

## Integral Policy for Countering Crime in the Field Of Narcotics



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**ABSTRACT:** Drug abuse in Indonesia has become a serious problem that can harm various layers of society. This research explores policies to combat drug-related crimes using an integrated approach, which includes both penal and non-penal measures. The urgency of this research lies in the need for the implementation of penal and non-penal policies in combating drug-related crimes. The discussion includes penal policies referred to as efforts to combat crime through criminal law regulations, which emphasize a repressive nature. Meanwhile, non-penal policies delve into the root causes of crime, focusing more on a preventive nature. The conclusion shows that effective policies must involve collaboration between penal and non-penal policies to achieve the protection and welfare of society, thereby addressing drug-related crimes.

**KEYWORDS:** Policy; Integral; Crime; Drug; Prevention

### I. INTRODUCTION

Narcotics, known in English as "narcotic," refers to all types of drugs that have certain effects, including: a) can anesthetize or reduce the level of consciousness; b) can stimulate or increase the enthusiasm for activity; c) can cause dependence; and d) can increase imagination, often in the form of hallucinations.<sup>1</sup> In the Narcotics Law, there are three categories of narcotics: a) Class I, which is only allowed for scientific research and not used in therapy, and has a very high potential to cause dependence. Examples include Heroin, Jicing, Cocaine, Katinon, Koka Leaf, Cannabis, Opium, MDMA/Ecstasy, and more than 65 other types. b) Class II, which has medicinal properties and is used as a last resort in therapy or for scientific research. Narcotics in this class also have a high potential to cause dependence. Examples are Fentanyl, Morphine, Methadone, and Pethidin. c) Class III, which has medicinal properties and is widely used in therapy and scientific research. The dependence potential of this class is mild. Examples include Codeine, Nicocodine, Buprenorphine, Propiram, Eltylmorphine, Polcodine, and over 84 of 13 other mixtures.<sup>2</sup>

From the above, it has been explained that Narcotics is a substance or drug that is very useful and necessary for the development of science and medicine. However, if abused or used not in accordance with treatment standards, it can have very detrimental effects on society. Officials, housewives, and even children are not spared from drug trafficking.<sup>3</sup> Drug abuse crime is one of the various types of organized crime that is very difficult to disclose thoroughly, both in terms of quality and quantity, because this crime has a closed and covert organization, and is internationally organized with networks spread throughout the world. This condition causes Indonesia not only to act as a "transit" country, but also as a consumer, producer, and even exporter of certain drugs such as ecstasy.<sup>4</sup> According to Libertus Jehani and Antoro, the factors that cause a person to fall into narcotics abuse are caused by many factors, namely internal factors and external factors. Internal factors, namely factors that come from a person consisting of personality, family and economy. While external factors, are factors that arise from the outside of a person that can influence the desire to take an action, in this case drug abuse. External factors can arise from several things, including socialization and social environment.<sup>5</sup>

The development of problems in society is always related to legal issues, including criminal matters. One of the main concerns is the problem of drug abuse, which has had a destructive impact on people's lives from time to time, and threatens the morality of future generations in Indonesia. Perpetrators of drug abuse are not limited to the elite. Instead, its influence spreads to people from the middle to lower economic layers. Almost all groups, ranging from children, teenagers, adults, women, men, regardless of

<sup>1</sup> Masruhi Sudiro, *Islam Melawan Narkotika*, Yogyakarta: CV. Adipura, 2000, p. 13.

<sup>2</sup> Lefri Mikhael, Aryono, Et al, *Hukum Pidana di luar Kodifikasi*, Global Eksekutif Teknologi, Padang, 2023, p. 83.

<sup>3</sup> Yonna Beatrix Salamor and Erwin Ubwarin, "Kebijakan Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Narkotika Di Wilayah Maluku," *Jurnal Muara Ilmu Sosial, Humaniora, Dan Seni*, Vol. 1, No. 1, 2017, p. 58.

<sup>4</sup> Nur Alim Rachim dan M. Aris Munandar, *Aspek Hukum Tindak Pidana Penyalahgunaan Narkotika, KBM Indonesia*, Yogyakarta, 2023, p. 2-3.

<sup>5</sup> Lefri Mikhael, Aryono, Et al, *Hukum Pidana di luar Kodifikasi, Op.Cit.*, p. 89.

