

Jurisdiction Of Drug Distribution On Rural And Urban Users

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ABSTRACT

Drug trafficking in rural and urban areas continues to increase in the number of users. This is based on the results of the Indonesia Drugs Report (IDR) 2022 BNN comparing the number of users between 2019 and 2021, where the results show an increase in the number of users increasing from 1.80% in 2019 to 1.95% in 2021, users also influence the growth from among women who experienced an increase from 0.20% in 2019 to 1.21% in 2021. An interesting question is whether the prevention policies and counseling activities regarding drug use in rural and urban areas have been quite effective, which are still increasing and what preventive measures should be taken by the Indonesian government to reduce the number of drug users. This paper will focus on and examine the policy initiatives and strategies of the Indonesian government, with BNN as a direct extension of the government in overcoming drug abuse and the challenges it faces. By taking theoretical research related to this study, using normative juridical research methods to provide an overview of the object of research and to assist the author in analyzing the correct conclusions. The influence of family, economic and living environment factors causes the government's role ineffective in reducing the number of drug users. Therefore, the government must strengthen interventions starting from the family and community and improvement of rehabilitation facilities.

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PRELIMINARY

The threat of drug trafficking is no longer a taboo but a global phenomenon as well as a threat to humanity, both at the local, regional, national, and even international levels. (Lusia Sinta Herindrasti, 2018, p. 19) The impact of increasing drug trafficking indirectly brings a severe threat, especially in terms of the prevalence of users increasing every year. Developments in information technology have also triggered an increase in the prevalence of drug abuse. Users, retailers, and suppliers can quickly go online. (Lusia Sinta Herindrasti, 2018, p. 19) Opium flower (*papaver somniferum*), cannabis-derived from the flowers, leaves, sap, and leaves of the cannabis (*cannabis Sativa*) "Koka" (*Erythroxylum*) plant, today it is possible for the development of a chemical revolution to create new derivatives of opium. Coca in the form of morphine, heroin, and cocaine (a new synthetic drug) increases the drive for commercialization on a large scale. (Lusia Sinta Herindrasti, 2018, p. 20)

The Indonesian state is directly or indirectly involved in a cycle of severe drug threats. The current state of drug abuse in Indonesia is very concerning. This is caused by several aspects, among others, because the State of Indonesia is located between three continents. Given the development of science and technology, the jurisdiction of globalization, and the development of transportation flows that rapidly affect the shift in materialistic values in Indonesia. Dynamics of opinion on the target of drug trafficking. (Lubis, Muhammad, Ridwan;Mahzaniar;Nurhalizah, Siti, 2020, p. 287) The world community and even the Indonesian people are facing a critical condition due to the widespread use of various illegal drugs, such as narcotics. This concern is exacerbated by the rampant circulation of narcotics which has spread to all levels of society, including today's younger generation. This will significantly affect the life of the nation and state in the future. (Lubis, Muhammad, Ridwan;Mahzaniar;Nurhalizah, Siti, 2020, p. 288)

The State of Indonesia has a comprehensive area coverage with 34 provinces, which include 98 cities and 416 districts, and villages in each region. This vast geography has its advantages and disadvantages for the State of Indonesia. One of the drawbacks is the jurisdiction for drug distribution which has touched not only urban areas but has entered rural areas, which has continued to increase from 2019 to 2021. The increase in sugar circulation is also targeting drug users, both those who have used and those who have recently used, with ages ranging from 15 years to 64 years.

Vice President Ma'ruf Amin even exposed drug trafficking that had entered and spread to villages in Indonesian territory. (Republika, 2022) Drug trafficking has targeted teenagers and involved children and women both as a user and a courier. Rural and urban communities are spearheads of national economic recovery efforts to achieve sustainable development or sustainable development goals. (Republika, 2022)

Trafficking of narcotics in rural and urban areas continues to experience an increase in the number of users. Based on the Indonesia Drugs Report (IDR) 2022, BNN compares the number of users since 2019 and 2021, where the results of IDR 2022 show an increase in the number of users both in rural and urban areas, which increased from 1.80% in 2019 to 1.95% in In 2021, this increase is also influenced by female users which have increased from 0.20% in 2019 to 1.21% in 2021. (Nasional, 2022) This phenomenon makes it sad when there is a decrease in self-moral awareness about the dangers of drugs for themselves and the surrounding community.

