



IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL NARCOTICS AGENCY (BNN) OF TEBING TINGGI CITYIN HANDLING NARCOTICS CASES IN TEBING TINGGI CITY BASED ON TEBING TINGGI CITY REGIONAL REGULATION NUMBER 05 OF 2019 FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF FIQH SIYASAH DUSTURIYAH

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ABSTRACT

Etymologically, drugs or narcotics come from the English word narcose or narcosis which means to put to sleep and anesthesia. What is meant by Narcotics in Law No. 35 of 2009 is a substance or drug derived from plants or non-plants, both synthetic and semi-synthetic, which can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of feeling, reduce to eliminate pain, and can cause dependence. From data obtained from Tebing Tinggi City Prison, there is an interesting trend in the number of drug cases during the last 5 months at the end of the year and the beginning of 2024. It can be seen that the number of inmates and detainees tends to vary every month. In January, the number of inmates was recorded at 995 people and the number of detainees was 232 people. However, in February, although the number of inmates was the same as the previous month (995 people), the number of detainees increased significantly to 263 people. Then, there was an increase in the number of prisoners in September (1027 people), but the number of detainees remained relatively stable (222 people) The approach used in this study is a qualitative approach, namely data in the form of descriptions of words or attachments to be collected and then analyzed descriptively. Descriptive qualitative research is a study that describes situations and events (Nurdiansyah and Rugoyah 2021) As an institution that has the main task of Preventing the Eradication of Narcotics Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Tebing Tinggi City, the Tebing Tinggi City National Narcotics Agency must be able to provide guarantees to every community to carry out the duties and functions of the Tebing Tinggi City BNN as regulated by law. Combating illicit trafficking and abuse of narcotics can be achieved through various government strategies and policies which are then implemented comprehensively and simultaneously by relevant officials in collaboration with anti-drug community components. The strategies for combating illicit drug trafficking and abuse include Demand Reduction, Supply Control, and

Harm Reduction. Essentially, drug abuse has reached all levels of society. It begins with curiosity, then trial, and then addiction, leading to repeated attempts. This is where the role of the Tebing Tinggi City National Narcotics Agency (BNN) is crucial, along with the Prevention, Eradication, and Eradication of Narcotics Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN). In this effort, the BNN conducts outreach to various levels of society, especially children and students, as early prevention is essential for them to grow into intelligent future generations.

Keywords: *Narcotics, Prevention, BNN Tebing Tinggi City*

1. INTRODUCTION

Etymologically, narcotics derive from the English words *narcose* or *narcosis*, which mean to put to sleep and anesthesia. Narcotics also come from the Greek word *narke* or *narkam*, which means being anesthetized so as to feel nothing. The term narcotic is derived from the word *narcotic*, which refers to something that can relieve pain and induce a stupor (daze), anesthetic substances, and anesthetic drugs. The *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* defines narcotics as drugs that can calm the nerves, relieve pain, induce drowsiness, or stimulate. In medical terminology, narcotics are drugs that can relieve primarily pain and aches originating from the visceral area or organs in the thoracic and abdominal cavities, which can also cause a prolonged stupor-like state while still conscious and may lead to addiction or dependence.

As defined in Law No. 35 of 2009, narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, whether synthetic or semi-synthetic, which can cause a decrease or alteration of consciousness, loss of sensation, reduction or elimination of pain, and can lead to dependence.

The development of narcotics abuse crimes shows a tendency to continuously increase, with narcotics becoming a lifestyle trend for certain segments of society. The use of narcotics is a problem that demands vigilance, as it involves the unlawful abuse of narcotics or prohibited substances. On the one hand, narcotics are used in the field of medicine and health, as well as for scientific development; however, on the other hand, narcotics can cause various harms, even leading to health issues and ultimately death.