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ethnicity or religion, have been affected by drug abuse. Narcotics can penetrate all levels of society, including students, professionals, celebrities, bureaucrats, and even law enforcers, including members of the Indonesian National Army (TNI) who are an integral part of the national defense system. They have the responsibility to guard, protect and defend the integrity of the country.

Current global data shows that people who abuse drugs have reached 296 million, an increase of 12 million compared to the previous year. This figure represents 5.8% of the world's population aged 15-64 years. Meanwhile, the results of the national survey on the prevalence of drug abuse in 2023 showed that the prevalence rate was 1.73% or equivalent to 3.3 million Indonesians aged 15-64 years. This data also shows a significant increase in drug abuse among the 15-24 year age group.<sup>6</sup> Furthermore, based on data from the Task Force for Combating Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P3GN), during 2023 the Police successfully uncovered more than 39 thousand drug cases, with 31,415 cases or around 79.7% of the total cases resolved by the Police. The Kapolri said that drug eradication also involves the P3GN Task Force, which has successfully resolved a large number of drug cases in 2023. The drug evidence seized in these cases has an economic value of tens of trillions of rupiah. In addition, the disclosure of drug cases is also considered as saving tens of millions of lives in Indonesia.<sup>7</sup>

The data above shows that narcotics trafficking in Indonesia is still simultaneously rampant. This is an important point, because the impact resulting from narcotics abuse is very large. So that effective efforts are needed in preventing and overcoming it. Eradication of narcotics crime is a shared responsibility, both government and society. Improvement, control and supervision carried out by the community as an effort to prevent and eradicate the abuse and distribution of narcotics is very necessary because narcotics crimes are generally not committed by individuals individually, but are carried out jointly and even by syndicates that are organized in a structured, neat and very secret manner. This action is focused on preventing an increase in illicit drug trafficking which contributes to an increase in cases of abuse.<sup>8</sup>

Theoretically and practically, criminal law enforcement, known as the law enforcement system or criminal law enforcement, is part of criminal policy or crime prevention policy.<sup>9</sup> According to Prof. Sudarto, S.H., criminal policy or criminal politics is "a rational and community effort in tackling crime".<sup>10</sup> Criminal policy or crime prevention policy is essentially an integral part of efforts to protect society (social defense) and efforts to achieve social welfare. Integral Crime Control Policy is an effort that applies a comprehensive and holistic approach to overcome the problem of crime that occurs in society.<sup>11</sup> Through this policy, various aspects related to crime prevention, prosecution, and rehabilitation will be strengthened and integrated. Therefore, it can be said that the ultimate goal of an integral countermeasure policy is the "protection of society to achieve public welfare".<sup>12</sup> Crime prevention policy is carried out through an integral approach, meaning that there is an integration (integralistic) between crime prevention efforts with "penal" and "non-penal" means. Thus, it can be said that criminal policy in the field of narcotics is a policy or effort aimed at protecting the public from narcotics crime through "penal" and "non-penal" means. This research differs from previous studies in that it uses recent evidence-based data or case studies through a comprehensive survey. This is in contrast to many previous studies that may have relied on qualitative data or limited case studies.

## II. FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEMS

Based on the background description above, the author will discuss the problem, namely how integral policy in overcoming crime in the field of narcotics by using an integral approach?

## III. RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted using an analytical descriptive method with a normative juridical approach, which is used to find out how positive law is enforced. Normative juridical research is research where the law is conceptualized as what is written in legislation (law in books) or law is conceptualized as rules or norms that are benchmarks for human behavior that are considered appropriate.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> <https://bnn.go.id/hindari-narkotika-cerdaskan-generasi-muda-bangsa/>, Accessed on 2 December 2024, at 12.30 WIB.

<sup>7</sup> Azhar Bagas Ramadhan, 2023, Polri Tangani 39 Ribu Kasus Narkoba Selama 2023, Barang Bukti Capai Rp 12 T, Sumber: <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-7110530/polri-tangani-39-ribu-kasus-narkoba-selama-2023-barang-bukti-capai-rp-12-t>, Accessed on 4 September 2024, at 17.06 WIB.

<sup>8</sup> Putri A. Priamsari, Kebijakan Integral Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Penyalahgunaan Narkotika, Jurnal Hukum Progresif, Vol. 10, No. 2, Oktober 2022, p. 99.

<sup>9</sup> Daisy Puji Gayatri, Agus Pramono, and Joko Setiyono, "Implementasi Konvensi Penerbangan Sipil Internasional Dalam Pengaturan Aspek Keselamatan Dan Keamanan Penerbangan Di Indonesia," Diponegoro Law Journal 3, no. 2 (2014): 1–11, <https://ejournal3.undip.ac.id/index.php/dlr/article/view/5495>.

