

## The Role of the National Narcotics Agency of Central Java Province in Handling Narcotics Abuse

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**Abstract.** *This research aims to determine and analyze the role of BNNP in handling narcotics abuse in Central Java Province as well as the implementation of countermeasures and what obstacles are faced in the process of overcoming narcotics abuse. This research method uses sociological juridical approach that uses primary data but still refers to secondary data. The source of data obtained was through field research (interviews). The writing specifications use qualitative descriptive, the source and type of data used are secondary. Data collection methods through library research, document study, and using qualitative data and analysis methods. The problem is analyzed using the theory of legal certainty, legal effectiveness and legal responsibility. The research results show: The role of the Central Java Province National Narcotics Agency in dealing with drug abuse is quite good, this is because the Indonesian people, especially the people in Central Java, are not yet aware of the dangerous impacts caused by drugs. And also our society does not yet know that the drug problem in Indonesia is our common problem, not solely a matter for the BNN or other related agencies. The roles carried out by the Central Java BNNP so far are using three categories, namely Prevention, Eradication and Rehabilitation. The obstacles and constraints faced by the National Narcotics Agency of Central Java Province in dealing with drug abuse include the large number of black markets that distribute drugs. Then secondly, community participation reduces the amount of drug circulation, which itself is less concerned. Suggestions for the Central Java Province National Narcotics Agency should be more aggressive in terms of drug outreach and be more open in providing information to the public. Especially ordinary people, because the Central Java BNNP is the country's main weapon in breaking the chain of drug distribution. People should start to realize that using drugs is not very good for the body. Be it medication from a doctor's prescription or other medicines, people should start to realize the importance of a sense of shared responsibility, meaning that if there are friends or family who consume drugs, they should report it.*

**Keywords:** Abuse; Crime; Narcotics.

## **1. Introduction**

One of the criminal acts that is still widespread in Indonesia is narcotics abuse. Narcotics are drugs or substances that can calm the nerves, cause unconsciousness or anesthesia, relieve aches and pains, cause drowsiness or stimulate, can cause a stupor effect, and can cause addiction, and are designated by the Minister of Health as Narcotics.

The development of cultural progress, science and technology has made human behavior in society and state life increasingly complex and even multi-complex. If this behavior is viewed from a legal perspective, of course there is behavior that is not in accordance with norms. Behavior that is not in accordance with norms / deviation from norms is what can give rise to legal problems and be detrimental to society. Such abuse is usually labeled by society as a violation, even as a crime.

Narcotics abuse is not only a local and national problem, but now it has become a global (world) problem. Article 1 paragraph (3) states, "The State of Indonesia is a State of Law." In the concept of the State of Law, it is idealized that what must be the commander-in-chief in the dynamics of state life is law, not politics or economics. Currently, narcotics abuse has become a problem at all levels, both in the upper class and in the upper class.

It is very possible that narcotics abusers are already addicted so it is difficult to escape the trap of narcotics use without getting help from experts. The application of imprisonment for drug abusers, especially narcotics addicts, is seen as an inappropriate action because imprisonment only brings sorrow to the perpetrator without curing his dependence on narcotics. Apart from that, the imprisonment of narcotics addicts opens up the opportunity for narcotics addicts to become dealers or even become perpetrators of other criminal acts because the condition of correctional institutions in Indonesia is not yet optimal in providing guidance to their inmates. It is certainly hoped that criminal prosecution of narcotics abusers will not only provide a deterrent effect for the perpetrators but also serve as a means of overcoming crime.

A humanistic approach must also be considered in providing legal sanctions to narcotics abusers. This humanistic value-oriented approach requires attention to the principle of criminal individualization in the use of criminal sanctions as a means of overcoming crime.

Narcotics abuse is the use without rights and against the law which is carried out not for medicinal purposes, but because they want to enjoy its effects in excessive amounts, irregularly, and lasting for quite a long time, thereby causing problems with physical, mental health and social life. The State's role in fighting narcotics is to take responsibility for fighting narcotics crimes through an

independent body, namely BNN (National Narcotics Agency). BNN is a non-ministerial government institution located under the President and is responsible to the President. BNN is led by a head and based in the National Capital as an independent institution. It is hoped that it can work better, be transparent and accountable in eradicating narcotics crimes.