Narcotics are neither a new issue nor merely a regional or national problem, but a global problem faced by Indonesia. Thus, it can be concluded that narcotics constitute a social pathology that must be eradicated worldwide. The abuse of narcotics is increasingly widespread and must be anticipated, particularly in Tebing Tinggi City.

Cases of narcotics-related crime and abuse continue to show an increasing trend. Narcotics themselves have become a lifestyle for some segments of society, which contributes to the rise in the level of abuse. The abuse of narcotics has become a problem that concerns all aspects of human life, thereby necessitating preventive measures against narcotics abuse. Therefore, at present, the Government of Indonesia continues to make efforts to overcome crimes related to narcotics abuse by establishing the National Narcotics Agency

The establishment of the National Narcotics Agency replaced the National Narcotics Coordination Agency, which was formed in 1999, based on the consideration that this institution was no longer in accordance with current needs. The formation of BNN itself was in accordance with the existing legal basis and stipulated in the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2002, which was later replaced by Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2010 concerning the Organization of the National Narcotics Agency. The National Narcotics Agency is a non-structural institution of Indonesia that has the task of assisting the government in coordinating regional apparatuses and related government agencies in policy dissemination and formulating its implementation in the field of availability and operations of P4GN (Prevention and Eradication of the Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics). In order to prevent and eradicate the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics and narcotics precursors, pursuant to Law No. 35 of 2009 Article 64 concerning Narcotics, the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) was established. The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) is a non-ministerial government institution under the President and responsible to the President. The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) is based in the capital city of the state with its working area covering the entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia, with representatives in provincial and regency or municipal areas. The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) is led by a head and assisted by a principal secretary.

As stipulated in Presidential Regulation Number 23 of 2010 Article 2 concerning the duties of BNN, BNN has the following duties: (1) Formulating and implementing national policies regarding the prevention and eradication of the abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors, (2) Preventing and eradicating the abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors, (3) Coordinating with the Chief of the Indonesian National Police in the prevention and eradication of the abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors, (4) Enhancing the capacity of medical and social rehabilitation institutions for Narcotics addicts, both organized by the government and the community, (5) Empowering the community in the prevention of the abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors, (6) Monitoring, directing, and enhancing community activities in the prevention of the abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors, (7) Conducting bilateral and multilateral cooperation, both regional and international, to prevent and eradicate the illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors, (8) Developing laboratories for Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors, (9) Carrying out administrative investigations and criminal investigations into cases of abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors, (10) Preparing annual reports on the implementation of duties and authorities.

Furthermore, in Article 4 of Presidential Regulation Number 23 of 2010 concerning the authority of BNN, it is stipulated that in carrying out its duties of eradicating the abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors, BNN is authorized to conduct investigations and criminal investigations into the abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors.

In conclusion, with the establishment of the central National Narcotics Agency and its presence in regencies and municipalities, its duties and functions are carried out in accordance with Regional Regulation of Tebing Tinggi City Number 05 of 2019 Article 15, as follows: (1) Every regional apparatus is obliged to conduct socialization, campaigns,

and dissemination, as referred to in Article 6 letters a, b, and c, within its own working environment and/or to the community in accordance with its authority, (2) The implementation of campaigns and dissemination of information as referred to in paragraph (1) may be carried out jointly and/or in cooperation with appropriate agencies, services, or institutions.

Narcotics are a part of drugs classified as substances that are highly dangerous if they enter the body, because they will cause dependence and damage to body organs, and are strictly prohibited in Islam. There are several religious arguments prohibiting us from committing falsehood that may harm ourselves, such as the misuse of narcotics, as follows:

