

Overview Of Criminology Of Criminal Actions Of Narcotics In Jayabakti Village

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine and analyze through a criminological review the factors that cause narcotics abuse by the people of Banggai Regency, especially in Jayabakti Village, and efforts to prevent narcotics abuse in Jayabakti Village. The type of research used is empirical or field research with a case approach (case approach). The results of this study indicate that narcotics abuse in Jayabakti village is caused by several factors, including the entry of outsiders (non-local communities), education, economy, and weak village security supervision. And prevention efforts are made so that the community is not involved in narcotics abuse, among others, Pre-Emtif efforts: Instilling moral values as the main fortress that can prevent not being influenced and falling into narcotics abuse and providing correct and intensive information to the public regarding the dangers of using drugs. Narcotics. Preventive efforts: Carry out communicative supervision and guidance to parents and families, the community environment, and the role of the local government to carry out information on the dangers of narcotics. Repressive measures: Law enforcement actions carried out by Banggai Police and BNN, rehabilitating perpetrators so that perpetrators have a strong desire to recover, in RUTAN, and providing skills training.

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1. Introduction

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.¹

Narcotics are usually used for treatment and scientific development but have been misused by narcotics criminals. Currently, narcotics have spread throughout the world and are consumed by various groups, ranging from teenagers to the elderly. Many have died in vain due to overdose and even dependence.

Several indications show that narcotics crime is an extraordinary crime. The definition is a crime that has a tremendous and multidimensional impact on social, cultural, economic, and political as well as the enormity of the negative impact caused by this crime. For this reason, unusual punishment is needed for this type of extraordinary crime that has occurred throughout the world as a transnational crime.²

The problem of drug abuse is a complex problem that requires comprehensive countermeasures involving the cooperation of all parties and the active participation of the community, which is carried out continuously and consistently. The problem of narcotics crime is no longer the responsibility of only one country but has become the responsibility of almost all countries in the world³ because narcotics crime has caused so many negative aspects and has relevance to the emergence of several other crimes.

Article 7 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics and Psychotropics, narcotics can only be used for health services and the development of science and technology. However, many people in the world, especially in Indonesia, abuse their use and even the massive circulation of narcotics. The circulation of narcotics in Indonesia is legal when viewed from the juridical aspect. The narcotics law only prohibits using narcotics without permission from the law in question. Very often, the use of narcotics is not for the benefit of medicine and science when viewed from such a situation at a practical level.

The development of narcotics abuse, especially methamphetamine, from time to time, shows an increasing trend and will result in very detrimental to individuals and society.

¹ Pasal 1 ayat (1), Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2009 Tentang Narkotika dan Psicotropika

² Anton Sudanto, (2017) "PENERAPAN HUKUM PIDANA NARKOTIKA DI INDONESIA "ADIL: Jurnal Hukum Vol. 7 No.1, hal 140

³ Sagung Putri Purwani, (2017), " Tindak Pidana Narkotika dan Penanggulangan ", Denpasar: Fakultas Hukum Universitas Udayana, hal 5

The serious problem is the widespread use and circulation of narcotics, which is an actual problem faced by every country in the world, especially in Jayabakti Village, Pagimana District, Banggai Regency, Central Sulawesi Province.

Through the case tracking system of the Banggai district court,⁴

NO	TOTAL CASE'S	YEAR
1	59 Kasus	2019
2	53 Kasus	2020
3	59 Kasus	2021
4	28 Kasus	2022

Source: *Sistem Penelusuran Perkara Pengadilan Negeri Banggai*

Based on the phenomena that occurred and from the results of initial observations made through the information system for tracing cases at the Banggai District Court, it was recorded that in 2019 there were 59 cases, in 2020, there were 53 cases, and in 2021 there were 59 cases, 2022 there were 28 causes an increase in four categories of cases. Narcotics abuse has permanent legal force (Inkracht). Prof. Dr. Dadang Hawari, an Indonesian psychiatrist, said that people who depend on narcotics experience mental disorders in their lives so that they can no longer function correctly in society. Such conditions can be seen in social functions, work, or school damage. In this event, symptoms arise such as excessive tears, excessive nasal discharge, widened eyes, excessive sweating, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, increased blood pressure, palpitations, insomnia, irritability, and emotional and aggressive behavior.⁵

Based on the description of the background above, the researchers formulate the problem as follows:

1. What are the factors causing the crime of narcotics abuse in Jayabakti Village, Pagimana Subdistrict, Banggai Regency, Central Sulawesi Province from a criminological analysis?