<sup>10</sup> Sudarto, *Kapita Selekta Hukum Pidana*, 1981, p. 113-114 (Quoted from, Barda Nawawi Arief, *Bunga Rampai Kebijakan Hukum Pidana*, 2016, Jakarta, Kencana, p. 3).

<sup>11</sup> Lubis, F., & Nasution, M. I. (2024). *The Implementation of Advocate Immunity Rights in the Criminal Offense of Obstruction of Justice*. *Revista de Gestão Social e Ambiental*, 18(8), e06679. <https://doi.org/10.24857/rgsa.v18n8-103>

<sup>12</sup> Barda Nawawi Arief, *Bunga Rampai Kebijakan Hukum Pidana*, 2016, Jakarta, Kencana, p. 4.

<sup>13</sup> Soerjono Soekanto, *Pengantar Penelitian Hukum*, UI Press, Jakarta, 1984, p. 20.

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### IV. DISCUSSION

#### A. *Policies for Combating Crimes in the Field of Narcotics Using an Integral Approach*

Efforts or policies to prevent and overcome crime are included in the field of "criminal policy". Prof. Sudarto, S.H., once stated that criminal policy is "a rational effort from society in tackling crime".<sup>14</sup> This definition is taken from the definition of Marc Ancel who formulated it as "the rational organization of the control of crime by society".<sup>15</sup> Starting from the understanding put forward by Marc Ancel, G. Peter Hoefnagels argued that, "Criminal policy is the rational organization of the social reaction to crime".<sup>16</sup>

Crime prevention policies or efforts are essentially an integral part of efforts to protect society (social defense) and efforts to achieve social welfare. Therefore, it can be said that the ultimate goal or main objective of criminal politics is, "the protection of society to achieve public welfare". Thus, it can be said that criminal politics is essentially also an integral part of social politics (i.e. policies to achieve social welfare). G.P. Hoefnagels also stated: "Criminal policy as a science of policy is part of larger policy: the law enforcement policy.... The legislative and enforcement policy is in turn part of social policy".<sup>17</sup> Based on this description, G.P. Hoefnagels provides an overview of efforts to overcome crime can be taken by criminal law application; prevention without punishment, and influencing views of society on crime and punishment through mass media.

From the description above, it seems that crime prevention policy (criminal policy) must be carried out with an "integral approach", or carried out using "penal" and "non-penal" means. Non-penal policy requires rational efforts in overcoming criminal acts by tracing the root causes of crime. This is intended to prevent the commission of criminal offenses, through efforts to identify and eliminate the causes of crime, which is better known as crime prevention policy.

According to Barda Nawawi Arief, that countermeasures through this penal route can also be referred to as efforts made through criminal law. This effort is a countermeasure that focuses more on the repressive nature, namely actions taken after a crime occurs with law enforcement and the imposition of penalties for crimes that have been committed.<sup>18</sup> However, development in the field of law, especially criminal law development, does not only include structural development, namely the development of legal institutions that move in a mechanism, but must also include substantial development in the form of products that are the result of the legal system in the form of criminal law regulations and cultural ones, namely attitudes and values that influence the enactment of the legal system.<sup>19</sup>

In overcoming the rise of crime in the field of narcotics, it is done through the means of criminal law (penal policy/*strafrechtspolitik*) or means outside the criminal law (non-penal policy), where both types of means must be integrated with each other so that criminal policy to prevent and overcome crime can be at an optimal level. The view of an integral policy in preventing and overcoming crime is actually not a new idea and has long been a global consensus. This can be observed by looking back at the results of various UN congresses on "crime prevention and criminal justice".

The 9th UN Congress held in Cairo on April 29-May 8, 1995 expressly states "calls on member states to intensify their efforts aimed at more consolidated cooperation and coordination in crime prevention and justice, in order to establish integrated policies, programs, plans and mechanisms, having due regard to common social and religious traditions and values, taking into account United Nations norms and standards in crime prevention and criminal justice".<sup>20</sup>

Starting from the explanation above, the best way to anticipate and overcome the occurrence of criminal acts of narcotics abuse is to use an integral approach, namely harmonization between penal policy and non-penal policy, with attention to and towards the creation of social policy goals in the form of "social defence" and "social welfare".

