
Effectiveness Of Criminal Sanctions Against Perpetrators Of Narcotics Crime

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Article Info

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ABSTRACT

Increased supervision and control as an effort to prevent and eradicate drug abuse and illicit trafficking is very necessary, because crime in this field is growing both in terms of quality and quantity. Drugs have troubled our society in Indonesia because the effects of this object if consumed incorrectly and excessively by its users will be fatal, it can also result in death for its users. The research objectives are 1) Knowing the effectiveness of criminal sanctions against perpetrators of narcotics crimes. 2) Knowing the obstacles faced in increasing the effectiveness of enforcement of criminal law sanctions against perpetrators of narcotics crimes. 3) Knowing the efforts made to increase the effectiveness of enforcement of criminal law sanctions against perpetrators of narcotics crimes. The approach used in this research is empirical juridical approach. This research is descriptive research. The types of data used are primary data and secondary data using primary, secondary and tertiary legal materials. This library research is conducted by searching, collecting, and studying laws and regulations and other legal materials related to the object of research. From the results of the study, namely that the increase in the number is not too large, it may be said that the punishment process has been effective. The factors inhibiting law enforcement of narcotics crimes committed by the police: Facility factors related to the problem of inadequate facilities and infrastructure and limited budget support. The community factor and the lack of public concern to report to the authorities make it difficult for law enforcers to eradicate narcotics crime. The most effective and basic methods of preventing and eradicating drug abuse are promotive and preventive methods. The most practical and real efforts are repressive and humane efforts are curative and rehabilitative.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Criminal Sanctions, empirical juridical

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country of law. Any violation or dispute that occurs in Indonesia must be resolved by law. The problem of drug abuse in Indonesia is now very concerning. Indonesia is currently a drug emergency. The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) recorded that the number of drug abusers in the country reached 3.5 million people in 2017. Almost 1 million of them have even become addicts. The manufacture, smuggling and abuse of narcotics continues and grows in Indonesia. This creates a number of negative impacts including economic, health, social, and youth. (Liputan, 2019).

Furthermore, the abuse of narcotics has reached the level of attention, not only the quantity of abuse is increasing and widespread but its users have also spread almost to all levels of society, from students to state officials involved in this narcotics crime. Narcotics trafficking in Indonesia has an increasing trend and what

is very unfortunate is that drug users have now begun to be carried out by government officials and law enforcement. (Dahlan, 2017)

Drugs stands for Narcotics, Psychotropic Substances and Other Dangerous Addictive Substances. The word Narkotika basically comes from the Greek "narkoun" which means to make paralyzed or numb. It is stated that Narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, both synthetic and semisynthetic, which can cause a decrease or change, loss of pain, and can cause dependence. (Tarigan, 2017).

The reason why the Indonesian nation must be more serious in eradicating narcotics crimes. The Indonesian government has not been optimal in tackling cases of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. This implies that we need to be more concerned and pay more attention to tackling it. Juridically, the legal instruments that regulate it, both in the form of laws and conventions that have been ratified, are actually sufficient as a basis for eradicating and abusing illicit drug trafficking. Considering that illicit drug trafficking narcotics is now so widespread and sometimes even in prison there are often transactions by unscrupulous people. So efforts to overcome this cannot be solely burdened on the government and law enforcement officials alone, by enforcing regulations and imposing criminal sanctions on lawbreakers. Rather, it is our collective duty and responsibility.

The quantity of drug abuse crimes is increasing day by day, both dealers and victims, because the value system adopted by citizens has shifted from the values of discipline in the household, school and social life. This is due to the fading of the social order or social supervision system. On the other hand, the law, which is seen as one of the social engineering tools, is in fact unable to face the threat of the symptoms of social deviation that are happening.

Currently, drug crimes, which are usually carried out in the form of abuse and distribution of narcotics, have become a global problem and a serious threat to the existence and future of a nation and state, so there must be efforts to prevent, overcome and eradicate narcotics together. The disaster that will be experienced at first will only damage the drug user or user himself and then will increase to become a problem for his family, then become a problem for the community and then will become a big problem for a State and nation as a whole, which will bring about the destruction of the cultural values of a nation and can also destroy the joints of the life of the nation and state.

