

## Indonesia Narcotic Emergency

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**Abstract:** Indonesian government policy fore shall be firmly; serious and sustainable. In the fields of prevention must be intensified with the socialization and promotion against to society from the center to regions and the increasing efforts for rehabilitation of narcotic addict and victims. In the fields of law enforcement through increasing bilateral cooperation particullary ASEAN cooperation, use to handle the illicit trafficking of a triangle gold (a Thailand, Miyanmar and Laos ) and multilateral, revision against law of the narcotics, increasing capability and morality law enforcement, augment the federal budget in narcotics handling and act firmly against unscrupulous security forces and law enforcement who became backing kingpin of narcotic in Indonesia. The remarks by President of the Republic of Indonesia, Ir.Joko Widodo in the palace of State, June 26th, 2015 at the International Anti Narcotics Day, that illicit trafficking in Indonesiain creased over time. Based on data of the National Narcotic Board (BNN) in 2014, BNN and BNNP (National Narcotic Board of Province managed to uncover illicit trafficking for 397 cases, as 583 suspects, increased for 139, or 15 percent since 2013, for 166 cases as 244 suspects. While the Criminal Investigation Board and Police Headquarters reveal 18788 cases, increased for 7.12 percent since 2013 as 17539 cases. Whereas the drug users based on research of BNN and Health Research Center University of Indonesia (UI Puslitkes) in 2014 has reached 4.1 million people (2.2 percent of the population). And the materil of loss estimated 63 Trillion Rupiah which used to buy Narcotics and Rehabilitation. Although the Indonesian government has done handling through preventive, rehabilitation and law enforcement authorities, including the government effort firmly, at 2015 did the excecution against 14 people convicts of narcotic. But the illicit trafficking of narcotic in Indonesiain crease along, either a number of cases, evidence and linked of narcotic, so that Indonesian currently is being Narcotic Emergency.

**Keywords:** Narcotics, Emergency, Narcotics Enforcement.

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### I. Introduction

The strategic location of Indonesia is located on two continents (Asia and Australia) and two oceans (Indian and Pacific), exploited by transnational organized crime to carry out the activities of illicit trafficking in Indonesia. Indonesia when it was once used as a transit area, but this time Indonesia has been used as the perpetrators as a destination country (destination). Approximately 43% of ASEAN illicit trafficking in Indonesia.<sup>1</sup> The level of illicit trafficking in Indonesia is the highest in Southeast Asia region compared with the illicit trafficking in countries other ASEAN members.<sup>2</sup>

Retno Lestari Priansari Marsudi Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia reiterated Indonesia's position flanked by two continents and two oceans, the perpetrators make Indonesia as the central region of the giant intersection, so in addition as an appropriate location for a stopover or transit, Indonesia has also been used by the perpetrators dealers of narcotics as a destination. Of the approximately 110 trillion total value of illicit trafficking in ASEAN, around 43% of its circulation in Indonesia with a total mortality of 10% per year, or about 40 s / d 50 people die each year. That's why the Government then set Emergency Narcotics in Indonesia.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> <http://nasional.news.viva.co.id/news/read/580513-43--peredaran-narkoba-asean-ada-di-indonesia>, diakses tanggal 1 April 2015, berita ditulis oleh Eko Priliawito dan Fikri Halim berjudul "43% Peredaran Narkoba ASEAN Ada di Indonesia" dipublikasikan tanggal 21 Januari 2015.

<sup>2</sup> <http://nasional.sindonews.com/read/951777/15/peredaran-narkotika-indonesia-tertinggi-di-asean-1421421852>, diakses tanggal 1 April 2015, berita ditulis Dian Ramadhani berjudul "Peredaran Narkotika Indonesia Tertinggi di ASEAN" dipublikasikan tanggal 16 Januari 2015.

<sup>3</sup> <http://nasional.kompas.com/read/2015/01/21/19412251/Menlu.Letak.Strategis.Indonesia.Dimanfaatkan.Pengedar.Narkoba.sebagai.Destinas>, diakses tanggal 1 April 2015, berita ditulis Edwin Firdaus berjudul "Menlu: Letak Strategis Indonesia Dimanfaatkan Pengedar Narkoba sebagai Destinasi" dipublikasikan tanggal 21 Januari 2015.