#### B. *Policies for Combating Crimes in the Field of Narcotics by Penal Means*

According to Marc Ancel, "penal policy" is a science or art that ultimately has a practical goal to enable positive legal rules to be formulated better. Thus, what is meant by "the positive rules" in Marc Ancel's definition is criminal law legislation.<sup>21</sup> The operationalization of criminal law policies that are worthy of being guided by law enforcement officials certainly goes through a series of stages. M. Cherif Bassiouni, divides the three stages into the formulation stage (legislative process), the application stage (judicial process) and the execution stage (administrative stage).<sup>22</sup>

The discussion will focus on the legislative policy stage in formulating criminal provisions related to drug abuse. This formulation stage can be understood as part of the operational process of criminal law, in which the determination and regulation of

<sup>14</sup> Sudarto, *Op.Cit.*, p. 113-114.

<sup>15</sup> Marc Ancel, 1965, *Social Defence*, p. 38.

<sup>16</sup> G. Peter Hoefnagels, 1969, *The Other Side of Criminology*, p. 57.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> Barda Nawawi Arief, Bunga Rampai Kebijakan Hukum Pidana, *Op.Cit.* p. 28.

<sup>19</sup> Nyoman Serikat Putra Jaya, Relevansi Hukum Pidana Adat Dalam Pembaharuan Hukum Pidana Nasional, 2005, Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti.

<sup>20</sup> United Nations, Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, 1995, Cairo.

<sup>21</sup> Barda Nawawi Arief, Bunga Rampai Kebijakan Hukum Pidana, *Op.Cit.*, p. 27.

<sup>22</sup> Barda Nawawi Arief, Kebijakan Formulasi Ketentuan Pidana Dalam Peraturan Perundang-Undangan, Pustaka Magister, Semarang, 2012.

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actions that can be made criminal (criminalization stage), and what sanctions should be used or imposed for these actions. Criminalization of narcotics crimes has existed in several laws and regulations consisting of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code and Law Number 5 of 1997 concerning Psychotropic.

In Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, the types of acts that qualify as criminal offenses are: Narcotics Crimes Relating to Narcotics Class I (Article 111 to Article 116), Crimes Relating to Narcotics Class II and III (For Narcotics Class II regulated in Article 117 to Article 121, For Narcotics Class III regulated in Article 122 to Article 125), Crimes related to production (Article 147 letter c and Article 129), Narcotics Crime related to Science and Technology (Article 147 letter b), Narcotics Crime related to Import and Export (Article 113, Article 118, Article 123, Article 129 letter c), Narcotics Crime related to Narcotics Distribution (Article 147 letter a and d), Narcotics Crime related to Labeling and Publication (Article 135), Crime related to drug precursors (Article 129), Criminal offenses relating to drug users (Article 112, Article 115, Article 116, Article 117, Article 120, Article 121, Article 122, Article 125, Article 126, Article 127), Criminal offenses relating to not reporting drug addicts (Article 128 paragraph (1) and (2), Article 131, Article 134 paragraph (1), (2)), Criminal offenses relating to the course of justice (Article 138), Crimes involving the Confiscation and Destruction of Narcotics (Article 140 and Article 141), Crimes involving False Statements (Article 143), Crimes involving money laundering (Article 136 and Article 137), Crimes involving Irregularities in the Functioning of Institutions (Article 147), Crimes involving the Utilization of Minors (Article 133), Narcotics crimes committed abroad (Article 145).

The punishment that can be imposed on the perpetrators of narcotics crime are: imprisonment and fines are contained in Article 111 to Article 135 and Article 137 to Article 146 and Article 147.

Meanwhile, life imprisonment is contained in Article 111 paragraph (2), Article 112 paragraph (2), Article 113 paragraph (2), Article 114 paragraph (2), Article 115 paragraph (2), Article 116 paragraph (2), Article 118 paragraph (2), Article 119 paragraph (2), Article 121 paragraph (2), Article 133 paragraph (2), Article 144 paragraph (2). Death Penalty is contained in Article 113, Article 114, Article 116, Article 118, Article 119, Article 121, Article 133, Article 144.

Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code regulates acts that are declared as criminal offenses, namely these acts include acts without the right to possess, store, control, or provide narcotics Group I not plants, narcotics Group II and narcotics Group III, which are regulated in Article 609, and acts without the right to produce, import, export or distribute narcotics Group I, narcotics Group II and narcotics Group III, which are regulated in Article 610. The penalties that can be imposed on the perpetrators of narcotics crimes are: imprisonment (Article 609 and Article 610), life imprisonment and death penalty (Article 609 Paragraph (2) letter a, Article 610 paragraph (2) letter a and letter b), and fines (Article 609 and Article 610).

