

The Role Of The Semarang Police In Overcoming Narcotics Crime

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ABSTRACT

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Conceptually, crime prevention can be carried out either by using criminal justice (justice) or other means outside of criminal justice (non-judicial). Criminal law policies in dealing with narcotics in Indonesia have been carried out for a long time. Beginning with the enactment of the Drugs Ordinance (Verdoovende Middelen Ordonnantie, Stbl.1927No.278 jo. No.536). The Ordinance was later replaced by Law no. 9 of 1976 concerning Narcotics. Subsequently, the law was changed to Law no. 22 of 1997 concerning Narcotics until the emergence of Law no. 35 of 2009 as the latest update of the law on Narcotics. The main focus of the Semarang Police in tackling narcotics crimes lies in preventive efforts covering all efforts to prevent the abuse of narcotics or similar substances among the general public. Then narrow the space for movement and reduce the influence on other aspects of life.

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1. Introduction

Life in modern times is far from friendly, this can be seen from the high level of activity in society, the high rate of depression, the large number of children who lack the attention of their parents, and the wide variety of activities carried out up to the hectic activities at night. can be seen from the many nightlife venues that are open and thriving (Laksana, 2021). this greatly affects the pattern of people's lives, one of which is the presence of drugs and narcotic substances (Hariyanto, 2018). Opiates comprise of substances or medications got from plants or non-plants, both engineered and semi-manufactured, which can cause a lessening or change in cognizance, loss of taste, diminish to dispose of agony, and can prompt reliance (Fitriani, 2016). Assuming the opiates are utilized without cautious limitations and oversight, it can jeopardize the wellbeing and, surprisingly, the existence of the

client (Roza & Arliman, 2018).

The rule of law requires that the law be enforced by all members of society. That is, every action must be based on the applicable legal rules. Law is a series of regulations regarding the behavior of people as members of society, to establish safety, happiness, and order in society. Each member of society has various interests so members of the community in fulfilling these interests enter into relationships that are regulated by law to create balance in people's lives (Krisna, 2018)

Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics (Hanafi, 2017), states that opiates violations are transnational in nature and are completed utilizing a high business as usual, refined innovation, upheld by a broad organization of associations, and have caused numerous casualties, particularly among the more youthful age. youngsters who are exceptionally inconvenient to the existence of society, country, and state. Indonesia, which was initially a travel country for the opiates exchange, has now been made an objective region for tasks by the Worldwide Opiates Organization.

In general, the actions of Semarang Police law enforcement officers in eradicating narcotics crimes are repressive. Repressive efforts can be made through penal (criminal law). This penal facility is a penal policy whose operations go through several stages, namely:

1. Formulation (legislative policy).
2. Application (judicative policy).
3. Execution (executive policy).

From these stages it very well may be seen that endeavors to handle this wrongdoing are done by regulation masters as well as the obligations of regulation making (authoritative) authorities, even administrative approach is the most essential phase of endeavors to handle wrongdoing at the application and execution stages. All things considered, truly, repressive efforts using penal (criminal law) are not fully effective in eradicating narcotics crimes. Therefore, a prevention effort is needed, both penal and non-penal which is regulated in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics (Setjo & Ma'ruf, 2020).

Problems begin to arise when it is asked how the goal is to be achieved. It turns out that police work can only be carried out by following and complying with certain restrictions. One of these restrictions is the law. The police are tasked with creating and maintaining order within the framework of the applicable law (Suparman, 2016).

Based on Law No. 8 of 1981 on the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP), the police are given authority to carry out their duties as investigators and investigators. An investigation is an action, not an act or function that stands alone, separate from the investigative function. It is an integral part of the investigative function. The examination is one strategy or technique or sub-capability of examination that goes before different activities, specifically arraignment as capture, detainment, search, seizure, assessment of letters, summons, review activities, and accommodation of records to the public examiner (Arfianto, 2022).

The non-penal efforts that have been carried out so far by the Semarang Police are inseparable from broader policies, namely social policies which include social welfare efforts and community protection efforts. The efforts to overcome crime can

be carried out in 2 (two) ways, namely pre-emptive and preventive.

Pre-emptive efforts that have been carried out by the Satker Directorate of Intelligence and Security have been carried out by giving appeals and inviting the public, providing counseling, and placing banners or stickers in strategic places to read them. The Semarang Police always embrace and form good cooperation with elements of society to more easily find bright spots on current issues surrounding narcotics abuse in society. Meanwhile, preventive efforts were carried out by the Semarang Police Intelligence Unit by mapping and collecting data on network groups of dealers and addicts, as well as narcotics abusers within the jurisdiction of the Semarang Police, and always carrying out early detection of narcotics abuse.

Based on the description above, the non-penal efforts that have been carried out so far by the Semarang Police are inseparable from broader policies, namely social policies which include social welfare efforts and community protection efforts. The efforts to overcome crime can be carried out in 2 (two) ways, namely pre-emptive and preventive.

The problem in this paper is What is the Role of the Semarang Police in Overcoming Narcotics Crime?