From the background above, a question is drawn whether the coping policies have been effective enough or outreach activities regarding drug use in rural and urban areas, which are still increasing, and what preventive measures should be taken by the Indonesian government to reduce the number of drug users. This paper will focus on and examine the policy initiatives and strategies of the Indonesian government. At this moment, BNN is the government's direct arm in dealing with attacks on drug use and the challenges it faces toward a drug-free Indonesia both in rural and urban areas and realizing it within the framework of the 'Drugs-Free ASEAN 2025. (Lusia Sinta Herindrasti, 2018, p. 20)

METHOD

This study uses theoretical research, which uses a normative juridical research method, namely an approach that refers to laws and regulations that are still valid regarding drug trafficking. (Benuf et al., 2019, p. 24) The research data used secondary data, where the data obtained is in the form of publications or statistical reports of legal institutions that control it. The research object data is in the form of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials obtained indirectly from sources of regulations that are still valid. (Benuf et al., 2019, p. 26) The data collected to explain this problem is carried out through a literature research study followed by qualitative analysis. This analysis technique is a collection of literature and legal materials that are studied to provide an overview of the research object and assist the author in concluding the correct analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Circulation Crimes and Drug Users

As explained by Wilson Nadaek, the word drug comes from the Greek word "Narke," which means paralyzed, frozen and stupid. According to medical pharmacology, "drugs are substances/drugs that can relieve pain originating from the visceral area and cause tension effects (constantly aware but afraid of intimidation) and addiction or addiction.(Lubis & Siregar, 2020)

In Law no. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics Article 1 paragraph (1), what is meant by narcotics states that a substance or drug derived from plants or not plants, whether synthetic or semi-synthetic, with side effects, can result in a decrease in consciousness or a change in conscious power, loss of sensitivity to taste, eliminating to reducing pain, and causing dependence and distinguished into groups as attached in the law.(Santi et al., 2019)

The WHO (World Health Organization) explains that a drug is any type/material (substance/substance) that, when consumed in the body, can have an impact on the effects of changes in one or more that occur in the function of these organs.(Padmanagara, 2007) For example, substances in opioids (morphine, heroin), cocaine, marijuana, sedatives, hypnotics, and alcohol can cause negative effects on advertisers of the body, especially in the functioning of the behavior, thinking, and feelings of those who use them.(Padmanagara, 2007, p. 58) Drug and Substance Abuse (Substance Abuse): causing drug addiction if a substance that needs to be used as a drug but is not misused to cause side effects either in small or large amounts.(Padmanagara, 2007, p. 58)

In terms of terminology, the crime of drug dealers can be classified as perpetrators. Still, according to the juridical understanding in Article 4 (d), Article 52, and Article 127 of the Narcotics Law No. 35 of 2009 will be two different sides of "users" who can be categorized as either perpetrators or victims.(Kolopita, 2013, p. 63) In Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, drug abusers consist of two categories: the perpetrator as a "dealer" and a "user." There is no clear explanation regarding the definition related to drugs or drug dealers in the Drug Law. It is also not explained explicitly that a drug dealer is a person who carries out the activity of supplying or distributing narcotics. However, in simple terms, drug dealers can also be interpreted as oriented as suppliers, sellers, and buyers to distribute, provide, store, transport, control, and carry out delivery activities through the export and import of narcotics.(Kolopita, 2013, p. 65) Besides that, crime Narcotics are included in the category of the drug trafficking industry, which is included in the activities of a group of international organizations with global spread throughout all countries (activities of transnational criminal organization).(Hasibuan, 2017, p. 33)