Narcotics crime is one of the crimes that is sometimes difficult to anticipate because: 1) generally these crimes are committed in secret; 2) testimony about these crimes is very difficult because there are no people who want to be witnesses in these cases. Therefore, it is the security forces (police) who act as witnesses; and 3) the unavailability of adequate facilities to detect drug-related crimes.

Some of the above obstacles affect the enforcement of criminal law sanctions against drug offenders ineffective. In addition, drug offenders who are already addicted are difficult to break away from this bad habit and damage their health. Repeated use of narcotics will result in a person in a state of dependence, although such dependence can be measured by the fact how far he can break away from the use of narcotics.

Effective enforcement of criminal law sanctions against perpetrators of narcotics crimes is highly expected by the community, especially by people who are classified as economically weak, because narcotics crimes always harm victims, both health victims and economic victims which of course will harm society as a whole. Narcotics crime does not only hit generations at a certain age, but will attack all age levels, especially at productive age.

Realizing the consequences of narcotics use, namely the nature of dependence, both psychological and physical, the government must have a high commitment and willingness and be more intensive in making countermeasures because it will damage the future generation of the nation. Therefore, it is highly expected that an effort to enforce criminal law sanctions against perpetrators of narcotics crimes.

Indonesian society is currently faced with a very worrying situation due to the rampant illicit drug trafficking, illegal drug users in the midst of community life, this is known as narcotics which has the definition of a class of drugs that affect the Central Nervous System (CNS) there are those that provide

depression (Opium, Morphine, Heroin) and some are given stimulation to the CNS (Cocaine). (Joenoos, 2001).

The dangers of abuse are not only limited to the addict, but can bring further consequences, namely disruption of community life that can have a catastrophic impact on the nation, therefore the formulation of the problem is: Description of drug abuse today and the effectiveness of criminal sanctions and government efforts in overcoming it.

Based on the above problems, the author is motivated to conduct research with the title "the effectiveness of enforcement of criminal law sanctions against narcotics criminals, by looking at the effectiveness of enforcement of criminal law sanctions against narcotics criminals and efforts that can be made to increase the effectiveness of enforcement of criminal law sanctions against narcotics criminals.

The number of phenomena of narcotics cases in Indonesia with the perpetrators of narcotics crimes is increasing. Based on the explanation above, the author is interested in conducting research for thesis writing with the title "The Effectiveness of Criminal Sanctions Against Narcotics Offenders".

a. Problem Formulation

Referring to the background above, the problems in the research are:

1. How is the Effectiveness of Criminal Sanctions Against the Perpetrators of Criminal Acts of Narcotics Abuse?
2. How are efforts to increase the effectiveness of enforcement of criminal law sanctions against perpetrators of narcotics abuse crimes?

b. Research Objectives

The objectives of this research are as follows:

1. To determine the effectiveness of criminal sanctions against perpetrators of criminal acts of narcotics abuse
2. To find out the efforts to improve the effectiveness of enforcement of criminal sanctions against perpetrators of criminal acts of narcotics abuse.

Examples of cases of narcotics offenders in Medan District Court

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P U T U S A N Number 2098/Pid.Sus/2022/PN Mdn

FOR THE SAKE OF JUSTICE BASED ON THE ALMIGHTY GOD

The Medan District Court, which hears criminal cases by ordinary examination in the first instance, has rendered the following decision in the case of the Defendant:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Full name | : Ryan Christopher Alias Lau Yong; |
| 2. Place of birth | : Bagan Siapiapi; |
| 3. Age/Date of birth | : January 30/30, 1992; |
| 4. Gender | : Male; |
| 5. Nationality | : Indonesian; |
| 6. Place of residence | : Purnama Street No.11 Bagan Barat Village, Bangko Sub-district, Rokan Hilir Regency, Riau Province |
| 7. Religion | : Buddhism; |
| 8. Occupation | : Employee. |

The defendant Ryan Christopher Alias Lau Yong was arrested from July 07, 2022 until July 12, 2022; The defendant Ryan Christopher Alias Lau Yong was detained in detention by: 1. Investigators from July 13, 2022 until August 1, 2022. 1.1. Extension by the Public Prosecutor from August 2, 2022 to September 10, 2022 2. Public Prosecutor from August 30, 2022 to September 18, 2022. 3. Judge of the District Court from September 13, 2022 to October 12, 2022.