2. Materials and Methods

The technique utilized recorded as a hard copy this applied paper is a scientific distinct strategy, to be specific by utilizing information that obviously depicts the issues straightforwardly in the field, then the examination is done and finished up to take care of an issue. Techniques for information assortment through perception and writing study to acquire critical thinking in the planning of this paper.

The sociological juridical approach, namely the juridical approach method used to examine problems from a legal and systematic point of view and as a guide to rules that can be used as a basis for analyzing legal phenomena that arise. The sociological approach, namely the approach used to study a problem in society or the community environment with the intent and purpose of obtaining facts, followed by finding problems, identifying problems, and finding solutions to problems.[8]

3. Results and Discussions

The Role of the Semarang Police in Overcoming Narcotics Crime.

Non-penal efforts in tackling narcotics crimes committed by the Directorate of Intelligence and Security of the Semarang Police that can be taken at this time are to reduce and suppress the rate of narcotics distribution to the lowest rate. Various efforts are needed that are carried out selectively and systematically in the form of pre-emptive and preventive efforts to achieve optimal results.

The main task functions (Tupoksi) carried out by the Semarang Polres Intelkam Security Unit in dealing with narcotics crime, as well as narcotics distribution, are divided into 2 (two), namely pre-emptively and preventively covering:

1. Preemptively

Pre-emptive efforts carried out by the Semarang Polres Intelkam Satker are usually carried out by giving appeals to the public, counseling, recitation, and placing banners and stickers in strategic places for reading. The Semarang Police Intelligence Unit has formed good cooperation with the community to more easily obtain information that is developing in the community, especially regarding the distribution and abuse of narcotics.

If the community takes an active role in helping the police work by providing information, it will be able to suppress the development of narcotics circulation and abuse. The Semarang Polres Intelkam Satker took part in coaching the community and figures who play a role in an area such as traditional leaders, religious leaders, youth organizations, and other figures to maintain security and order. In addition, the community is invited by the police to become partners with the police to maintain security and order and is always encouraged to continue to provide all information about the potential circulation and abuse of narcotics.

Awaloeddin Djamin added another sort of avoidance, to be specific precautionary. Practically speaking in the field, the Public Police allude to this preplanned term as "local area improvement" or "roundabout anticipation", in particular training that plans to cause the local area to become honest residents.[9]. For this situation, the police discuss policing referencing the law and policing.[10]

The following is a real example of the Semarang Police's preemptive efforts in tackling narcotics crimes in June-December 2022.

No	Pre-emptive Efforts	2022					
		July	August	September	October	November	December
1.	Development of the community, Activities recitation.	60 Activities	60 Activities	60 Activities	60 Activities	60 Activities	60 Activities
2.	Installation banner, stickers and banners	48 location point	48 location point	48 location point	48 location point	48 location point	48 location point
3.	Socialization Through the media communication (TV, Radio, Newspapers and social Media Online)	83 times	73 times	89 times	70 times	69 times	78 times

2. Preventively

The preventive role is the role of prevention so that narcotics crimes do not occur in the jurisdiction of the Semarang Police. In connection with the description above, which is related to the circulation and abuse of narcotics, the police apparatus, especially members of the Semarang Police Intelligence Unit, are required to take steps to deal with narcotics crimes by the duties and functions of the Indonesian National Police in general which are regulated under Law no. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police.

So in preventive efforts, it is how do we make a positive effort, and how do we create a condition such as the state of the economy, the environment, as well as the culture of society which becomes a dynamic force in the development and not the other way around such as creating social tensions that encourage actions to deviate, other than that how to increase public awareness and participation that security and order is a shared responsibility.

There are several roles carried out by the Semarang Police in a preventive manner in dealing with narcotics crimes, including:

1. Socialization Activities in the Community Environment.

Socialization activities are carried out routinely and periodically. Finished providing socialization to the community followed by conducting questions and answers about the theme raised, namely narcotics, and their dangers to life and being a source of other sins. In addition, the public is allowed to provide suggestions and criticisms.

The following is a real example of preventive efforts by the Central Java Regional Police in tackling narcotics crimes in July-December 2022.

No	Preventive Efforts	2022					
		July	Augusts	September	October	November	December
1.	Patrol	60 times	60 times	60 times	60 times	60 times	60 times
2.	Socialization in Community environment	48 times	37 times	40 times	39 times	45 times	42 times

Countermeasures against opiates wrongdoings can't depend on correctional offices since criminal regulation in its work has shortcomings/limits. Shortcomings/limits in the capacity of criminal regulation in wrongdoing avoidance have been communicated by numerous researchers, including: (Al Arif, 2019)

1. Enforcement of criminal regulation inside the structure of the law enforcement framework can't be anticipated to be the main method for

compelling wrongdoing counteraction, remembering that there is a high likelihood that there are culprits of criminal demonstrations who are outside the system of the law enforcement process.