The provisions in the Narcotics Law regulating "dealers" as perpetrators of drug crimes are mentioned in articles 111 - 125, where the maximum death penalty is seen from the consideration of the role and the amount of evidence of the narcotics.(Hariyanto, 2018, p. 65) n "Substantive Criminal Law," M. Cherif Bossouni stated that, in essence, there are 3 (three) policies for determining criminal sanctions for "Dealers," including (1) formulating or legislative policies, (2) applicative or judicial policies and (3) administrative or execution policies.(Hariyanto, 2018, p. 65) Formative policies are essentially strategic and determined depending on where these policies can make decisions based on a sense of justice. Judicial decisions are applied or applied to judicial policies. Try to influence. Outcomes related to the execution of criminal sentences.(Hariyanto, 2018, p. 65)

2. Numbers of Drug Users in Rural and Urban Areas

Most of the factors that rural and urban communities use drugs come from a background that has until now been problematic for the State of Indonesia, namely economic problems where the underprivileged/poor and how issues such as social pressure, not to mention the lack of higher education result in resources humans lack insight and knowledge so that they constantly commit violations of the law such as consuming drugs plus there is a current era of globalization, the existence of the Covid-19 pandemic causes the use or use of drugs to be considered a 'trend' even as an escape from a crisis of self-control. Rural and urban use of drugs comes from a background that has until now been problematic for the

State of Indonesia, namely economic problems where the underprivileged/poor and how issues such as social pressure, not to mention the lack of high education lead, to poor human resources, lack insight and knowledge so that they constantly commit violations of the law such as consuming drugs plus there is a current era of globalization, the existence of the Covid-19 pandemic causes the use or use of drugs to be considered a 'trend' even as an escape from a crisis of self-control.(Mustofa, 2016)

The relationship between the socio-economic context indirectly affects the number of drug users in Indonesia, especially in rural and urban areas. Understanding these socio-economic conditions is essential to understand the differences in drug use between social groups in rural and urban areas, such as high unemployment rates among young people as well as a feature of drug use and criminalization, which indicates that the majority of these people continue to experience degradation of self-control, which causes an increase in violations. Drug use has many influencing factors, although in general, it is a practice that continues to increase throughout rural and urban environments.(Mustafa et al., 2020) Another minor factor that users admit to using drugs is just for fun or because of their uncertain employment status, or through curiosity about drugs, and peer influence.

Cases of drug trafficking in rural and urban areas continue to experience an increase in the number of users. Based on the Indonesia Drugs Report (IDR) 2022 BNN, the total population of Indonesia aged 15 to 64 years is 187,513,456 people; the prediction for the number who have used and recently used is:(Nasional, 2022, p. 3)

Table 1. Prevalence data for drug users who have used drugs and new users (%)

| Jenis | 2019 | 2021 |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Pernah Pakai | 4,534,744 | 4,827,616 |
| Pengguna Baru | 3,419,188 | 3,662,646 |

Data source: Statistical Data on Narcotics Handling by Puslitdatin BNN IDR 2022

The prevalence rate for the past year has increased related to drug use from 1.80% in 2019 to 1.95% in 2021. This increase is due to the ease with which people get drugs, lifestyles give rise to a culture of using drugs, and living under a prohibited drug regime can be considered as a contributing factor to more socio-economic.

The total number of drug users or users, further broken down by place of residence and gender, can be seen as follows:(Nasional, 2022, p. 4)

Table 2. Prevalence data for drug users who have used drugs and new users in their area of residence (%)

| Jenis | Desa | | Kota | |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2019 | 2021 | 2019 | 2021 |
| Pernah Pakai | 2.30 | 2.03 | 2.50 | 3.01 |
| Pengguna Baru | 1.70 | 1.61 | 1.90 | 2.23 |

Data source: Statistical Data on Narcotics Handling by Puslitdatin BNN IDR 2022

The increase will continue until 2021 in urban areas, only the prevalence in rural areas will decrease slightly due to the concern of rural communities that is stronger than cities where local governments and even social institutions up to Islamic boarding schools also support the fight against drugs in areas, especially villages, but not enough to reduce drug addiction. User number.