3.1 First Extension by the President of the District Court from October 13, 2022 to December 11, 2022.

3.2 First Extension by the President of the Medan High Court from December 12, 2022 to January 10, 2023;

3.3 Second Extension by the President of the Medan Court of Appeal from January 11, 2023 until February 9, 2023.

The Defendant was represented by Legal Counsel Tita Rosmawati, S.H., Christoper P. Lumbangaol, S.H.M.Hum., Simon Sihombing, S.H., Neny Widya Astuti, S.H., Alfina Lubis, S.H., Nadia Lubis, S.H., based on the Determination of the Appointment of the Panel of Judges Number 2098/Pid.Sus/2022/PN Mdn; To accompany the Defendant in court;

JUDGE:

1. Stating that the Defendant Ryan Christopher Alias Lau Yong with the identity mentioned above has been proven legally and convincingly guilty of committing the crime of "Unlawfully Participating as an Intermediary in the Sale and Purchase of Narcotics Group I Weighing More than 5 (Five) Grams".
2. To impose the punishment against the Defendant Ryan Christopher Alias Lau Yong therefore with Death Penalty.
3. Ordering the Defendant to remain in detention.
4. Ordered that the evidence in the form of:
 - 14 (fourteen) packets of Green Chinese Tea palstik with Guanyinwang ang written on it containing narcotics of the type of methamphetamine weighing 14000 (fourteen thousand) grams net.
 - 1 (one) packet of translucent white plastic clips containing 1896 (one thousand eight hundred ninety six) green ecstasy pills with the Gucci logo weighing 700 (seven hundred) grams net.
 - 1 (one) Poloarmy brand black backpack.
 - 1 (one) plastic burlap sack in white color les maroon.
 - 1 (one) blue backpack with Pologem brand.
 - 1 (one) black suitcase Poli Twin brand.
 - 1 (one) Nokia brand mobile phone, black color, model TA-1174 with Telkomsel card 085281773455 with ime 354350541485208.
 - 1 (one) Mobile phone brand Nokia Black Color Model TA-1017 with telkomsel card 081288872249 with ime 355831098614984.
 - 1 (one) Handphone brand Brancode Black Color with telkomsel card 085271519773 with ime 355831098614984.
 - 1 (one) Mobile phone brand Vivo type V2022 Blue color with telecommunication card 082217640324 with ime 865762057270430.
 - 1 (one) unit of Toyota Avanza car in Black color with No.Pol BK 1697 WS with engine number DE70659 and frame number MHFM1BA3J9K188289 along with STNK; Used in the case file of An. Ma Can alias Olang.
5. To charge the costs of the case to the State in the amount of Nil.

Thus decided in a deliberation session of the Panel of Judges of the Medan District Court, on Wednesday, January 25, 2023, by us, Oloan Silalahi, S.H., M.H., as the Chief Judge, M. Nazir, S.H., M.H., and Nani Sukmawati, S.H., M.H. each as Member Judges, which was pronounced in open session for the public on Thursday, February 2, 2023 by the Presiding Judge accompanied by the aforementioned Member Judges, assisted by BENYAMIN TARIGAN, S.H., M.H., Substitute Registrar at the Medan District Court, and attended by Maria Fr Br Tarigan, S.H., Public Prosecutor and attended by the Defendant online and accompanied by his Legal Counsel.