Another factor influencing the illicit trafficking in Indonesia is; factor of globalization on the world stage, in which the development of science and technology so rapidly, especially in the fields of transportation, communication and information has made the world borderless and increasingly facilitate the smuggling of narcotics between countries including Indonesia,<sup>4</sup> the opening of free-market factors Southeast Asia Free Trade Area (AFTA) since 2003, which has been used by the traffickers of narcotics to develop its network in Indonesia.<sup>5</sup> Factors weakness of policy and law enforcement in handling the problem of narcotics in Indonesia are often exploited by drug syndicates to expand its network. Drug dealers take advantage of the application of the law states still loose. Regulation substance narcotic in Indonesia on one side already considered tight enough example adopts the death penalty, but the question of its success is dependent on the political will of law enforcement officials to really want or do not want to apply the law strictly and clearly narcotics<sup>6</sup> and other factors are population size population in Indonesia, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics in 2013 reached 248.8 million<sup>7</sup> population range position 4 of 10 countries after China, India, and the United States<sup>8</sup>. The dealers felt tempted by the condition of the people that much, at least also requires the supply of illegal narcotics that much anyway.

Throughout 2014, the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) uncovered hundreds of criminal cases with the amount of drugs seized evidence worth fantastic. The number of cases of drug crimes revealed by BNN and the National Narcotics Agency Province (BNNP) in 2014, is the number of cases that revealed as many as 397 networks with 583 suspected narcotics syndicate, which is composed of 552 Indonesians and 31 foreigners. Evidence seized is 447,513.335 grams of shabu (447.5 kg); 7894.9 grams of heroin; 8,417,329.959 grams of marijuana (8417 kg); 60 plants; 102 grams of marijuana seeds; 37 277 grain and 6,000 grams<sup>9</sup> of ecstasy; when compared with the year 2013 increased by 139, 15 percent of the year 2013 as many as 166 cases with 244 suspects suspects. Disclosure of Ramadan last month from mid-June - July 2015 BNN seized about 100 kg narcotics types of methamphetamine were allegedly carried out by an international network.<sup>10</sup> While the Criminal Investigation Department Police Headquarters in 2014 uncovered narcotics cases as many as 18 788 cases, an increase of 7.12 percent from the year 2013 as many as 17 539 cases.<sup>11</sup> Achievement of the national police through the Polda Metro Jaya dated July 10, 2015 the city managed to uncover the perpetrators of international narcotics network with about 360 kg narcotics seized methamphetamine and 2 types of offenders (1 person and 1 person WNA actors actors citizen).<sup>12</sup>

From the user side, based on BNN research and health research center, University of Indonesia in 2014, the prevalence of drug abusers in Indonesia 4 million people with details of 1.6 million are those who try, then 1.4 million regular users, and 943 are addicts , Besides these studies arrive at findings that drug users are identified as many as 20% do not work, 2.5% are students, and 56% of people who are already working (employees, government employees, and the self-employed). Then that becomes the big problem is that the findings of 12.044 people per year died 33 people per day dying as a result of drugs.<sup>13</sup>

In the context of prevention of illicit traffic of narcotics in Indonesia National Narcotics Agency (BNN) and the Indonesian National Police have yet to address the problem of illicit trafficking proceeds disclosure by BNN and the Police Headquarters and the rising casualties and material losses drug users have shown effort and both institutions is not maximized, where Indonesia is a potential target for the airport narcotics to run the business, so that Indonesia is currently the emergency narcotics. Author of the study there are several key factors that must be done in the fight against illicit traffic of Narcotics in Indonesia:

1. Revision of the law 35 of 2009 on Narcotics, including narcotics set minimum limit that can be sentenced to 20 years penjara, life or death law.
2. Increased competence, morality law enforcement officers so that no person who flirted with the suspects Bandar narcotics.
3. Increased Cooperation BNN, Police with the Ministry and the Institute and Stake Holders.

<sup>4</sup> Syafri Harto & Arif Sebastian, *Op. cit.*, hal. 11.

<sup>5</sup> <http://regional.kompasiana.com/2014/04/03/upaya-dan-tantangan-indonesia-dalam-mewujudkan-drug-free-asean-2015-646318.html>, diakses tanggal 2 April 2015, artikel ditulis oleh Rokhmah N. Suryaningsih berjudul "Upaya dan Tantangan Indonesia dalam Mewujudkan Drug Free ASEAN 2015" dipublikasikan tanggal 3 April 2014.