Table 3. Data on Prevalence of Drug Users Ever Used and New User's Gender (%)

| Jenis Kelamin | Desa | | Kota | | Total | |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| | 2019 | 2021 | 2019 | 2021 | 2019 | 2021 |
| Laki - Laki | 3.40 | 2.26 | 3.90 | 3.02 | 3.70 | 2.68 |
| Perempuan | 0.20 | 0.95 | 0.30 | 1.42 | 0.20 | 1.21 |
| Total | 1.70 | 1.61 | 1.90 | 2.23 | 1.80 | 1.95 |

Data source: Statistical Data on Narcotics Handling by Puslitdatin BNN IDR 2022

This increase was also influenced by female users, who experienced an increase from 0.20% in 2019 to 1.21% in 2021.(Nasional, 2022, p. 45) The factor of wanting to be acknowledged and equalized and the influence of friends cause female drug users to experience an increase. In terms of gender, it can be seen that the age of the user is 15-24 years old, which has increased, as shown in the table below:(Nasional, 2022, p. 45)

Table 4. Prevalence data for drug users who have used drugs and new users for the age group (%)

| Kelompok Umur | Desa | | Kota | | Total | |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| | 2019 | 2021 | 2019 | 2021 | 2019 | 2021 |
| 15 - 24 Tahun | 0.80 | 1.83 | 1.50 | 1.89 | 1.30 | 1.87 |
| 25 - 49 Tahun | 2.50 | 1.61 | 2.30 | 2.34 | 2.40 | 2.02 |
| 50 - 64 Tahun | 0.30 | 1.38 | 1.40 | 2.30 | 1.00 | 1.88 |

Data source: Statistical Data on Narcotics Handling by Puslitdatin BNN IDR 2022

Ironically, productive age and children are strategic targets for drug dealers. So that the distribution of drugs in rural and urban areas can be said to be at a very worrying point. Even now, Narcotics users have penetrated adolescents and young people as the nation's successors, both men and women.

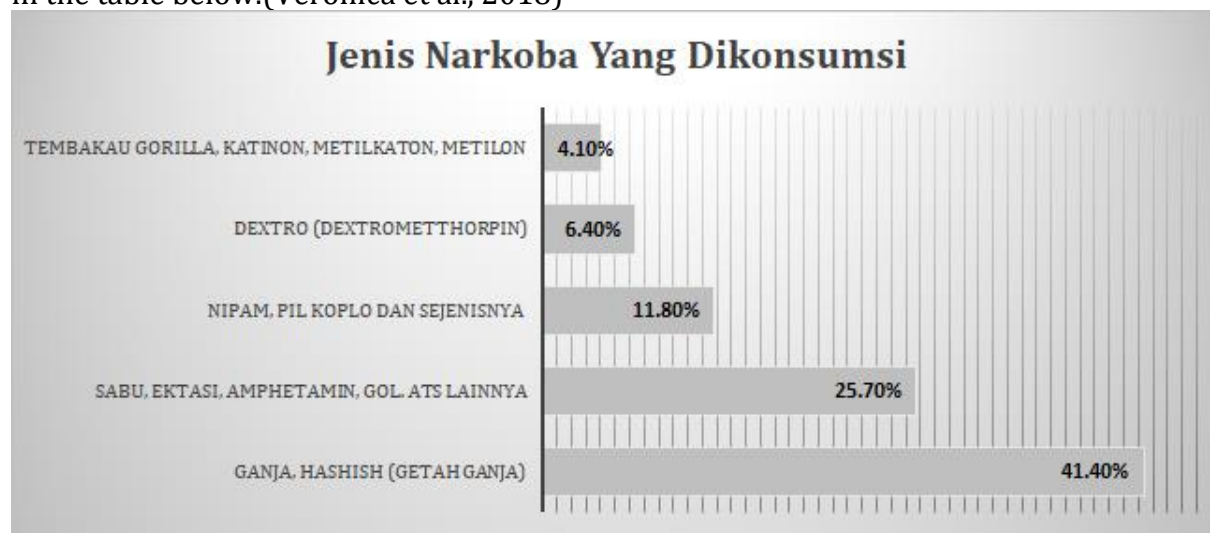
The ineffectiveness of coping policies and counseling activities regarding drug use in rural and urban areas has not been able to reduce or even overcome the rapid circulation of narcotics, leading to an increasing number of drug users. One of the reasons why the location of residence also greatly influences drug abuse is that children, adolescents, and both men and women who live in rural areas tend to be more likely to abuse drugs than those who live in urban areas. These findings indicate that drug use abuse does not only occur in big cities but has entered rural areas, one of which is information through internet access.(Oktriyanto et al., 2020, p. 279)