Judge Member

M. Nazir, S.H., M.H

Nani Sukmawati, S.H., M.H

Presiding Judge

Oloan Silalahi, SH, MH

Substitute Registrar

Benyamin Tarigan, SH, MH

2. LITERATUR REVIEW

Definition of Narcotics

Narcotics and drugs are two terms that are now widely discussed by people and attack our society, especially the younger generation (Sutrisna, 2013). Drugs stands for narcotics and dangerous drugs/materials. In addition to "drugs", another term introduced especially by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia is *napza* which stands for Narcotics, Psychotropic and Addictive Substances. This term is widely used by health and rehabilitation practitioners. (Abdullah, 2012).

The word narcotics comes from the Greek language, namely "narcois" which means "narcose" or sleep, which is a substance or drug that numbs so that it does not feel anything. In its development there has been a change, which is not only limited to the notion of drugs that cause a person to sleep, but turns into a material or substance that uses it to sleep, which is called a central nervous system stimulating drug. Narcotics are substances that can cause certain effects for those who use them, in the form of anesthesia, loss of pain, stimulation of enthusiasm and hallucinations or the emergence of fantasies (Gultom, 2012).

While the word narcotics in English is known as narcotics which means anesthetic. In general, narcotics can reduce and change consciousness (anesthetics) and reduce and even eliminate pain (analgesics). In the world of medicine, this compound is used as an anesthetic that is used to anesthetize people who will be operated on so that they do not feel pain during surgery. (Majid, 2012).

The types of narcotics that are often abused are:

1). Opiates or Opium (Opium)

Opium is an addictive substance obtained from opium plants, this substance is sometimes used in medical science as an analgesic or pain reliever (Sutrisna, 2013). Opium in the form of rough or raw opium is obtained from the sap of the fruit of the *Papaver somniferum* plant which is tapped / scratched and allowed to dry. Opium contains various active substances that are often misused. Opium is a class of natural narcotics that are often used by smoking. The effects of opium use on the user are causing a sense of anxiety (rushing sensation), causing enthusiasm, making time feel slow, feeling dizzy, losing balance and getting drunk and causing skin problems around the mouth and nose. (Sanita, 2008).

2). Morphine

The word "morphine" comes from Morpheus, the god of dreams in Greek mythology. Morphine is a very strong analgesic alkaloid and is the main active agent found in opium. Morphine acts directly on the central nervous system to relieve pain. Morphine can also mean the active substance (narcotic) obtained from opium through chemical processing. Morphine is odorless, bitter and dark in color the older it gets. The way it is used is by injecting it intra-cutaneously (under the skin), intra-muscularly (into the muscle) or intravenously (into a vein).

The effects caused by the use of morphine are; causing euphoria (excessive pleasure), feeling nauseous, feeling confused (confusion), feeling restless and mood swings and dry mouth and face color changes.

3). Heroin or Putaw

Heroin or Putau is a class of semisynthetic narcotics resulting from the chemical processing of morphine. This substance is very easy to penetrate the brain so that it reacts more strongly than morphine itself. Generally, heroin is used by injection or smoked. The effects caused by the use of heroin are; a sense of restlessness arises, the heart beats fast, there is redness and itching around the nose, does not like to socialize (alone) and behavioral deviations such as stealing, lying and cheating.

4). Marijuana or Cannabis

Cannabis or cannabis comes from the *cannabis sativa* and *cannabis indica* plants. All parts of the plant contain psychoactive cannabinoids. Cannabis plants are usually cut, dried, cut into small pieces and rolled into rooks called joints. Cannabis is mind-binding and can make users feel addicted.

Definition of Criminal Offense

The term criminal offense is one of the terms in the Indonesian language that is commonly used to translate the term "staffbaarfeit" or "delict" in Dutch. In Indonesian criminal law, there are also several other terms used in books and in laws that have the same meaning as "staffbaarfeit". These terms include: punishable acts, punishable acts, criminal events, criminal offenses, criminal acts. (Prakoso 1984).

Thus, the simple definition of a criminal offense is an act prohibited by a rule of law, which prohibition is accompanied by threats (sanctions) in the form of certain punishments for those who violate the prohibition (Efendi, 2015).