الَّذِينَ يَتَّبِعُونَ الرَّسُولَ النَّبِيَّ الْأُمِّيَّ الَّذِي يَجِدُونَهُ مَكْتُوبًا عِنْدَهُمْ فِي التَّوْرَةِ وَالْإِنْجِيلِ يَأْمُرُهُمْ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَيَنْهَاهُمْ عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ وَيُحِلُّ لَهُمُ الطَّيِّبَاتِ وَيُحَرِّمُ عَلَيْهِمُ الْخَبَائِثَ وَيَضَعُ عَنْهُمْ إِصْرَهُمْ وَالْأَغْلَالَ الَّتِي كَانَتْ عَلَيْهِمْ ۗ فَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا بِهِ وَعَزَّرُوهُ وَنَصَرُوهُ وَاتَّبَعُوا النُّورَ الَّذِي أُنزِلَ مَعَهُ ۗ أُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ ۗ

Meaning: “(That is) those who follow the Messenger, the unlettered Prophet (who cannot read and write) whom they find written in the Torah and the Gospel which are with them, who enjoins upon them what is right and forbids them from what is wrong, and makes lawful for them all good things and prohibits for them all evil things, and removes from them their burdens and the shackles that were upon them. So those who believe in him, honor him, support him, and follow the light which has been sent down with him (the Qur’an), it is they who will be successful.” (Q.S. Al-A’raf: 157)

The verse above explains the stern warning from Allah SWT to His servants to avoid everything that can harm themselves and others, such as the abuse of narcotics which is destructive in nature. In the view of Islam, anything that removes consciousness and intoxicates can be categorized as *khamr*. The Qur’an explicitly prohibits *khamr* and similar intoxicants, as stated in Surah Al-Maidah verse 90, which shows the argument for the prohibition of *khamr*, which reads:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِنَّمَا الْخَمْرُ وَالْمَيْسِرُ وَالْأَنْصَابُ وَالْأَزْلَامُ رِجْسٌ مِّنْ عَمَلِ الشَّيْطَانِ فَاجْتَنِبُوهُ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ

Meaning: “O you who have believed! Indeed, intoxicants, gambling, [sacrificing on] stone alters [to other than Allah], and divining arrows are but defilement from the work of Satan, so avoid them that you may be successful.”

From this argument it can be seen how strongly Allah SWT prohibits His servants from consuming drinks or food that can intoxicate and cause damage to the body, such as narcotics, which can intoxicate.

Narcotics are not only prohibited and intoxicating, but also lead to criminal acts such as sexual harassment, robbery, murder, immorality, and even death. Therefore, in Islamic law, especially *siyasa dusturiyah*, the science of Islamic constitutional law that specifically discusses legislation for the benefit of mankind in general—such as the determination of laws, regulations, policies, and the holders of authority—must be in line with the teachings of Islam.

Fiqh siyasa dusturiyah in the field of constitutional authority is the power to establish a law based on Islamic law. Authority in making a law in *fiqh siyasa dusturiyah* must be in accordance with the benefit of humankind, as applied in the Regional Regulation of Tebing Tinggi City Number 05 of 2019 concerning the Prevention of the Abuse of Narcotics, Psychotropics, and Other Addictive Substances.

The Government of Tebing Tinggi City continues to strive to eradicate narcotics abuse in accordance with the principles of *fiqh siyasah dusturiyah* by establishing a special institution, namely the National Narcotics Agency of Tebing Tinggi City, to assist the Tebing Tinggi City Government in combating narcotics abuse guided by *siyasah dusturiyah*. *Fiqh siyasah dusturiyah* views narcotics as a form of criminal act such as sexual harassment, robbery, murder, which causes public unrest and can lead to death.

Tebing Tinggi City has experienced a significant increase in the number of illegal drug users, creating serious problems affecting various aspects of community life. This situation cannot be underestimated, considering the many cases of narcotics abuse that occur openly around us, with consumption sometimes taking place publicly in common environments. This is very regrettable, especially when such practices are clearly exposed to the younger generation, who are the future of the nation.

