

Narcotic Use and Prevention Measures in the Rokan Hilir Legal Jurisdiction

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Keywords: Abuse, Narcotics, Prevention Efforts.</p>	<p><i>This study aims to identify the factors that influence the occurrence of narcotics abuse in the Rokan Hilir Legal Area and analyze the efforts made by the Rokan Hilir Police and BNNK in preventing narcotics abuse in the region. The research method used is a combination of Normative and Empirical Legal research. The results showed that the factors influencing drug abuse in the Rokan Hilir jurisdiction include trial and error due to curiosity, lack of self-confidence, economic factors, lack of understanding of the dangers of drug abuse, and the influence of lifestyle. In addition, efforts made by the Rokan Hilir Police, together with BNNK, to prevent drug abuse in the region consist of promotive, preventive, and repressive efforts. The implication of this research is the importance of increasing public understanding of the dangers of narcotics abuse as well as expanding and increasing the effectiveness of preventive and repressive efforts carried out by the authorities in order to reduce the number of narcotics abuses in the Rokan Hilir jurisdiction.</i></p>

INTRODUCTION

The abuse of narcotics and illegal drugs has now entered a very alarming condition. Narcotics abuse is not only carried out at an adult age but adolescents and even children are involved in the abuse of these prohibited goods (Amanda et al., 2017). There have been many efforts made by the police and the National Narcotics Agency (from now on, abbreviated as BNN) in collaboration with the City National Narcotics Agency (BNNK) to combat narcotics and other illegal substances. However, until now, it has not shown significant results in reducing the level of narcotics abuse in the community. This is certainly an important point for the police and BNN, in collaboration with BNNK, to further increase their efforts in tackling the level of narcotics abuse at this time.

The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of the Republic of Indonesia, through the BNN Research, Data and Information Center, held a Public Test on the Results of Measuring the Prevalence of Drug Abuse in 2023; this public test activity was carried out to obtain suggestions and input from experts so that the results of this research can become valid evidence-based and can be utilized by Ministries / Institutions, academics, and the public. This research is a form of collaboration between BNN, the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) and the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), where in the last two years, the prevalence rate of drug abuse in Indonesia has decreased from 1.95% in 2021 to 1.73% in 2023 (BNN, 2023). This means that in almost two years, the prevalence rate of drug abuse has only decreased by 1.73% from the previous 1.95%. This is certainly not something to be proud of because the percentage and the number of drug abuse in the field sometimes do not match.

Many factors influence the occurrence of drug abuse in society. These factors even become obstacles for the police, BNN, BNNK and the community to tackle drug abuse in society. Many efforts have been made but have not shown satisfactory results, even though cooperation from various agencies has been carried out in the hope that the current efforts can have a positive impact on the prevention of drug abuse today.

Based on data from the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), there were 766 cases of narcotics and drug abuse in Indonesia throughout 2021 (TSUNG, 2018). The number dropped by 8.04% compared to the previous year, which amounted to 833 cases. Meanwhile, the number of suspects in drug cases was 1,184 people last year. This

number also decreased by 9.41% compared to 2020, which amounted to 1,307 people. The decline in drug cases and suspects continues a three-year trend. Previously, the number of drug cases and suspects has continued to increase since 2009. The number of drug cases and suspects reached its peak in 2018. At that time, there were 1,039 cases of drug abuse with 1,545 suspects (Mahmudan, 2022).

The circulation and abuse of narcotics is a national problem that must be taken seriously by the government because the abuse of narcotics can cause moral damage to the nation's children (Minister of Defense, 2013). Therefore, the government must pay earnest attention to the handling of narcotics abuse that occurs today. In addition to the seriousness of eradicating drug abuse, it is also hoped that the government will implement a rehabilitation process for people with an addiction who are victims of drug abuse and be more intense in socializing the dangers of drug abuse in the community.

Based on the background above, this study aims to determine and analyze Narcotics Abuse and Prevention Efforts in the Rokan Hilir Legal Area. So, with this research the benefit is to provide a deeper understanding of the factors that influence narcotics abuse in the Rokan Hilir Legal Area. This can be the basis for developing more effective prevention strategies.

