

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Research

The issue of children using narcotics is a problem of global concern, with numerous studies highlighting the prevalence and implications of this behaviour. The increasing phenomenon of drug abuse among children fills and adds to the list of new crimes in the city of Bandar Lampung, which is distressing many individuals and growing every year. Drug use and abuse affect individuals across all age groups, including adults, teenagers, and minors.

Drug-related crimes in Lampung are very dangerous because they cover many areas. They start with children and end with adults. The Regional Police handled 964 cases in 2016. Their handling is widely known. To end drug trafficking, all stakeholders must work together, includes government officials, the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), Indonesian National Armed Forces, Indonesian National Police, and the community.¹

There is inconsistent access to narcotic education and counselling. To the best of their parents' knowledge, many minors experiment with and become dependent on narcotics. Nowadays, too many youngsters are already abusing narcotics, making it harder to prevent narcotic misuse by children—young people who will eventually make up the country's next generation. Since

¹ Muhammad Fadly Saputra, 2019, “Peranan Badan Narkotika Nasional Provinsi Lampung dalam Penanggulangan Masalah Narkoba di Kalangan Remaja Kota Bandar Lampung”, (Undergraduate Thesis, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Lampung), p.9

youngsters generally have a keen sense of curiosity, anything that occurs can only result in positive outcomes or vice versa, which is why they require extra guidance.²

Children in conflict with the law are expected to benefit from the Police's use of their power as the first line of defence when enforcing criminal law. Even though the Police are referred to as the front line, criminal cases can be resolved early because of their discretionary authority.³

The initiation of a minor's exposure to narcotics often begins innocuously with experimentation, starting with smoking and eventually progressing to consumption. Peer pressure, coercion from individuals or groups, or the desire to conform are the most common external factors that influence this introduction to narcotics. These influences can lead young individuals down a hazardous path, exposing them to substances that can have profound and detrimental effects on their health and well-being. The development of effective prevention and intervention strategies to safeguard children and adolescents from the damaging effects of substance abuse is contingent upon an understanding of these factors.⁴

Even if the number of narcotic-related crime cases is still rising, the Police serve a critical part in this effort, and their efforts need strong backing.

Topics that are made public may, on the one hand, indicate that Police are

² Andrew Siburian, Rinsofat Naibaho, and Kasman Siburian, "Peranan Kepolisian dalam Menanggulangi Penyalahgunaan Narkotika yang Dilakukan oleh Anak di Bawah Umur (Studi di Kepolisian Resort Simalungun)," *Jurnal Hukum Patik*, Vol.10, No.1 (April,2021), p.28

³ Satjipto Rahardjo, 2002, *Polisi Sipil dalam Perubahan Sosial di Indonesia*, Jakarta, Kompas, p.21

⁴ Rinaldi Eka Saputra, 2019, "Pemikiran Dadang Hawari tentang Psikoterapi Islam dalam Penanggulangan Korban Penyalahgunaan Narkotika, Psikotropika, Zat Adiktif dan Relevansinya dengan Pengembangan Masyarakat Islam" (Dissertation, Faculty of Da'wah, Universitas Islam Negeri Reden Intan Lampung), p.35

working more to find narcotics trafficking organizations. Still, they may also reveal how inadequate government policy is to combat this trafficking.⁵

In October 2009, the government passed a replacement for the above law, namely Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics. The Police's strategy for dealing with narcotic users and dealers will change in compliance with this legislation. This strategy was adopted because the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia's attempts over the previous five years to use enforcement and repression to curb the use and distribution of illegal narcotics and narcotics were genuinely unsuccessful in lowering usage and distribution.⁶

Since narcotics are now a global issue and an epidemic in practically every nation, people's lives can be in danger wherever in the world. In the world, narcotic misuse is the 20th leading cause of death.⁷ As many as 200 million people have used narcotics illegally globally, and most of those uses have resulted in the user's death, according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).⁸ Data on narcotics users in Lampung from 2021 to 2023 is presented in this report. The analysis aims to offer a comprehensive understanding of the characteristics, trends, and prevalence of narcotics use during this time. It is imperative to comprehend these data to develop effective

⁵ Harfen Feri, M Dhany Al Sunah, and Oktir Nebi, "Peran Penyelidikan dan Penyidikan Kasus Penyalahgunaan Narkoba oleh Kepolisian", Vol.3, No.10 (October,2021), p.101

⁶ Paul Ricardo. "Upaya Penanggulangan Penyalahgunaan Narkoba oleh Kepolisian (Studi Kasus Satuan Narkoba Polres Metro Bekasi)." *Indonesian Journal of Criminology*, Vol. 6, No. 3 (December, 2010), p.241

⁷ Celia Ja Morgan et al., "Harms and Benefits Associated with Psychoactive Drugs: Findings of an International Survey of Active Drug Users," *Journal of Psychopharmacology*, Vol. 27, No. 6 (June 2013), p.499