Definition of Effectiveness

Effectiveness can be defined as something that can achieve maximum goals as expected. If we want to do something, then we have to do it effectively so that the results are not disappointing. The definition of effectiveness is an effort that is carried out to the maximum as expected, besides that effectiveness can also be interpreted as an effort that is never tired before the desired expectations have not been achieved. An effort does need to be done effectively so that the effort made is not wasted. An effective way is very good to do in order to build the human spirit not to give up easily. For this reason, effective effort is needed in every human being.

There is nothing wrong if someone makes an effort in effectiveness, this is very good and good to apply, so for that continue to try effectively. The effectiveness of a person can be seen from how he does not give up easily from what he wants to do. Effectiveness and efficiency are of course very different. Efficient is a minimum use in order to achieve optimal results. Efficient does not necessarily require maximum effort to achieve an expectation,

This is different from effectiveness, which requires maximum effort to achieve the desired expectations. Therefore, the two words have different meanings. For that you must be able to distinguish it.

As for the criteria or measures regarding the achievement of effective goals or not, as stated by Siagian (1978: 77), namely:

- a. Clarity of goals to be achieved, this is so that employees in carrying out their duties achieve targeted goals and organizational goals can be achieved.
- b. Clarity of strategy for achieving goals, it is known that strategy is the path followed in making various efforts to achieve the specified goals so that implementers do not get lost in achieving organizational goals.
- c. A steady process of analyzing and formulating policies, related to the goals to be achieved and the strategies that have been determined, meaning that policies must be able to bridge goals with efforts to implement operational activities.
- d. Careful planning, in essence, means deciding now what the organization will do in the future.
- e. Preparation of the right program. A good plan still needs to be elaborated in appropriate implementation programs because if not, the implementers will lack guidelines for action and work.

Furthermore, Tangkilisan (2005) suggests 5 (five) criteria in measuring effectiveness, namely:

- a. Productivity
- b. Work adaptability
- c. Job satisfaction
- d. Profitability
- e. Resource search.

Meanwhile, the measures of effectiveness according to Duncan in Asni (2013) are as follows:

- a. Goal Achievement

Achievement is the overall effort to achieve goals must be seen as a process. Therefore, in order to ensure the achievement of the ultimate goal, phasing is needed, both in the sense of phasing the

achievement of its parts, as well as phasing in the sense of its periodization. Goal attainment consists of several factors, namely: A period of time and objectives that are concrete targets.

b. Integration

Integration is a measurement of the level of an organization's ability to socialize, develop consensus and communicate with various other organizations. Integration involves the socialization process.

c. Adaptation

Adaptation is the organization's ability to adjust to its environment. For this reason, the benchmark for the process of procuring and filling the workforce is used.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

The approach used in this research is an empirical juridical approach or can be called field research, which examines the applicable legal provisions with what happens in reality in the community / in the field. This research is descriptive research. Descriptive research is research intended to investigate circumstances, conditions or other things that have been mentioned, the results of which are presented in the form of a research report. The data analysis technique used in this research is qualitative analysis. The definition of qualitative analysis is a way of selecting data that produces descriptive data. Secondary data that has been available as the basis of research is connected with primary data which includes the results of observations and interviews and then analyzed qualitatively.

4. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The Effectiveness of Criminal Sanctions Against Perpetrators of Narcotics Crime

The abuse of narcotics causes various losses both for oneself and for the surrounding environment. A person who has been addicted to narcotics is usually unable to adjust to the environment. He will act at his own will and get angry easily. Narcotics can even cause death if used in high doses. So drug abuse must be dealt with as soon as possible and needs to be eradicated.

Furthermore, the use of narcotics can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of taste reduce to eliminate pain and cause pain and can cause dependence. To obtain these illicit goods, a lot of money is needed, so that it can lead to criminal acts such as theft, deprivation or quarrels and not a few that lead to murder. The circulation and abuse of narcotics is one of the national problems that the government takes seriously, because it can cause damage to the nation's morals.