In Law Number 5 Year 1997 on Psychotropic Substances, the actions categorized as a criminal offense are: The act of using, producing, distributing, importing, possessing, storing, carrying, transporting, exporting, labeling, and advertising psychotropic substances contrary to the provisions of the Act (Article 59 to Article 63), the act of obstructing the treatment/treatment of patients and organizing rehabilitation facilities without permission (Article 64), the act of not reporting the abuse/unauthorized possession of psychotropic substances (Article 65), using the identity of the reporter in the case of psychotropic substances (Article 66), attempt/assistance (Article 69), conspiracy to commit a criminal act of psychotropic substances (Article 71), and using children under 18 years of age in committing a criminal act of psychotropic substances (Article 72). The penalties that can be imposed on the perpetrator are: imprisonment and fines (Article 59 to Article 72), and death penalty or life imprisonment (Article 59 paragraph (2)).

### C. Policies for Combating Crimes in the Field of Narcotics by Non-Penal Means

According to G.P Hoefnagels, crime prevention can be achieved through criminal law application, prevention without punishment, and influencing views of society on crime and punishment through mass media. Thus, crime prevention efforts can be broadly divided into two, namely through the "penal" route (criminal law) and through the "non-penal" route (not / outside the criminal law).<sup>23</sup>

Roughly speaking, it can be distinguished that crime prevention efforts through the "penal" route prioritize the nature of "repressive" (suppression) after a crime occurs, while the "non-penal" route focuses more on the nature of "prevention" (prevention) before a crime occurs.<sup>24</sup>

The fundamental reason why it is necessary to rely on non-penal policies as an effort to overcome crime is due to the limited ability of criminal law to control criminal acts that occur in society. The limitations of criminal law policy have been conveyed by the United Nations (UN) during the 8th UN Congress. It stated that The formal processes of criminal justice-apprehension, prosecution, sentencing, punishment and rehabilitation of offenders-have in recent years been shown to have only a limited effect

<sup>23</sup> Barda Nawawi Arief, Bunga Rampai Kebijakan Hukum Pidana, *Op.Cit.*, p. 46.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*

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in controlling crime. United Nations, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Development: Realities and Perspectives of International Cooperation.<sup>25</sup>

Given that crime prevention efforts through the "non-penal" route are more preventive measures for the occurrence of crime, the main target is to deal with factors conducive to the occurrence of crime. These conducive factors, among others, center on problems or social conditions that can directly or indirectly cause or foster crime. Thus, from the perspective of macro and global criminal politics, non-penal efforts occupy a key and strategic position in the overall criminal politics efforts.

The key and strategic position in tackling the causes and conditions that give rise to crime was also emphasized at the 8th UN Congress in 1990 in Havana, Cuba, among others stated in document A/CONF.144/L.17 (on "Social aspects of crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development): (the social aspects of development are an important factor in the achievement of the objectives of the strategy for crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development and should be given higher priority).<sup>26</sup>

Some of the social aspects that the 8th Congress identified as conducive factors to the occurrence of crime (especially in the issue of "urban crime"), among others, are mentioned in document A/CONF.144/L.3 as follows:<sup>27</sup> 1) Poverty, unemployment, illiteracy (ignorance), lack of adequate housing and unsuitable education and training systems, 2) Increase in the number of people with no prospects due to worsening social inequalities, 3) Decline in social and family ties, 4) Difficult conditions for people emigrating to cities or other countries, 5) Destruction or breakdown of indigenous cultural identities, which together with racism and discrimination cause disadvantages in the social, welfare, and employment spheres, 6) Deterioration (quality) of the urban environment which encourages increased crime and reduced services for neighborhood facilities, 7) Difficulties for people in modern societies to integrate properly in their community, family, work or school environment, 8) Abuse of alcohol, drugs, etc., the use of which has also expanded due to the factors mentioned above, 9) Widespread organized criminal activity, especially drug trafficking and the dealing of stolen goods, 10) Encouragement (especially by the mass media) of ideas and attitudes that lead to violence, inequality (rights), or intolerance.