⁸ Uyat Suyatna, "Evaluasi Kebijakan Narkotika di Indonesia," *Sosiohumaniora*, Vol. 20, No. 2 (July, 2018), p.173

strategies and policies to combat substance abuse in the region. In the past three years, there have been 1.045 cases in 2021, 1.516 cases in 2022, and 1.672 cases in 2023.⁹

Based on this data, it appears that narcotics abuse is currently increasing. Narcotics is a serious problem that is growing every year. Lampung Province is vulnerable to narcotics trafficking because it is the entry point to Sumatra Island. After North Sumatra, Lampung ranks second in drug abuse. One of the reasons is that Lampung is a connecting route between Java and Sumatra, making it possible to send illegal products between the two islands through it. Narcotics makes Lampung a very smart drug provider, both domestically and internationally.

The author is interested in conducting further research concerning the abovementioned descriptions and problems. Then, the research results will be discussed and analyzed as an undergraduate thesis entitled "THE HANDLING OF NARCOTIC ABUSE CASES INVOLVING MINORS POLICE IN BANDAR LAMPUNG."

B. Problems Formulation

1. How does the Police Handle Narcotics Abuse Cases Involving Minors in Bandar Lampung?

⁹ Operator PPID Lampung, 2021, *Pemprov Lampung Berkomitmen dalam Pemberantasan Narkoba*, <https://www.ppid.lampungprov.go.id/detail-post/Pemprov-Lampung-Berkomitmen-Dalam-Pemberantasan-Narkoba>, (accessed on 7th Jan 2023, 19:27)

2. What challenges does the Police face in handling narcotics cases by minors in bandar lampung?

C. Objectives of Research

1. To understand how the Police handles narcotics abuse by minors at the Bandar Lampung Police.
2. To identify the Police challenges in tackling narcotics abuse committed by minors in the Polresta Bandar Lampung.

D. Benefits of Research

There are some benefits of this research, as follows:

1. Theoretical Aspect

It is hoped that contribution to the development of legal science theory, especially in understanding the on Police Practices in Handling Narcotics Abuse by Minors in Bandar Lampung.

2. Practical Aspect

The research contributes to the development of the police as an effort aimed contribution to the police, especially as an effort aimed at increasing a much deeper understanding of law enforcement against narcotic abuse committed by minors.

E. Research Method

1. Type of Research

The type of research is normative and empirical legal research, the author examines relevant legal provision and field work to address the issue of narcotics by minors.

2. Types of Data

This normative empirical legal research uses both primary and secondary data sources. Secondary data was gathered from various library materials and literature related to the research. The secondary data to be searched are:

a. Primary Legal Material, such as legal documents, laws, statutory regulations, and agreements that are relevant to research, namely:

- 1) The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
- 2) Indonesia Penal Code;
- 3) Law Number 4 of 1979 on Child Welfare;
- 4) Law Number 22 of 1997 on Narcotics.
- 5) Law Number 2 of 2002 on the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia;
- 6) Law Number 35 of 2009 on Narcotics;
- 7) Law Number 11 of 2012 on the juvenile criminal justice system;
- 8) Law Number 35 of 2014 on Child Protection.

b. Secondary Legal Material consists of several documents related to the topic, such as:

- 1) Scientific journals;
- 2) Books;
- 3) Articles from the internet sites;

4) Other legal documents related to the point.

3. Method of Collecting Data

The author collected data related to the issue through direct interviews with Bandar Lampung Police Narcotics Investigation Unit and library research.

4. Research Location

This research was conducted at Polresta Bandar Lampung.

5. Data Analysis

Data was analyzed methodically using a qualitative descriptive method. The research data was examined using qualitative analysis methods, which involve collecting and selecting data and then connecting it to the research topic based on its quality and accuracy. This approach aims to address the existing issues. The results are, after that, conveyed descriptively, elucidating the correspondence to the subject under investigation. The findings will be used to conclude, serving as the solution to the issues addressed in this research.

F. Systematic of Undergraduate Thesis

Chapter One is the introduction. This chapter describes the background of the research, the research problem, the objectives and benefits of the research, the research methods, and the systematics of the undergraduate thesis.

Chapter Two discusses about the Narcotics abuse. This chapter explains the definition, classification of narcotics in Indonesia. and the impact of narcotics.

Chapter Three is about Child in conflict with the law. This chapter contains General review about children, child conflict with the law, and the Settlement of Criminal Cases involving minors in Indonesia.

Chapter Four is finding and analysis about the role of police. This chapter explains the role of police in handling narcotic abuse cases by minors and the challenges by the police in handling narcotics abuse cases by minors in Bandar Lampung.

Chapter Five is the conclusion and recommendation. This chapter is the last section which contains conclusions and recommendations regarding the problems described above.