This research aims to find out what is the role of BNNP in handling narcotics abuse and the implementation of treatment and what obstacles are faced by BNNP Central Java?

## **2. Research Methods**

This research is normative legal research with a focus on literature review using primary legal materials, namely Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. This research has specifications in the form of descriptive analysis, then also secondary legal material which discusses the role of the Central Java Province National Narcotics Agency in Handling Narcotics Abuse. The purpose of using secondary legal materials is to provide an explanation of primary legal materials, including books and related written works.

## **3. Results and Discussion**

### **3.1. The Role of the National Narcotics Agency of Central Java Province in Handling National Narcotics Abuse**

In the role of the Central Java BNNP to carry out its main task, namely Prevention of Eradication of Abuse and Illegal Trafficking in Narcotics, hereinafter referred to as P4GN, it is carried out in a synergistic manner, namely, continuous and balanced. In terms of synergy, that is, there must be good cooperation, in accordance with the main functions and tasks of the Central Java BNNP. Collaborating with various levels of society in Central Java Province, especially in Semarang City. Carry out the main tasks of P4GN continuously, do it with real action with appropriate presence and indeed the place should be a vulnerable area, not only in a drug-prone area, socialization must also be given about the dangers of narcotics abuse. The role of psychologists in counseling and socialization activities on narcotics prevention is needed for children at the developmental age of childhood and childhood. Because each child has special needs and has a different capacity to absorb knowledge.

Based on the results of interviews with the Head of the P2M (Prevention and Community Empowerment) Division of BNNP Central Java and Mr. Jamaluddin Ma'ruf S.Farm., Apt. Explaining the role of BNNP there are three roles, namely:

1. Prevention, namely the task of suppressing demand by means of

communication and education. This method aims to provide a healthy person with an understanding to increase resilience.

2. Eradication, which has the aim of suppressing supply or reducing supply (supply reduction) and reducing demand (demand reduction), the task is to implement eradication efforts and the targets are narcotics syndicates. With another aim to weaken the abusers.

3. Rehabilitation, that is, people who blame drugs can be given rehabilitation services. Because a healthy person with a strong ability to resist will be able to refuse drug offers, if someone is sick and has abused drugs they can be rehabilitated and their addiction will stop.

The role of the Central Java BNNP in preventing and eradicating narcotics is a very important role. Various efforts and programs have been made to build a better generation of young people who are far from drugs. Carrying out the main tasks, namely P4GN, in a manner that is in accordance with Law Number 35 of 2009. Carrying out its functions in accordance with the rules set by the Central Java Province BNNP. In its role, the Central Java BNNP also provides guidance by means of training, namely entrepreneurship training and technical life skills training. Not only training, in its prevention efforts, the Central Java BNNP also provides outreach to educational institutions, namely schools and universities in Central Java, especially in the city of Semarang.

### **3.2. Implementation of Handling Narcotics Abuse in Central Java Province**

During 2020, the Central Java Province National Narcotics Agency arrested 900 cases and suspects, in 2021 approximately 987 perpetrators and in 2022 succeeded in uncovering 768 cases of illegal drug abuse. In hundreds of cases, the Central Java Province National Narcotics Agency arrested 1029 suspects. The impact of drug use and drug abuse physically, psychologically and socially will have the potential to cause disease/extraordinary pain and addiction if you cannot consume it (drugs). synergistic performance between all components of relevant government institutions and the entire community.

Building international and regional networks in the field of prevention and building people power. Prevention methods based on people power, especially encouraging children not to smoke. Smoking is the gateway to drugs. By involving all components of society, they are involved in the programs they create and develop themselves. Another effort made is to raise awareness and instill the impact of the dangers of drugs.

The output is awareness and understanding about the dangers of drugs. Meanwhile, the expected outcome is that when they reach their teenage years

until adulthood they are able to say no to drugs.