2. The adequacy of criminal regulation can't be estimated precisely. Regulation is just a single method for social control. Propensities, strict convictions, bunch backing, and objection, strain from vested parties, and the impact of popular assessment are more proficient method for managing human way of behaving than legitimate assents.
3. In results of regulation (gesetz) in some cases there is Gezetliches Unrecht, specifically foul play in the law, while not a couple are found iibergesetzliches recht (equity outside the law) in individuals' lives.[11]
4. "...law plays only one regulation and influences human behavior. Moral and social rules, though less explicit and less formal in their nature and content, also play a significant role in society's efforts to control behavior." [12]

Based on a comparison between the penal and non-penal approaches, it can be seen that preventive (non-penal) action is more a priority than repressive (penal) action as also supported internationally by the United Nations Against Corruption (UNCAC).

The considerations are as follows:

- a. Repressive policies are very expensive;
- b. Narcotics operational funds that are difficult to return;
- c. The purpose of punishment is "not achieved";
- d. The wide-ranging impact of narcotics cannot be overcome through a repressive approach alone
- e. In a justice system that is still "vulnerable", repressive measures will not function optimally;
- f. The formulation of criminal offenses has limitations compared to the development of the mode of narcotics crime;
- g. Law enforcement is often faced with the principle of "legality"
- h. There is a complexity in proving the formulation of the offense in the new mode of narcotics crime;
- i. Effective prevention can minimize and control criminal factors.

When seen according to the viewpoint of criminal governmental issues at a large scale level, non-corrective approaches are the most essential strategies. It is on the grounds that the non-reformatory strategy is to a greater degree a preventive activity against the event of wrongdoing. In essence, it cannot be denied that repressive measures also contain preventive actions. However, it should be realized that real prevention is in the form of maximum efforts to prevent criminal acts from occurring.

Non-punitive means preventively affect wrongdoing. The preventive

endeavors being referred to are endeavors made before the event of opiates wrongdoings by managing the driving elements for the event of opiates course and misuse, which can be done in more ways than one:

1) The Moralistic Way.

Moralistic ways can be carried out in general through human mental and moral development, sermons, lectures, and counseling in the fields of religion, ethics, and law.

2) The Abolitionic Way.

This method arises from the assumption that narcotics are a crime that must be eradicated by first exploring the causes and then leaving it to efforts to eliminate these causes.

Reviewing the narcotics problem needs to be carried out while being faced by society as part of a form of prevention against individual encouragement that leads to acts of drug trafficking and abuse, increasing public legal awareness and punishing people who have committed narcotic crimes based on applicable law. Consequently, from a criminal political point of view, all non-reformatory preventive exercises have an essential situation in forestalling opiates violations. In this manner a criminal strategy should have the option to coordinate all preventive exercises into an efficient arrangement of state exercises.[13]

Efforts to deal with non-penal crimes can be in the form of:

- 1) Prevention without punishment;
- 2) Influence the public's view of crime and;
- 3) Criminalization through broad communications (Affecting perspectives on society on wrongdoing and discipline by broad communications).

The prevention of narcotics crimes through the means of criminal law implies that the policy for the prevention of narcotics crimes must also be endeavored and directed at efforts to prevent and eliminate factors that have the potential to cause narcotics crimes. The strategy for overcoming narcotics crime must first look for the cause, then eliminate the cause utilizing prevention followed by education (legal awareness) of the community as well as with repressive movements or strategies for eradicating narcotics in the form of a pyramid which at its peak is prevention (prevention) being on both sides of each education society (punishment). In addition, prosecution of narcotics offenders must also start from the top down, not from the bottom up. It means that it must start with officials and stakeholders who are indicated to be involved in the distribution or abuse of narcotics.

Taking into account that endeavors to battle wrongdoing through non-correctional arrangements are more similar to preventive measures for the event of wrongdoing, the primary objective is to manage the elements helpful for the event of wrongdoing. These helpful variables, among others, are fixated on friendly issues or conditions which can straightforwardly or in a roundabout way

lead to or encourage opiates wrongdoing. Hence, saw from a full scale and worldwide viewpoint of criminal legislative issues, non-corrective endeavors possess a key and vital situation in all criminal political endeavors.

4. Conclusion

Non-penal efforts in tackling narcotics crimes committed by the Semarang Police Intelligence Directorate that can be taken at this time are to reduce and suppress the rate of narcotics distribution to the lowest rate. Various efforts are needed that are carried out selectively and systematically in the form of pre-emptive and preventive to achieve optimal results.

Non-penal efforts in terrorism in the jurisdiction of the Semarang Police include: a). Supervision; b). Appeal; c). Embracing influential religious figures to participate in efforts to eradicate narcotics, and: d). The expansion of recitation forms and forums is directed to each region with the same study regarding the latent dangers of narcotics. Taking into account that endeavors to battle wrongdoing through non-reformatory approaches are more similar to preventive measures for the event of violations, the primary objective is to manage the elements helpful for wrongdoing event. These favorable elements, among others, are focused on issues or social circumstances which can straightforwardly or by implication lead to or encourage opiates wrongdoing. Hence, saw from a full scale and worldwide point of view of criminal governmental issues, non-correctional endeavors possess a key and key situation in all criminal political endeavors.

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