The influence of family factors as giving birth to moral and moral resources is significant. It must carry out its functions properly to produce quality human resources for

self-control. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia number 87 of 2014 states the division of family functions, namely dividing 8 (eight) operations, including socio-cultural, religious, socialization, education, protection, affection, and economic processes, as well as introducing a dynamic and comfortable environment for personal development. Family obligations must have guidance and a solid foundation to create a prosperous and quality family. The absence of family, as well as economic factors and lack of support and protection in the family, causes and can lead to deviant or harmful behavior in children, especially adolescent boys, and girls.(Oktriyanto et al., 2020, p. 273)

3. Government Preventive Measures In This Case BNN Faces Increase in Numbers of Drug Users

Drugs, drugs/addictive substances, or other similar substances are very detrimental and dangerous for children and adolescents of productive age as the nation's future assets.(Veronica et al., 2018) Drug use in Indonesia has reached a very alarming stage. Not only children and adolescents in urban areas; it has even penetrated rural communities, especially children and adolescents, both men and women.(Veronica et al., 2018) The heavier the dependence on drugs, the more significant the impact is on the family and surrounding environments. According to BNN IDR 2022 data, the majority of types of drugs that are often consumed include cannabis, ecstasy, methamphetamine, koplo pills, Dextro, gorilla tobacco, and katinone, methylkatone, and methylone which are the drugs most consumed by drug users in the male group while women are the types of drugs which are widely consumed are cannabis, koplo pills, analgesics (other ATS goals), and ecstasy. As seen in the table below.(Veronica et al., 2018)



Data source: Statistical Data on Narcotics Handling by Puslitdatin BNN IDR 2022

The current conditions, especially in rural areas, require villages with productive and conducive, safe, and appropriate environmental conditions for rural communities to be creative and active, including in urban areas, with a priority on meeting the needs of families to create young generations who will become the future of the nation.(Veronica et al., 2018)

The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) is the leading sector of the "National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Narcotics Abuse and Illicit Trafficking" (RAN P4GN) to carry out strategic actions both in rural and urban areas, with one way of intervening in areas that are prone to narcotics so that they become areas which are clean from drug distribution and use.(Lusia Sinta Herindrasti, 2018) ccording to what was proclaimed by Vice PresidentMa'ruff Amin to encourage a drug-free village program or "DESA BERSINAR", towards a Drug-Clean Indonesia State or "INDONESIA BERSINAR".(Republika, 2022)

The strategic actions of the RAN P4GN are, first, strengthening family resilience interventions, educating by providing appropriate early drug-related education to children and rural and urban communities regarding the dangers of drug abuse, and encouraging the

participation of related institutions, educational institutions, and organizations, and groups. The district participates in fighting drug abuse.(Wesly, 2014, p. 181) Then, improve rehabilitation service provision facilities through community-based interventions to improve and maintain the quality of rehabilitation services by national standards, which is supported by improving the quality of human resources in the actualization of rehabilitation.(Wesly, 2014, p. 188)

Furthermore, it strengthens and expands the cooperation network in preventing, controlling, and eradicating narcotics at the local, national, regional, and international levels. The fight against drugs requires synergy, synchrony, and cooperation at the local, national, regional, and international levels regarding exchanging information, investigations, and joint operations.