In addition to having negative impacts on the health of its users, the abuse of illegal drugs (narcotics) can also affect the economy. The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) projects that the economic impact of drug abuse reaches Rp74.4 trillion. This figure is predicted to continue to increase along with the rise in the number of drug users each year. One of the main factors causing this economic loss is the widespread circulation of narcotics in Indonesia. Nevertheless, there was a decline in narcotics crime cases in Tebing Tinggi City by 11.2% in 2022 compared to the previous year. In 2021, the Tebing Tinggi Police handled 186 narcotics crime cases, while in 2022, the number decreased to 165 cases.

As for the delinquency once committed by the community in Rambutan District, Tebing Tinggi City, it involved the use of narcotics such as marijuana and methamphetamine. This was revealed in news published by the Tebing Tinggi Police, describing the activities of the Narcotics Unit in cracking down on narcotics abuse in the area. One case mentioned in the report was the arrest of a man named TRA on February 17, 2024. TRA was arrested after four packs of methamphetamine were found hidden in a food package at his home. In addition, on March 12, 2024, a man with the initials MWH was also arrested in the parking lot of a hotel on Jalan Gatot Subroto for possession of 1.61 grams of methamphetamine (Tebing Tinggi Police, accessed March 13, 2023). The report also explained that these arrests were part of intensified routine activities of the Narcotics Unit in the jurisdiction of the Tebing Tinggi Police. Narcotics officers conducted surveillance in areas considered prone to narcotics abuse. They followed up on information and carried out inspections of suspicious individuals, which eventually led to the arrests of TRA and MWH.

The following is data regarding WBP (Correctional Assisted Residents) in narcotics cases in Rambutan District: From the data obtained, there are two main aspects that need to be considered in the context of the social and economic conditions of illegal drug users in Rambutan District, Tebing Tinggi City, namely age and education. Based on age, the majority of WBP in narcotics cases are adults (22 years and older), with a significant number of 1,183 people. This indicates that the adult age group is the primary target of illegal drug abuse in the area. Meanwhile, there are also a small number of WBP who are youths (18–21 years) totaling 56 people, and elderly individuals (60 years and older) totaling 12 people. This shows that illegal drug abuse is not limited to adults, but also extends to younger and older age groups.

In terms of education, the data shows significant variation in the educational background of the WBP. Although the majority have a relatively higher educational background, such as junior high school (342 people) and senior high school (411 people), there are also some with no formal education (7 people) or only elementary education (285 people). This highlights the social and economic complexity in Rambutan District, where illegal drug abuse is not confined to one particular educational group. This data analysis can serve as a basis for formulating more effective policies and intervention programs to address the problem of illegal drug abuse in the area, taking into account the social and economic factors related to the age and education characteristics of the perpetrators.

In addition to narcotics cases originating from various backgrounds and education levels, the following is data on the number of narcotics cases at the end of 2023: From the data obtained from the Tebing Tinggi City Prison, there is an interesting trend in the number of narcotics cases over the last five months of the year and the beginning of 2024. It can be seen that the number of convicts and detainees tends to vary each month. In January, the number of convicts recorded was 995 people and the number of detainees was 232 people. However, in February, although the number of convicts remained the same as the previous month (995 people), the number of detainees increased significantly to 263 people. Then, there was an increase in the number of convicts in September (1,027 people), while the number of detainees remained relatively stable (222 people).

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The approach used in this research is a qualitative approach, namely data in the form of descriptive words or appendices that are collected and then analyzed descriptively. Descriptive qualitative research is a study that describes situations and events (Nurdiansyah and Rugoyah 2021).

The data collected consist of words, images, and not numbers. Such data may come from interview transcripts, field notes, photographs, personal documents, notes or memos, as well as other official documents. This research was conducted to obtain in-depth information and knowledge regarding "The Implementation of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Tebing Tinggi City in Handling Narcotics Cases in Tebing Tinggi City Based on Tebing Tinggi City Regional Regulation Number 05 of 2019 concerning the Prevention of the Abuse of Narcotics, Psychotropics, and Other Addictive Substances Reviewed from the Perspective of Fiqh Siyasah Dusturiyah."