⁴ SIPP, *Sistem Informasi Penelusuran Perkara Pengadilan Negeri Banggai*, <http://sipp.pn-luwukbanggai.go.id>, Di akses Pada Jumat 11 Februari 2022, Pukul 13.00 WITA

⁵ Sumarlin Adam, *Dampak Narkotika Pada Psikologi dan Kesehatan Masyarakat*, <http://ejournal.ung.ac.id>, Di akses Pada Sabtu 12 Februari 2022, Pukul 15.00 WITA

2. What are the efforts to overcome by the government and law enforcement officers against narcotics abuse in Jayabakti village?

2. Method

The type of research used by researchers in compiling this research is the type of empirical research or field research methods. ⁶ Where data collection is done by interview, observation, and several questionnaires to related parties with the formulation of the research topic problem.

In this empirical research method, the researcher describes the results of an in-depth study of the application of criminological theories, analyzes the causes of the rise of narcotics abuse, and provides the right solution for overcoming narcotics abuse. The approach used by researchers in compiling this research is a case approach.

3. Analysis or Discussion

3.1 Narcotics abuse data in Jayabakti village

The following is data on recapitulation of narcotics abuse cases that have been carried out at the Banggai Police Narcotics Investigation carried out by the Jayabakti village community from 2019 to 2022

Tabel 1

⁶ Mukti Fajar dan Yulianto Achmad, (2013), *Dualisme Penelitian Hukum (Normatif Dan Emperis)*, Yogyakarta: Pustja Pelajar, hal 280

Data on the number of narcotics abuse cases in Jayabakti village from 2019-2022

NO	YEAR	Case's
1	2019	59 Case's
2	2020	53 Case's
3	2021	59 Case's
4	2022	28 Case's
	Total	199 Case's

Source : Banggai Police Narcotics Detective

The data were obtained through direct observation and interviews with the Prosecutor of the Police Narcotics Detective, Mr. Makmur, S.H. In terms of the number of narcotics abuse cases in Jayabakti village, it is evident that every year there is an increase in the number of cases committed by users and dealers of narcotics abuse. We can see this from the increasing number from 2019, there were 59 cases; in 2020 there were 53 cases, and in 2021 there were 59 cases, although in 2022, there was a decrease in cases with a total of 199 cases⁷

Tabel 2

Drug abuse data by gender from 2019-2022

NO	YEAR	Male	Female	PRESENTATION (%)
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⁷ Hasil Wawancara, Senin, 31 Mei 2022, bersama Bapak Makmur, S.H selaku Kasat Reserse Narkotika Polres Banggai, pukul 12.00 Wita

1	2019	56	3	29,6
2	2020	51	2	26,6
3	2021	56	3	29,6
4	2022	26	2	14,07
Total's		199		100

Sumber Data : Banggai Police Narcotics Detective

Based on the table above, from 2019 to 2021, narcotics abuse by the Jayabakti village community based on gender (male and female) has increased. Men and women rank the most as perpetrators of narcotics abuse with a percentage of 29.6% (56 male perpetrators and three female perpetrators) in 2021 and decreased in 2022 with a percentage of 14.07%.⁸

Tabel 3

Narcotics abuse data based on evidence from 2019-2022 in Jayabakti village

NO	YEAR	Shabu-shabu	Pill's
1	2019	462,37 Gram	1.934 Pill's
2	2020	129,47 Gram	3.032 Pill's
3	2021	968,99 Gram	8.980 Pill's
4	2022	125,46 Gram	7.872 Pill's
TOTAL		1,682.29 Gram	21.818 Pill's

Source: Banggai Police Narcotics Detective

We can see, based on the table above; it is concluded that in the period 2019 to 2022, the amount of evidence found by the Banggai Police Narcotics detective, narcotics abuse of shabu-shabu and drugs has increased with the amount of methamphetamine 1,682.29 grams and 21,818 pills.⁹

3.2 Factors that cause narcotics abuse in Jayabakti village.

⁸Hasil Wawancara, Senin, 31 Mei 2022, bersama Bapak Makmur, S.H selaku Kasat Reserse Narkotika Polres Banggai, pukul 12.00 Wita

⁹Hasil Wawancara, Senin, 31 Mei 2022, bersama Bapak Makmur, S.H selaku Kasat Reserse Narkotika Polres Banggai, pukul 12.00 Wita

Several factors cause people to be involved in drug abuse, namely:

1. External Community Factors (Non-local)

Jayabakti village is a unique and populous village in the Pagimana sub-district, Banggai district, Central Sulawesi province, which has four hamlets with a population of 6000 people. Of course, with this population density, Jayabakti village is a strategic village for narcotics transaction crimes. As intended in the theory of ecology of crime by Rodney Stark that unique conditions are the cause of crime. The uniqueness in question is population density. The entry of illegal drugs into Jayabakti village is caused by outsiders who then enter the village and affect the community.¹⁰

So the author concludes that the influence of the outside community is in line with the theory of Edwin H Sutherland, an American sociologist, that deviant actions committed by someone occur because of the learning process of actors from the environment or evil groups, as in the theory of differential association theory.