Some social problems and conditions that can be conducive factors in causing crime are clearly problems that cannot be solved solely by "penal" means. This is where the penal route is limited and therefore, must be supported by the "non-penal" route. One of the "non-penal" channels to overcome social problems as mentioned above is through "social policy", which in the way of crime prevention according to G.P. Hoefnagels above is called "prevention without punishment".

The non-penal policy in tackling drug-related crimes focuses more on the preventive nature (prevention/deterrence/control) before the crime occurs. The non-penal policy in tackling crime in the field of narcotics is known as a program called P4GN which stands for Prevention, Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. The main objective of the P4GN program is to empower all the potential that exists in all levels of society to consciously carry out a movement to oppose/reject drug abuse and illicit trafficking. The P4GN program is not only about preventing the dangers of drug abuse, but also includes law enforcement activities for drug abusers and rehabilitation activities for victims of drug abuse. The task of coordinating the P4GN program nationally is carried out by the National Narcotics Agency, and coordination of the P4GN program at the provincial level is carried out by the Provincial Narcotics Agency.

Broadly speaking, the P4GN program revolves around two things, namely demand reduction and supply control. P4GN programs are implemented nationally and through international cooperation. Included in demand reduction program are: prevention programs (lighting/counselling, community development) and therapy & rehabilitation programs. While the supply control program consists of programs, 1) Monitoring the market and legal channels of narcotics, psychotropic drugs and precursor group drugs in order to ensure availability for the purposes of medicine and science and technology, 2) Eradication of illicit channels with law enforcement programs and alternative development programs, 3) Harm Reduction Program, which is to reduce the adverse effects of drug abuse, 4) Destroying illicit production and cultivation.

The Supply Reduction strategy approach refers to the legal approach and law enforcement. The effort is carried out by applying laws and regulations firmly, consistently and seriously. Implementation includes prosecution of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, drug intelligence investigation, international drug control cooperation and drug interdiction (air, land, sea, investigation and prosecution). The Harm Reduction program has the main target of youth, students and college students. The Harm Reduction program is by way of, 1) Community outreach through outreach, peer groups, or other intervention/interaction programs. Forms of outreach activities include: providing information & education on the importance of sterile injecting equipment for addicts, purification equipment, condoms, and promotion of activity programs, 2) Bleach program to disinfect injecting equipment, 3) Needle exchange program by increasing the availability of sterile syringes & destroying contaminated needles, 4) Substitution programs,

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<sup>25</sup> Roger S. Clark, "The Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, Cuba August 27-September 7, 1990," *Criminal Law Forum* 1, no. 3 (1990): 513–548, doi:10.1007/BF01098179.

<sup>26</sup> Seventh UN Congress document A/CONF.144/L.17, p. 2.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid*, p. 3.

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for example with Methadone/Buprenorphine, 5) VCT (Voluntary, Consultation and Testing), which provides education and assistance to test for HIV.

However, there are views in the community that reject the Harm Reduction program, including that addicts who should be victims of drug abuse are instead arrested by the police, the DPRD considers the program futile, educators consider the program out of place because of the condom distribution activity, and others.

The targets of the Demand Reduction strategy are the general public and drug users. To the general public, Communication, Information and Education (IEC) efforts are carried out through counseling, banners/pamphlets, seminars, etc. Detoxification measures are sought for drug users.

There are 3 efforts made in the application of non-penal policies in preventing drug crimes in the school/campus environment, these efforts include, 1) Information Dissemination, where dissemination is an activity aimed at target groups or individuals so that they obtain information, raise awareness, accept, and finally utilize the information, 2) Cadre Formation, where a cadre is a person/group of people who have the knowledge, ability and willingness to participate in exercising their rights and responsibilities in efforts to Prevent, Eradicate Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN), and 3) Legal Advocacy, in the form of P4GN advocacy in the field of prevention through government agencies (TNI & POLRI and Non TNI & POLRI) and the community (Community Organizations and community groups).

## V. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the discussion as described above, it can be concluded that an integral policy of overcoming crime in the field of narcotics must involve two means, namely penal and non-penal means. Penal policy includes strict law enforcement against drug-related offenses, including severe criminal sanctions for violators. The policy of overcoming crimes in the field of narcotics by penal means is contained in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code (KUHP) and Law Number 5 of 1997 concerning Psychotropic Substances.

Meanwhile, non-penal policies are crime prevention efforts that focus on overcoming social factors that cause crime. Non-penal policies in tackling crime in the field of narcotics are through the P4GN (Prevention, Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking) program, which focuses on education, rehabilitation, and community empowerment to tackle drug abuse.

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