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

Implementation of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Tebing Tinggi City

The National Narcotics Agency was established based on Law Number 5 of 1997 concerning Psychotropics and Law Number 22 of 1997 concerning Narcotics. Based on these laws, the Government formed the National Narcotics Coordination Agency (BKNN) through Presidential Decree Number 116 of 1999. BKNN was a coordination body for narcotics control, consisting of 25 related government agencies, with the Head of the Indonesian National Police (Kapolri) serving as the ex-officio head of BKNN. In 2002, BKNN was replaced by the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) under Presidential Decree

Number 17 of 2002 concerning the National Narcotics Agency. As an institutional forum tasked with coordinating 25 related agencies, with the addition of operational authority, BNN had the duties and functions of: (1) coordinating relevant government agencies in the formulation and implementation of national narcotics control policies; (2) coordinating the implementation of national narcotics control policies. Beginning in 2003, BNN received budget allocations from the State Budget (APBN). With these APBN allocations, BNN continued its efforts to improve performance together with the National Narcotics Prevention Agency (BNP) and the Regional Narcotics Agencies (BNK). However, without an institutional structure with a clear chain of command, and functioning only in a coordinative manner (merely functional equality), BNN was deemed not to have worked optimally and was unable to face the increasing and increasingly serious narcotics problems.

In response to the growing and increasingly serious narcotics problems, the 2002 General Session of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia (MPR-RI) recommended to the House of Representatives (DPR-RI) and the President of the Republic of Indonesia to amend Law Number 22 of 1997 concerning Narcotics. Eventually, Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics was issued as an amendment to Law Number 22 of 1997. Based on Law Number 35 of 2009, BNN was granted the authority to conduct investigations and inquiries into narcotics and narcotic precursor crimes. Meanwhile, the organizational structure and working procedures of the National Narcotics Agency were regulated under Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2010 concerning the National Narcotics Agency.

Based on Law Number 35 of 2009, BNN's institutional status became that of a Non-Ministerial Government Institution (LPNK) with a vertical structure extending to the provincial and district or city levels. At the provincial level, a Provincial BNN (BNNP) was established, while at the district or city level, a District/City BNN was formed. BNN is directly led by the Head of BNN, who is appointed and dismissed by the President. At present, BNN has regional representatives in 33 provinces. The Provincial National Narcotics Agency (BNNP) is located in the provincial capital, under and responsible to the Head of BNN. The BNNP is tasked with carrying out the duties, functions, and authorities of BNN within the province. Article 34 of Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2010 concerning the National Narcotics Agency stipulates the organizational structure of the BNNP, consisting of: a Head of BNNP, one Administrative Section comprising up to four Sub-Sections, and up to five Divisions, each of which may comprise up to five subsections.

The National Narcotics Agency, as a state institution tasked with preventing and eradicating narcotics abuse and illicit trafficking (P4GN), implements preventive measures to strengthen the resilience of society so that the public has the ability and immunity against narcotics abuse, through firm and measured law enforcement so that narcotics abusers will be deterred. Narcotics-related crime constitutes international crime, organized crime, with extensive networks, large financial support, and the use of advanced technology. Narcotics have very broad negative impacts, physically, psychologically, economically, socially, culturally, in defense and security, and in other areas. If narcotics abuse is not properly anticipated, it will cause the destruction of this nation and state. Therefore, strong cooperation from all components of the nation is required in order to combat narcotics abuse.