Drug abuse, whether distributed or using it, is dangerous and detrimental to the family environment and causes negative social impacts, therefore RAN P4GN needs to carry out intervention actions that focus on prevention in rural and urban areas so that the younger generation has the mentality, attitude, and skills to resist abuse, both drug trafficking, and drug users.(Jabar et al., 2021, p. 3558)

Any community involvement can help slow down drug users' growth rate so that there is no room for dealers or users. Supported by legal regulations related to narcotics to be made changes to obtain legal certainty, especially for drug dealers and users they can be subject to the threat of imprisonment with maximum possible security, which can provide a deterrent effect for the perpetrators.(Hasanah et al., 2021)

Several regions' experiences prove that effective drug abuse prevention requires the active role of all levels of society, including the family environment, community leaders, teachers and youth groups, and other related residents.(Sugianto, 2021) Proving that local communities play an essential role in combating drug abuse. The community responded positively and took an active role in deterring drug abusers. If you already have a strong foundation, you will form a formidable anti-drug youth cadre, and the role of the family, the part of community leaders, and authorities will work well. The government itself only provides intense support for this role to be carried out by society as a whole.

Participation in public awareness and cooperation is the primary key to the smooth running and realization of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) free of Narcotics, both from the RT level to the sub-district level in rural and urban areas. According to Herindrasti, counseling is the first step to identifying the characteristics of drug abuse so that all local people can start improving by prioritizing strengthening the family environment by increasing positive activities with control in the form of social control from all levels of society (parents, teenagers, neighbors, leaders community and village officials). This counseling has a very positive impact on the community.(Jabar et al., 2021, p. 3564)

CLOSING

The results of this research analysis can be concluded:

Abuse of both drug dealers and users indirectly causes enormous losses both in the family environment and in the surrounding community. They are making users addicted, causing harmful side effects for the user's bodbodyural.

Rural and Urban communities mostly have several factors that cause drug addiction to continue to increase, starting from the background where they live, family influences, lifestyles, friends' influences, the economy, education, and other social pressures, not to mention the current era of quickly searching for information via the internet. / online, the influence of globalization, and the existence of the Covid-19 pandemic have made drugs an escape, an outlet for some to the point that some even regard them as a trend.

From the many causes in rural areas and depression, the number of drug-related depressions in the last year has increased, where drug use has increased from 1.80% in 2019 to 1.95% in 2021. A significant increase in drug use has occurred among women, who have experienced an increase from 0.20% in 2019 to 1.21% in 2021. The factor of wanting to be

acknowledged and equalized and the influence of friends have caused drug users among women to increase. This is confirmed by the number of productive ages between 15 to 24 years, which has also increased, which should be this young generation the future of the nation but damaged because of drugs.

The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) is the leading sector of the "National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Narcotics Abuse and Illicit Trafficking" (RAN P4GN) to carry out strategic actions both in rural and urban areas using intervening in areas that are prone to narcotics to become areas that clean from the circulation and use of narcotics, the action strategy of the RAN P4GN is:

1. First, strengthening family resilience interventions, educating by providing proper education related to drugs early on to children and rural and urban communities regarding the dangers of drug use, and encouraging the participation of related institutions, educational institutions, organizations, and community groups to participate in fighting theft drugs.
2. secondly, improving rehabilitation service delivery facilities through community-based interventions to improve and maintain the quality of rehabilitation services by national standards, supported by improving the quality of human resources in actualizing rehabilitation.
3. Further strengthening and expanding the network for the prevention, control, and eradication of narcotics at the local, national, regional, and international levels. The fight against drugs requires synergy, synchrony, and cooperation at the local, national, regional, and international levels regarding exchanging information, investigations, and joint operations.

Drug abuse, whether distributing or using drugs, is dangerous and detrimental to the family environment and causes negative social impacts—and his evasion skills to both vortex and Drug users.

That the community plays a vital role in providing safeguards against the dangers of narcotics, the community showed a positive response and took an active role in overcoming drug abuse. If you already have a substantial obstacle, you will automatically form a formidable anti-drug youth cadre; the family, the role of community leaders, and authorities will work well. The government itself only carries out intense support for this role which is carried out by society as a whole.

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