The lack of education carried out by the Central Java BNNP has given the public the impression that the BNN only likes to arrest drug abusers but does not want to provide prior understanding. Even though the user is also a victim. In addition, the absence of BNNK means that BNN's targets cannot be focused because BNN is more targeting the general public, and also has a specific target for schools. The involvement of elements of society such as educators, parents and figures is also not in accordance with information from the BNN which is supposed to carry out prevention and community empowerment.

### **3.3. Obstacles and Solutions faced by the National Narcotics Agency of Central Java Province in handling narcotics abuse**

The obstacles faced by the Central Java BNNP in dealing with narcotics abuse according to Mr. Jamaluddin Ma'ruf S.Farm., Apt. is :

1. In drug cases, most of them are children from broken homes, the problem is that their parents are separated or because their parents are abroad so they never get attention, are not given money and have no place to pour out their hearts (confide in). That's the problem with not having a place to vent when they have problems at school, that's what we've done in interviews with children.
2. Children are one of the obstacles, so even there we have our own special handling, we don't put them in law enforcement so that they are still easy when we repair them, and from there we need to carry out rehabilitation.
3. Parents are not open to their children consuming drugs

The biggest obstacle is parents who are not open about their children consuming drugs. Are their parents afraid to report that their children are drug addicts. In fact, in Article 128 of Law No. 35 of 2009, if parents do not report the presence of a child who is a drug addict or protects a child who uses drugs or is a drug addict, they can be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a fine of a maximum of IDR 1,000,000.00 (one million rupiah).

4. The child does not want to go to rehabilitation

The perception of children who will be in rehabilitation is "I will be thrown anywhere". The child's ignorance about the rehabilitation program becomes an obstacle when the BNNP wants to admit the child to the rehabilitation program. In fact, rehabilitation actually provides direction to children so that they no longer abuse narcotics. The child will be guided and cared for so that he does not

become addicted to narcotics again. Knowing the fact that children are easy targets for falling into narcotics, therefore preventive action is needed by various parties, especially the family environment. In this case, the family environment is an effective place to prevent children from using narcotics. This is where parents go to their children's first school before entering school and society.

There are several ways that parents can do this, namely paying more attention to their children, children are people who really need their parents' attention. He also doesn't know how to live his life and doesn't know what is good and bad. The job of parents is to guide their children on a good path, and provide space for discussions with children in the family environment regarding drugs and other bad things. After that, parents must be role models for their children because this is the most important point for parents to prevent children from falling into bad things.

As an effort to protect the nation's generation from narcotics crimes, BNNP has taken these steps to shut down the drug market in Indonesia so that Indonesia is no longer fertile ground for drug syndicates. The solution to the misuse and overcoming of narcotics crimes is to deploy Provincial BNN personnel to students to hold seminars and talk shows whose participants are students themselves. The factors themselves are also related to the Legal Effectiveness Theory for legal awareness and legal obedience because both of them greatly determine whether or not the implementation of legal rules is effective in society. 6 Then, the Provincial BNN also needs to form espionage informants who are formed from among the students themselves, who have the task of observing surrounding environment for all activities that lead to narcotics abuse. According to Article 105 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, it is explained that the public has rights and responsibilities in efforts to prevent and eradicate the abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors. This explains that all levels of the general public, including students, take part in eradicating narcotics abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics because the public has the widest opportunity to participate in helping to prevent and eradicate the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics and narcotics precursors. This espionage officer was appointed by the relevant officers to work together in monitoring the environment for things that could lead to narcotics abuse.

This espionage is protected by its rights to all its identities for its safety. The public can report to authorized officials or BNN if they become aware of any misuse or illicit trafficking of narcotics and narcotics precursors. The flow of espionage performance is to spy on the surrounding environment if indications of narcotics abuse and illicit narcotics trafficking are found.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Obstacles in Handling Narcotics Abuse at the Narcotics Agency of Central Java Province, namely: children with broken homes, parents not being open to their children consuming drugs, children not wanting to be rehabilitated, lack of public awareness of the dangers of drugs. Solutions in Handling Narcotics Abuse, include: conducting outreach in schools about the dangers of narcotics, providing direction to parents, providing direction to children about rehabilitation, and increasing public awareness about the dangers of narcotics.

#### **5. References**

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