As an institution with the main task of preventing and eradicating the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics in Tebing Tinggi City, the National Narcotics Agency of Tebing Tinggi City must be able to guarantee the community in carrying out its duties and functions as regulated by law. The duties and functions of the Tebing Tinggi City BNN can be identified as follows:

Main Duties of the Tebing Tinggi City BNN:

1. **Prevention**
Carrying out efforts to prevent narcotics abuse through various programs and activities such as socialization, education, and anti-narcotics campaigns in communities, schools, and workplaces.
2. **Eradication**
Conducting eradication efforts against illicit narcotics trafficking through intelligence activities, investigation, and inquiry into perpetrators of narcotics abuse and trafficking.
3. **Rehabilitation**
Organizing medical and social rehabilitation programs for narcotics addicts, either independently or in cooperation with other parties.
4. **Cooperation**
Building cooperation with various parties, both governmental and non-governmental, in efforts to prevent and eradicate narcotics at local, national, and international levels.
5. **Counseling**
Carrying out counseling and providing information about the dangers of narcotics to the community.

Functions of the Tebing Tinggi City BNN:

1. **Policy Formulation**
Formulating policies and national strategies for the prevention and eradication of narcotics abuse and trafficking in Tebing Tinggi City.
2. **Program Implementation**
Implementing established programs for the prevention and eradication of narcotics.
3. **Supervision and Control**
Conducting supervision and control over the implementation of narcotics prevention and eradication programs.
4. **Coordination**
Coordinating with relevant agencies, both governmental and non-governmental, in the execution of BNN's duties and functions.
5. **Evaluation and Reporting**
Carrying out evaluation and reporting related to the implementation of BNN's duties and functions.

Vision and Mission of the Tebing Tinggi City BNN:

1. **Vision:** To become a professional Non-Ministerial Institution capable of mobilizing all components of society, the nation, and the Indonesian state in implementing

the Prevention and Eradication of Narcotics, Psychotropics, Precursors, and Other Addictive Substances (P4GN) in Indonesia.

2. Mission: To formulate national P4GN policies, implement P4GN operations in accordance with its duties and authorities, coordinate prevention and eradication of narcotics, psychotropics, precursors, and other addictive substances, monitor and control the implementation of national P4GN policies, and prepare national P4GN policy implementation reports to be submitted to the President.

In its role of carrying out its main task Prevention and Eradication of Narcotics Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) the Tebing Tinggi City BNN applies an approach of synergy, sustainability, and balance. Synergy requires good cooperation in accordance with BNN Tebing Tinggi's functions and main tasks by collaborating with various community layers of Tebing Tinggi City. Sustainability is realized through continuous actions in vulnerable areas, and even in non-vulnerable areas, socialization about the dangers of narcotics abuse must also be carried out.

The role of psychologists in counseling and narcotics prevention socialization activities is necessary for children during early development and childhood. Since each child has specific needs and varying capacities to absorb knowledge, psychologists are needed to provide understanding and knowledge enhancement in ways that are tailored to each child's needs, making the message more effective and understandable.

Balance involves children, adolescents, all levels of society, law enforcement, government institutions, private institutions, and educational institutions all participating in narcotics prevention and eradication. With active involvement from all parties, the implementation of P4GN will be easier and more effective.

Based on an interview with the Head of Community Empowerment Division of the Tebing Tinggi City BNN, Mrs. Elprida Haloho, S.KM., the roles of BNN Tebing Tinggi City are explained as follows:

1. Prevention: Tasked with reducing demand through communication and education. This aims to provide healthy individuals with understanding to strengthen their resistance against narcotics.
2. Rehabilitation: Providing rehabilitation services to narcotics abusers. Healthy individuals with strong resistance can refuse narcotics offers, while those who are already addicted can undergo rehabilitation to stop their dependency.
3. Eradication: Aimed at reducing supply and demand through eradication efforts targeting narcotics syndicates, with the broader goal of weakening narcotics abusers.

Handling Narcotics Abuse in Tebing Tinggi City

The abuse of narcotics and psychotropics is a highly complex problem; therefore, it requires awareness from all parties, including the government, the community, and the offenders themselves. Narcotics crimes are in line with Soerjono Soekanto's theory of law enforcement, which states that the essence of law enforcement lies in the effort to harmonize the relationship of values expressed in norms into attitudes and actions to create, maintain, and observe peace in social life. The imposition of criminal sanctions on children who commit narcotics abuse is considered unwise by some who disagree, while those in favor argue that punishment prevents children from repeating deviant acts.