METHOD

Normative-empirical legal research is used in this study. Normative-empirical legal case studies in the form of legal behavior products are what Abdul Kadir Muhammad refers to as normative-empirical legal research, or applied law research (Abdulkadir, 2004). Judging from its form, this research is included in the form of descriptive research, which is to provide data that is researched as closely as possible about humans, circumstances or other symptoms, as mentioned by (Setiono, 2005) that the perspective form of research is a study to get suggestions on what to do to solve specific problems. The analysis is based on deduction logic.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Drug Abuse

Drugs and narcotics get their etymology from the English word narcosis, which meaning soothing and anaesthetizing (Suandi et al., 2024). Greek words narke or narkam, meaning "drugged so that you do not feel anything," are the source of the word "narcotics" (Winarta & Kurniawan, 2021). The word "narcotic" refers to substances that produce a stupor or alleviate pain; anesthetic medications and components are examples of this (Waziana, 2023). According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, narcotics or drugs are substances that can excite, ease pain, induce drowsiness, or relax nerves (Anam et al., 2024)..

Narcotics and psychotropic substances are the two components that make up drugs. Law No. 5 of 1997 on Psychotropic Substances regulates psychotropic substances, while Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics governs narcotics (SURYANTO, 2013).

Drugs are drugs to calm the nerves, relieve pain, and lull people to sleep (they can be intoxicating, so they are prohibited from being sold to the public). Drugs have many kinds, shapes, colours, and effects on the body (Pradana et al., 2019). However, of the many kinds and forms, drugs have many similarities, including addictive properties (addiction), tolerant power (adjustment) and very high habitual power (habit) (Noviasari et al., 2022). These three traits make drug users unable to escape from their "grip".

Article 1 of Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics states that: "Narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, both synthetic and semisynthetic, which can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to eliminate pain and can cause dependence, which is divided into groups as attached to this Law.

Furthermore, additional classifications of narcotics, according to Hari Sasangka, include opium, marijuana, cocaine, and chemicals like morphine, heroin, codeine, hashish, cocaine, and other drugs that are made from these substances' basic materials (Fahriani, 2017). It also includes synthetic narcotics that produce substances, drugs classified as Hallucinogens, Depressants, and Stimulants.

Thus, it can be said that drugs or narcotics are chemicals or medications that have the ability to reduce anxiety, induce anesthesia or unconsciousness, ease pain, stimulate the body or induce sleepiness, provide a stupor effect, and can lead to addiction (Waziana, 2023).

Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics in Article 6 paragraph (1) Narcotics as referred to in Article 5 are classified into:

- a. Class I Narcotics;
- b. Narcotics Group II; and

c. Class III Narcotics.

(2) The classification of Narcotics, as referred to in paragraph (1), is for the first time stipulated as set out in Appendix I and is an integral part of this Act.

(3) Provisions regarding changes in the classification of Narcotics, as referred to in paragraph (2), shall be regulated by Ministerial Regulation.

Article 8, paragraph (1) states that: "Class I narcotics are prohibited from being used for the benefit of health services." Furthermore, paragraph (2) states that: "In limited quantities, Class I Narcotics may be used for the development of science and technology and diagnostic reagents, as well as laboratory reagents after obtaining Ministerial approval on the recommendation of the Head of the Food and Drug Administration." Article 12, paragraph (1) further states: "Class I narcotics are prohibited from being produced and used in the production process, except in minimal quantities for the benefit of the development of science and technology." (2) "Supervision of the production of Class I Narcotics for the benefit of the development of science and technology as referred to in paragraph (1) is strictly carried out by the Food and Drug Administration."

Articles 37 and 53 regulate the use of Narcotics Classes II and III. Article 37 states that Narcotics Group II and Group III, in the form of raw materials, both natural and synthetic, which are used for drug production, are regulated by Ministerial Regulation. Article 53, paragraph (1) states: For the benefit of treatment and based on medical indications, doctors can provide Narcotics Group II or Group III in limited quantities and specific preparations to patients by the provisions of laws and regulations. (2) Patients, as referred to in paragraph (1), may possess, store, and carry Narcotics for themselves. (3) The patient, as referred to in paragraph (2), must have valid evidence that the Narcotics owned, stored, and carried for use were legally obtained by the provisions of laws and regulations.

The conclusion is that the use of narcotics for specific purposes is permitted within the limits set by the Law. However, the use of narcotics exceeding the permissible limits will be subject to criminal sanctions. It will hurt the health of the body.

What factors influence the occurrence of drug abuse in the Rokan Hilir jurisdiction?

The factors that influence the occurrence of drug abuse include:

1. Just trying it out out of curiosity

Using drugs or other dangerous substances just for fun or out of curiosity is expected in the community. Some are children and teenagers, although many adults do it. Just trying out out of curiosity is more worrying because usually, from just trying out to finally becoming accustomed to using drugs has happened a lot in the community. If you are used to it, then the same thing will be repeated continuously and you eventually become addicted; it is even challenging to do rehabilitation for drug users like this.

2. Lack of self-confidence

The existence of insecurity or lack of confidence in oneself usually often occurs in a person. By consuming narcotics, someone usually tends to be more courageous and appear confident in public because the influence of narcotics can work on a person to create a sense of courage and confidence to appear in public.

