried out by Village head and his ranks, namely,

“Increase socialization about the dangers of this drug by involving all elements of society in the area, such as elements of community leaders, RT, RW, LPM, religious leaders, youth leaders, traditional leaders, clever people, bundo kundang, pious ulama, ninik mamak and so on. The involvement of all elements of society is very useful so that drug prevention can enter all lines of society. Second, use meeting facilities at the village, LPM.RW and RT levels as a means of socialization. This is to disseminate information about the dangers of this drug. Third, take advantage of religious facilities such as mosques/musholla, churches, temples, monasteries and other places of worship with the involvement of religious leaders to socialize the dangers of drug abuse in terms of their respective beliefs. Fourth, make this material on the dangers of drug abuse as an orientation period for all new students in schools in the sub-district's work area.”

In the field of community empowerment was done by "involving the community to" improve the supervision of their respective areas by forming anti-drug task forces at the RW and RT levels. Here, the head of anti-drug activists has formed an anti-drug activist to the lowest level, RT. This is evidenced by the formation of anti-drug activists up to the RT level, which is recognized by the people there that this drug is much reduced, both from the side of the residents who consume it, even from the side of the dealers who usually enter their territory. This is seen and appreciated positively by all people with the formation of anti-drug activists

to the lower levels and it remains only for the sub-district head to activate and increase the role of these activists.

In the rehabilitation phase, the village head must improve communication and coordination with health center (Puskesmas) including sub-health centers (Pustu), health offices, hospitals (RS) and other mandatory reporting government institutions (IPWL) in his working area if there are people who take the initiative to want to be rehabilitated, monitor returning users, whether the rehab program was successful or not, what their activities were afterward and who they hung out with. In addition, the village head together with the relevant legal apparatus work together and synergize to eradicate drug abuse. As for FORKOPIKA (Ranks of the District Leadership Communication Forum) must be involved in this, the Head of the Sector and Danramil (Military Rayon Command) as they can be synergized to participate in socializing this program.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the aforementioned findings and discussion, it can be concluded that the Drug Investigation Unit of the Resort Police has fulfilled its role as stated in Article 15 Number 1 Letter C of Law Number 2 of 2002 to prevent narcotics abuse through socialization or counseling, the creation of a Drug Resilient Village program, simultaneous operations throughout Indonesia, and joint operations. In exerting their authority, the police incorporate JG Brouwer's idea of attribution.

Further, police law enforcement has a significant role in preventing the recurrence of narcotics-related offenses, including through the conduct of investigations and guidance. Consequently, it can be stated that the police employ both penal and non-penal measures to combat and prevent drug abuse. The police are actually conducting an investigation into a narcotics-related criminal case as part of their endeavor to prosecute the case.

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