In 2023, the Tebing Tinggi City National Narcotics Agency (BNNK) recorded 164 cases and suspects of drug abuse. The impacts of narcotics use and abuse, both physically, psychologically, and socially, can cause severe illness and addiction when narcotics cannot be consumed. In its implementation, with the adoption of comprehensive policies, the BNNK officers continue to coordinate in building synergistic performance among all relevant government institutions and the community. International and regional networks in the field of prevention have been established, as well as the development of community-based prevention efforts (people power), particularly targeting children to avoid smoking. Smoking is considered the gateway to drug use. By involving all components of society, communities participate directly in designing and developing their own prevention programs. Other efforts include fostering awareness of the dangers of narcotics, with the expected output being an understanding of narcotics dangers, and the outcome being that adolescents and young adults will be able to say no to drugs.

However, the limited educational initiatives carried out by BNNK Tebing Tinggi have created the impression among the public that BNN only arrests drug abusers without providing prior understanding. In fact, users are also victims. The involvement of community elements such as educators, parents, and community leaders is not in accordance with BNNK's official role of prevention and community empowerment. This should serve as an important note for BNNK Tebing Tinggi.

Countermeasures against illicit trafficking and narcotics abuse can be pursued through various government strategies and policies, which are then implemented comprehensively and simultaneously by relevant agencies in cooperation with anti-narcotics community components. The strategies are as follows:

1. Demand Reduction Strategy

Demand reduction includes narcotics abuse prevention, which is divided into:

- a. Primary prevention (early prevention): Targeted at individuals, families, communities, and groups not yet affected by drug abuse, with the aim of enabling them to reject and resist narcotics.
- b. Secondary prevention (vulnerability prevention): Directed at groups or communities vulnerable to drug abuse.
- c. Tertiary prevention: Targeted at users or relapsed addicts who have undergone therapy and rehabilitation, with the aim of preventing relapse.

2. Supply Control Strategy

- a. Supervision of Legal Narcotics Channels: Narcotics and precursors for medical, scientific, and industrial purposes are supervised by the government. This supervision includes cultivation, production, import, export, transportation, warehousing, distribution, and delivery by relevant agencies, particularly the forestry department.
- b. Supervision of Illegal Narcotics Channels: This involves prevention on land, sea, and air routes. The National Narcotics Agency has established Airport and Seaport Interdiction Task Forces to monitor ports and airports.

3. Harm Reduction Strategy

Up to the present, the government officially recognizes and implements only two strategies: demand reduction and supply control. However, due to the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS among drug abusers who share needles, on December 8, 2003, BNN signed a memorandum of understanding with the National AIDS Commission (KPA), No. 21 Kep/Menko/Kesra/XII/BNN, aimed at fostering cooperation between KPA and BNN in preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS in efforts to combat narcotics abuse.

Obstacles of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Tebing Tinggi City in Handling Narcotics Abuse

The obstacles faced by BNNK Tebing Tinggi in combating narcotics abuse are as follows.

First, many drug abuse cases involve children from broken homes. These cases generally arise because their parents are divorced or working abroad, leaving the children without sufficient attention, financial support, or a place to share their feelings. This lack of emotional support becomes an obstacle when they face problems at school. Based on interviews conducted with the children, this is one of the key challenges encountered. For such cases, BNNK provides special treatment and does not immediately hand the children over to law enforcement, considering their young age and potential for recovery. Therefore, rehabilitation is considered necessary.

Second, another significant obstacle is parents' lack of openness when their children consume narcotics. Some parents are afraid to report their children's drug addiction. In fact, Article 128 of Law No. 35 of 2009 stipulates that parents who fail to report a child addicted to narcotics, or who protect a child abusing narcotics, may face imprisonment of up to six months or a fine of up to Rp. 1,000,000.