Therefore, the government pays close attention to the handling of drug abuse. The chain effects of drug abuse are also increasingly diverse, and efforts to overcome drug abuse are not easy to implement. A drug abuser is a person who uses drugs without the right or against the law. When a person uses drugs continuously, that person will be in a state of dependence on drugs, both physically and psychologically. Narcotics dependence is a condition characterized by the urge to use narcotics continuously with increasing doses in order to produce the same effect and if its use is reduced and/or stopped suddenly, it causes typical physical and psychological symptoms.

Next, law enforcement against narcotics crimes has been carried out by many law enforcement officers and has received many judges' decisions in court. This law enforcement is expected to be able to act as a deterrent factor against the spread of narcotics trafficking, but in reality, the more intensive law enforcement is carried out, the more the narcotics trafficking increases.

Meanwhile, more efforts are needed to prevent drug abuse. Law enforcement against narcotics crimes has been carried out by many law enforcement officials and has received many judges' decisions in court. This law enforcement is expected to be able as a deterrent factor against the spread of narcotics trafficking, but in reality, the more intensive law enforcement is carried out, the more the narcotics trafficking increases.

The criminal act of Narcotics is no longer carried out individually, but involves many people together, even an organized syndicate with a wide network that works neatly and very secretly both at the national and international levels. Based on this, in order to increase efforts to prevent and eradicate criminal acts. This is also to prevent an increasing trend both quantitatively and qualitatively with widespread victims, especially among children, adolescents, and the younger generation in general. In addition, to protect the public from the dangers of narcotics abuse and to prevent and eradicate the illicit trafficking of narcotics, this Law also regulates narcotics precursors because narcotics precursors are substances or starting materials or chemicals that can be used in the manufacture of narcotics.

To prevent and eradicate the abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotic Precursors whose modus operandi is increasingly sophisticated, this Law also regulates the expansion of wiretapping investigation techniques, under cover buy techniques, and controlled delivery techniques, as well as other investigation techniques to track and reveal the abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics. In order to prevent and eradicate the abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics which is carried out in an organized manner and has an extensive network beyond national borders, this Law regulates cooperation, both bilateral, regional and international.

The issue of the effectiveness of a punishment is certainly not limited to the severity of the verdict imposed by the panel of judges or the length of a prisoner's sentencing period, but also depends on the facilities and supporting facilities. As additional information, it can be known that the existence and essence of the purpose of a narcotics correctional institution is certainly different from that of an institution.

Corrections in general. In addition to restoring the balance of the attitude of the offender to be deterrent and not repeat the crime again, the narcotics correctional institution has an important task to deal with and try to eliminate the nature of narcotics dependence from its prisoners.

Obstacles Faced in Increasing the Effectiveness of Enforcement of Criminal Sanctions Against Narcotics Criminal Offenders

The facilities factor is related to the problem of inadequate facilities and infrastructure and limited budget support. The community factor and the lack of public concern to report to the authorities make it difficult for law enforcers to eradicate narcotics crimes. In law enforcement of narcotics crimes, the community must play an active role, the community must cooperate with law enforcement officials and report narcotics crimes so that they can be immediately followed up by law enforcement officials.

Furthermore, in general, the obstacles taken by the police occur in limited human resources, infrastructure and communication breakdowns. The large number of narcotics cases requires the availability of sufficient human resources as well, meaning that these limitations need to be followed up with additional professionals in the police. In addition, other obstacles occur in the availability of limited infrastructure, thus the need for renewal and addition of infrastructure.

As for the disconnection of information from the community as a reporter, it is also an obstacle in efforts to counter narcotics abuse, so it is necessary to convey more information to the wider community about the dangers of narcotics and encourage the public to dare to report in order to protect the nation's generation so that they are not increasingly involved in narcotics abuse. Narcotics abuse is not a small problem that can be underestimated. If a solution is not immediately sought, it will become a very dangerous threat to Indonesia. The provisions of Article 112 and Article 114 of the Narcotics Law contain a minimum criminal penalty of 5 (five) years for violations.