3. Economic factors

Economic factors are one of the factors for someone involved in drug abuse. A disadvantaged economic situation is usually the cause of someone abusing drugs. Complex economic factors usually occur because income is not proportional to the outcome. Even worse is the economic shortage due to a lack of work. Hence, the intention to get income by participating in distributing drugs in the community arises.

4. Ignorance of the dangers of drug abuse both for health and criminal sanctions in its abuse.

Point 4 is critical because narcotics abuse occurs because of ignorance of the impact or danger that occurs due to its use, both for the health of those who consume it and the criminal sanctions that will be imposed both for users and dealers. The adverse effects of narcotics use can damage the health of the body, and it is not uncommon for users who consume excessively or overdose to result in death.

The Drug Laboratory Test Unit of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) found 3 (three) new substances that contain narcotics in the form of paper sheets resembling LSD (Lysergic et al.). (Munandar, 2019). LSD-type narcotics circulating in Indonesia generally contain the substance Lysergide. The two paper narcotics contain two different substances, namely 25C-NBOMe, 25B-NBOMe, and 25I-NBOMe. Compounds 25C-NBOMe and 25I-NBOMe are derivatives of phenethylamine and have a psychedelic effect (a calming reaction which, if excessive, can result in unconsciousness) for the human body.

Meanwhile, 25B-NBOMe has a hallucinogenic effect when consumed by humans, and this substance is also a development/derivative of phenethylamine (2CB). In Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, LSD is included

in Narcotics Group I serial number 36. If abused, LSD can cause tense reactions, illusions of vision/hallucinations, weak self-control abilities and excessive worry.

5. Lifestyle influences

Living a luxurious and prosperous life is part of everyone's dream. However, some people want to get luxury by shortcuts. Abusing drugs or participating in drug distribution is one of the activities that a person does to get the luxury and what is expected. By becoming a courier or drug dealer, many results can be obtained. It does not matter, even if it is illegal goods. However, the most important thing for them is to get money quickly without working hard and taking a long time. Usually, the perpetrators do this based on the influence of the lifestyle they want to live. They are not used to living in poverty and hardship.

Efforts of Rokan Hilir Police and BNNK in preventing drug abuse in the community

The efforts made by the Rokan Hilir police in collaboration with BNNK to prevent drug abuse in the community.

1. Promotive

Promotive efforts are very influential in preventing drug abuse in the jurisdiction of Rokan Hilir Police. This effort is carried out by conducting socialization through interactive dialogues, training, counselling, and others about the impact and dangers of drugs on government agencies, religious leaders, community leaders, several other groups, communities, and others. This effort was made to target people who still do not know about narcotics and have never even consumed them. This effort is carried out to increase the role and activities of the community to work together with the police, BNN, and BNNK in combating narcotics in society. Because basically, life is healthier and more prosperous without the influence of narcotics.

2. Preventive Measures

This effort is an activity to prevent harmful things before drug abuse occurs. This activity is carried out in a way:

- a. Anti-narcotics training and education carried out in collaboration with several government agencies in the Rokan Hilir district;
- b. An intense and continuous campaign against drug abuse in the community;
- c. Counselling on the impact or dangers of drug abuse at the child, adolescent and adult levels.
- d. Supervise the distribution of narcotics in the community and control the production of narcotics by producers.
- e. Curative is an activity and a series of activities towards treatment aimed at healing, reducing, and even treating pain, such as sakau due to drug abuse.

3. Repressive Measures

The last effort is the Repressive effort. Repression is one of the traits in the social control system. Repressive actions usually take the form of pressure, restraint, or suppression. Meanwhile, social control is a process or control of the possibility of social deviation. Repressive efforts are efforts to take firm action against drug producers, dealers, dealers and users by Law, namely by imposing criminal sanctions on the perpetrators. This action is an effort to provide a deterrent effect for perpetrators of narcotics abuse.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that the factors that influence the occurrence of narcotics abuse in the Rokan Hilir Legal Area include trial and error due to curiosity, lack of confidence, economic factors, ignorance of the dangers of narcotics abuse, and lifestyle influences. Efforts made by the Rokan Hilir police in collaboration with BNNK to prevent drug abuse in the community include promotive, preventive and rehabilitative efforts. Suggestions for further research are to conduct further studies to understand other factors that can influence drug abuse and increase the effectiveness of preventive and rehabilitative efforts made by the authorities. The implications of this research can be used as a basis for formulating more effective and sustainable drug abuse prevention policies and programs in the Rokan Hilir jurisdiction and other areas.

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