According to Edwin H Sutherland, a sociologist in the United States, deviant actions committed by a person occur because of the learning process of actors from the environment or evil groups, as in his theory, and a person will experience changes according to his expectations and views, namely when dealing with close friends.¹¹ If these conditions are met, then bad behavior can arise as a result of social interaction. This means that someone will carry out deviant behavior following environmental conditions and positive associations, which will prevent someone from committing deviant behavior.¹²

2. Economic Factor

If you look at the potential sources of natural wealth from marine products, Jayabakti village is one of the villages that is categorized as a prosperous community. We can see this with the majority of their livelihoods as fishermen. Exported to the other regions, become the wealth of the Jayabakti village community. However, based on the author's findings in the field, some people commit narcotics crimes due to the fulfillment of high economic needs. This was also confirmed by the Jayabakti village head, Mr. Hasan. Some Jayabakti people feel dissatisfied with their income and then look for shortcuts as an excuse to make a living by doing narcotics business. This is likely due to external influences involving the Jayabakti community in the narcotics business. This is in line

¹⁰ Koentjoro, Kriminologi, Dosen Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Gadjah Mada

¹¹ Deny Guntara, (2018), "Tinjauan Kriminologi Terhadap Pelaku Tindak Pidana Terorisme Di Indonesia Dalam Perspektif Teori Diferensial Association", Jurnal Justisi Hukum, Vol 3, No 1, Hal 112

¹² Dian Ekawaty & Novendri M Nggilu, (2020), "Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Oleh Pegawai Negeri Sipil Dilihat Dari Perspektif Kajian Kriminologi", Jurnal Legalitas: Vol. 13, No.01, hal 20

with the relationship between economic theory in criminology, which discusses economic inequality. The concept of criminology believes that difficult economic times make people more willing to commit crimes. Seeing that economic factors are part of the basis of a human life cycle, it is not surprising that some people consider it a justification for committing crimes in order to get something or money without thinking about the consequences.¹³

3. Educational Factor

In general, those who commit crimes have low education levels or have dropped out of school. The reason is that since childhood, they received an average education only up to the elementary school level. Based on the facts found in the field, the author assesses that the perpetrators of narcotics abuse are the community or Jayabakti youths who have low education, and some even drop out of school. In criminology, Adholfe Quetelet's theory explains that the high crime rate is caused by poverty and low education. Because some of the perpetrators have low education and are easily influenced, this causes the community to be involved in drug abuse. Due to the low level of education, there is no other way to go other than committing a crime.

4. The weak role of local government

As the most populous village in the province of Central Sulawesi, the author considers that various modes of crime are vulnerable if there is no handling and coordination of social supervision from the local government. Then due to weak supervision, people make social deviations by violating applicable norms or rules. This is in line with the concept of anomie theory from Emile Durkheim, a French sociologist. This theory explains that crime occurs because society experiences certain circumstances.¹⁴

4.3 Efforts to overcome narcotics abuse in Jayabakti village

1. Pre-Emtife Effort

This effort is in the form of educational activities (education/teaching) to influence the motivating factors and opportunity factors to achieve awareness, alertness, deterrence, and fostering and creating of drug-free behavioral conditions/norms. This activity is basically in the form of fostering and developing a simple lifestyle environment and positive activities and communication of educational information. Such as increasing piety and providing information about the dangers of drugs. [7]

¹³ Masfiatun (2019), "Pengaruh factor ekonomi terhadap jumlah Kejahatan di Indonesia", Jurnal Keamanan Nasional : Vol. 05, No.02, hal 96

¹⁴ Hardianto Djanggih, (2018), "Penerapan teori-teori kriminologi dalam penanggulangan kejahatan cyber crime", Jurnal Pandecta, Vol 13, No 1, Hal 13

2. Preventive Efforts

That is the effort to prevent drug crimes through the control and supervision of official channels.

In terms of control and supervision, refer to the theory of social control by Travis Hirschi. In his theory of social control that criminal behavior is the failure of social groups such as families, schools, and individuals in society. Social control (control theory) is a system and process that educates, invites, and even forces people to behave following social norms. The educational system is intended so that in a person, there is a change in attitude and behavior to act following existing rules. Several attempts were made:^[8]

a. Individuals in society

Efforts to combat crime, especially narcotics crimes, can be tackled earlier than the individual's awareness, stay away from an unhealthy environment, and dig up information related to the dangers of abuse and the severity of the punishment that can be accepted when dealing with narcotics.

b. Community environment

The environment in social life is a human community that has different characteristics from each other. Hence, community life is one of the essential things determining whether or not a crime can be committed. In his theory of natural areas, Robert E Park explains that crime is caused by the environment rather than human will.