In general, the obstacles in enforcing narcotics abuse are caused by the huge costs that must be incurred by the government, while the funds owned by the government are very limited. Thus, there are still many irregularities in the implementation of laws related to the enforcement of narcotics abuse. In addition, efforts to prosecute and enforce the law against drug crimes in Indonesia, the criminal sanctions are very light. Such verdicts seem to be an attraction for other players to join. The drug business in Indonesia has become very attractive because it promises huge profits with relatively small risks. If the perpetrators are caught, most are only given a very light prison sentence. Then it turns out that even from inside the prison, there are those who can still run the business

Efforts made to increase the effectiveness of enforcement of criminal law sanctions against perpetrators of narcotics crimes.

The most effective and basic methods of preventing and eradicating narcotics abuse are promotive and preventive methods. The most practical and real efforts are repressive and humane efforts are curative and rehabilitative. The efforts can be explained as follows:

a. Promotive

This promotive program is often referred to as a preemptive program or coaching program. In this program, the targets of coaching are community members who have not used or even known narcotics at all. The principle of this program is to increase the role and activities of the community so that this group becomes more prosperous in real terms so that they will never think of obtaining happiness by using drugs. The forms of programs offered include training, interactive dialogues and others in study groups, sports

groups, cultural arts, or business groups. The most appropriate program actors are community institutions facilitated and supervised by the government.

b. Preventive

This promotive program is also known as a prevention program where the program. This is aimed at healthy people who have never known narcotics at all so that they know about the ins and outs of narcotics so that they become uninterested in abusing them.

c. Curative

This program is also known as a treatment program where this program is aimed at drug users. The purpose of this program is to help treat dependence and cure diseases as a result of drug use, as well as stop drug use.

d. Rehabilitative

This program is also known as an effort to restore mental and physical health aimed at people who have long undergone a curative program. The goal is that he does not use and can be free from diseases that have eaten him because of the former use of narcotics.

e. Repressive

This is a program aimed at taking legal action against drug producers, dealers, dealers and users. This program is a government agency that is obliged to supervise and control the production and distribution of narcotics. In addition, it also takes action against users who violate the law on narcotics.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the research conducted by the author, the author provides the following conclusions:

- a. The increase in the number of drug users from the last 3 years is not too large, it can be said that the effectiveness of criminal sanctions against drug offenders is quite successful. However, this is certainly not a guarantee because the possibility of a former prisoner returning to being a drug abuser is very large, including those who have been released but still use drugs but have not been detected by the authorities. Law enforcement against narcotics crimes has been carried out by many law enforcement officials and has received many judges' decisions in court. In fact, the more intensive law enforcement is carried out, the more the narcotics trade increases.
- b. Facility factors related to the problem of inadequate facilities and infrastructure and limited budget support. The community factor and the lack of public concern to report to the authorities make it difficult for law enforcers to eradicate narcotics crime. In law enforcement of narcotics crimes, the community must play an active role, the community must cooperate with law enforcement officials and report narcotics crimes so that law enforcement officials can immediately follow up.
- c. The most effective and fundamental methods of preventing and eradicating drug abuse are promotive and preventive methods. The most practical and real efforts are repressive and humane efforts are curative and rehabilitative.

Suggestions

- a. Efforts to foster prisoners who experience addiction to narcotics are through rehabilitation programs, and drug users should not be placed in correctional institutions, the reality is that users, dealers and dealers are all processed and placed in the same place, namely in prison. In this case the user is a victim, who should be rehabilitated in a rehabilitation center, not convicted in prison. This has a negative effect, automatically prisoners who are basically users (victims) will mingle with dealers, allowing relapse. In addition, it is also possible for prisoners in other cases to be affected by narcotics abuse.
- b. To the Police, The police must further improve performance in identifying drug abuse among adolescents in the Boyolali area, and be able to utilize existing facilities in accordance with the duties and authority of the Police, and always be active in conveying the shortcomings of human resources and infrastructure in the Police to superiors. Along with the possibility of additional facilities, it is expected that the problem of The police can establish an information and communication network between law enforcement and the community to overcome the communication obstacles experienced.

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