<sup>6</sup> Interview with the Chief Directorate IV Drug Crime Indonesian National Police, dated May 4, 2015.

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.bps.go.id/linkTabelStatis/view/id/1284>, diakses tanggal 3 April 2015, dari Data Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) Indonesia.

<sup>8</sup> <http://finance.detik.com/read/2014/03/06/134053/2517461/4/negara-dengan-penduduk-terbanyak-di-dunia-ri-masuk-4-besar>, diakses tanggal 2 April 2015, artikel ditulis Herdaru Purnomo berjudul "Negara dengan Penduduk Terbanyak di Dunia, RI Masuk 4 Besar" dipublikasikan tanggal 6 Maret 2014.

<sup>9</sup> Badan Narkotika Nasional, Press release akhir tahun 2014.

<sup>10</sup> Liputan 6.com, 8 Juli 2015, keterangan oleh Kepala deputy Pemeberantasan narkoba BNN Irjenpol Dedy Fauzy Elhakim

<sup>11</sup> Badan Reserse Kriminal Mabes Polri, Direktrur 4 tindak pidana Narkoba tahun 2014.

<sup>12</sup> Sumber Harian Analisa edisi Kamis, 16 Juli 2015, Hal.1, berita berjudul "Polisi bekuk sendikat pengedar sabu 360 kg".

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.jpnn.com/read/2015/04/17/298605/Indonesia-Darurat-Narkoba.-Pengguna-Mencapai-4-Juta>, diakses tanggal 18 Juli 2015, dengan judul upaya pencegahan darurat narkoba di inonesia.

4. Increasing the role of local governments for coordination and cooperation in the response to certain areas which are the basis of narcotics.
5. Improvement of regional and multilateral cooperation by encouraging the formation of a collective agreement in the fight against illicit trafficking in the area of origin and transit as well as the establishment of specialized agencies in ASEAN.
6. Increase public participation to dare to give information to the authorities about the existence of illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and the dissemination of the habits of the people using narcotics types of marijuana for seasoning, anti-mosquito drugs, appetite enhancer relieve types pain and the use of narcotics to relieve the type of methamphetamine pain in opposition to the law.

Prevention efforts can be grouped into two policies, namely prevention policy (pre-emptive and preventive), and eradication policy (repressive). G.Peter Hoefnagels has put forward the theory of criminal policy in 1969 in line with published his book entitled "The Other Side of Criminology, An Inversion of The Concept of Crime". Criminal policies were not only talking about how to solve crimes through the use of criminal law (penal) alone, but on the outside than the norms of criminal law is also part of the criminal policy (non-penal).<sup>14</sup> Preventive countermeasures are directed to the public about the dangers of narcotics, providing information to the authorities if found indications of drug abuse and the government's efforts to conduct surveillance and monitoring in the area / lane entry of narcotics from the outside and bilateral and multilateral cooperation. While management policies that are repressive directed to efforts to strengthen the institution or agency that has direct contact combating illicit trafficking in Indonesia, such as the police, prosecutors, courts, Penitentiary, Customs and Immigration.

Illicit trafficking in Indonesia from year to year has increased, in 2014 BNN uncovered illicit trafficking increased as much as 397 139 cases, 15 percent of the year 2013 as many as 166 cases. Police uncover while 18 788 cases increased 7,12 percent. While the drug users has reached 4.1 million people (2.2 percent of the population) with a total mortality of 10 percent annually, or about 40 s / d 50 people die each year and material losses estimated at Rp.63 Trillion Narcotics used to purchase and Rehabilitation.

Indonesian government's efforts through the BNN and the Police in tackling the illicit trafficking of narcotics is not maximized seen from the cases of illicit trafficking, increasing drug abuse victims and material losses. To countermeasures forward Indonesian government must take strategic steps and sporadic them to revise the narcotics law to determine the number of types of narcotics which carries a penalty of 20 years in prison, for life and the death penalty. To increase the competence and morality of law enforcement officers, improve cooperation and coordination between agencies, local governments and increase community participation and increase bilateral and multilateral cooperation for the handling of illicit trafficking in the area of origin and transit.

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<sup>14</sup> <http://setkab.go.id/sambutan-presiden-joko-widodo-pada-peringatan-hari-anti-narkotika-internasional-di-istana-negara-jakarta-26-juni-2015/> diakses tanggal 18 Juli 2015.