Efforts are being made to prevent narcotics crimes, namely by creating an atmosphere that does not deviate from the values held by the community, such as holding gatherings between community members filled with lectures delivered by religious leaders.

c. Family environment

One of the prevention efforts that can be done to anticipate drug abuse is the importance of parental supervision of their children. The role of parents is very influential on the mindset and development of their children to stay away from drug abuse. Parents can prevent children from being involved in narcotics abuse with strict supervision and guidance.

d. Jayabakti Village Government Efforts

To combat crime, especially narcotics crime, the Jayabakti village government must play an active role in the community. The role of the village government is significant in coordinating with officers from both the police and village security. The guard post or the entrance to the Jayabakti village in terms of supervision and guarding needs to be tightened. This helps the Jayabakti community be more careful when outsiders visit this village. This is considered able to prevent the occurrence of crime as in the concept of

criminal hygiene by W.A Bonger, who explained that this effort aims to prevent crime through counseling.¹⁵

3. Repressive Efforts

Intended for crime prevention by taking action and arresting the perpetrators of crimes in accordance with their actions and correcting them again so that they are aware that their actions are actions that are not justified by law and are detrimental to the community, so they will no longer repeat them.¹⁶ This is an effort taken when the police get information about the occurrence of a crime. This information can come from public reports, mass media, directly known by the authorities, or data provided by police intelligence. Repressive efforts carried out by the police must be following established procedures and on orders from superiors. Such action must receive orders from superiors because if there is a procedural error and so on which results in harm to the perpetrator or the community, it is the responsibility of the superior.¹⁷

4. Conclusion

From the results of research and discussion regarding the criminological review of the crime of narcotics abuse in Jayabakti village, Pagimana sub-district, Banggai district, the authors draw the following conclusions:

1. Factors that cause narcotics abuse by the Jayabakti village community that the authors found during the study include:

a. Factors from the outside community (Non-Local), in this case, the entry of narcotics in

Jayabakti village is caused by the entry of people who are not residents of the village. This causes the influence of the outside community to make the Jayabakti village community involved in narcotics abuse both as users, dealers, and narcotics dealers. With the mode of visiting Jayabakti village, this non-local community influences the Jayabakti community to use narcotics and make narcotics a business area.

b. Economic factors, due to meeting high economic needs, people affected by narcotics easily justify any means to meet their needs. By running a narcotics business, people who are dissatisfied with their income use narcotics as a way to

¹⁵ Bayu Puji Hariyanto, (2018), "*Pencegahan dan pemberantasan peredaran narkotika di indonesia*", Jurnal Daulat Hukum: Vol. 01, No.01, hal 5

¹⁶ Fera Rohyani & Widya Timur, (2021), "*Peranan masyarakat terhadap pencegahan kejahatan incest berdasarkan teori control sosial*", AL-IMARAH, Jurnal pemerintahan dan politik islam, Vol 6, No 1, Hal 42

¹⁷ Topo Santoso & Eva Achjani Zulfa, (2001), *Kriminologi*, Jakarta: RajaGrafinda Persada., hal 10

meet a high standard of living without thinking about the consequences of the narcotics business.

c. Educational factors, some perpetrators of narcotics abuse crimes are people who have dropped out of school or have low education. Because some of the perpetrators have low education and are easily influenced, this causes the community to be involved in drug abuse.

d. Factors weak role of local government

As the most populous village in the province of Central Sulawesi, the author considers that various modes of crime are vulnerable to occur if there is no handling and coordination of supervision from the local government. Due to the weak supervision system, various modes of crime in this village are rife, one of which is narcotics abuse.

2. In terms of overcoming narcotics abuse, several efforts must be made, including:

a. Pre-emptive efforts, efforts made to the community by instilling moral values, strengthening religion so that people are not easily influenced to commit narcotics crimes

b. Preventive Efforts, prevention efforts before the crime occurs. Efforts are made by providing reinforcement and providing counseling about the dangers of narcotics abuse in each hamlet and increasing village security supervision.

c. Repressive Efforts, namely enforcement efforts carried out by the police in taking action and providing criminal sanctions against people who commit narcotics abuse crimes. derugulation, meaning that the community is in a state of experiencing the absence of norms and disobeying existing rules. Due to the absence of social norms and supervision, this situation causes narcotics crimes to occur.

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