Third, children often refuse to undergo rehabilitation. Their perception is that rehabilitation means being abandoned elsewhere. This misunderstanding becomes an obstacle when BNNK attempts to place them in a rehabilitation program. In reality, rehabilitation is intended to guide children so they no longer misuse narcotics, with care and treatment to overcome their addiction. Since children are an easy target for falling into narcotics abuse, preventive measures are urgently needed from various parties, especially the family environment. The family serves as the first school for children before they enter formal education and society. Parents play a crucial role by giving attention, as children desperately need it, and by guiding them to differentiate between good and bad. Parents must also provide space for discussion about drugs and other harmful matters, while serving as role models to prevent children from falling into destructive behavior.

As part of efforts to protect the nation's younger generation from narcotics-related crimes, BNNK has taken steps to weaken the narcotics market in Tebing Tinggi, preventing the city from becoming fertile ground for drug syndicates.

Fourth, another obstacle is the lack of public awareness of the dangers of narcotics. Finally, when BNNK carries out its duties and functions within society, it often faces stereotypes from some groups who claim that the responsibility for preventing and eradicating narcotics lies entirely with BNNK. In fact, such responsibility belongs to all components of society.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research conducted at the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Tebing Tinggi City regarding its role in handling narcotics abuse, the following conclusions can be drawn.

First, narcotics abuse has penetrated all levels of society. It usually begins with curiosity, followed by experimentation, and eventually leads to dependence. At this stage, the role of BNN Tebing Tinggi City is crucial, particularly through the implementation of P4GN (Prevention, Eradication, Abuse, and Illicit Circulation of Narcotics). In its countermeasures, BNN Tebing Tinggi carries out socialization efforts targeting various layers of society, especially children and students, as early prevention is essential in shaping them into intelligent future generations of the nation.

Second, the implementation of countermeasures also involves P4GN, which serves as the foundation for prevention and mitigation efforts carried out by BNN Tebing Tinggi City for the community. These efforts include preventive, preemptive, repressive, and rehabilitative measures. In the legal process, BNNK also plays a role in conducting investigations, prosecutions, and examinations of narcotics abuse cases.

Third, several obstacles in handling narcotics abuse by BNN Tebing Tinggi City have been identified, including cases involving children from broken homes, the lack of parental openness when their children consume narcotics, children's refusal to undergo rehabilitation, and the lack of public awareness regarding the dangers of narcotics. Solutions to these challenges include conducting school-based socialization on the dangers of narcotics, providing guidance to parents, educating children about rehabilitation, and raising public awareness of the dangers of narcotics..

First, in the programs of Prevention and Eradication of Narcotics Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN), both in schools and workplaces, it would be advisable to further increase the number of activities so that these programs can be implemented across all schools and workplaces in Tebing Tinggi City. These activities can serve as an initial step for the community to gain greater knowledge about the P4GN program, which is expected to strengthen collective commitment in combating narcotics abuse and trafficking. This will also help change the community's views and mindset to become more sensitive to their environment and shift from being passive to actively participating in preventing and eradicating narcotics trafficking, thereby contributing to the realization of a drug-free Tebing Tinggi City.

Second, there is a need for additional facilities and resources from the government to support the operational activities of BNN Tebing Tinggi City in order to improve its performance in implementing the P4GN program. The local government should allocate additional budget funds from the Regional Budget (APBD) specifically for the operations of BNN Tebing Tinggi City and increase the number of its personnel so that the technical implementation of the agency can run optimally.

Third, the local government, police, and BNN should be more vigilant in conducting supervision and in imposing strict penalties or severe criminal sanctions along with substantial fines, in order to create a deterrent effect for both traffickers and users in addressing narcotics abuse in Tebing Tinggi City.

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