
LAW ENFORCEMENT AGAINST CRIMINAL ACTS OF DRUG ABUSE IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS**(Study at Semarang Class I Correctional Institution)**

Raihan Adam Saputra¹, Hartanto²¹ Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (C100190210@student.ums.ac.id)² Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta

ABSTRACT

Drug abuse in correctional institutions is a serious challenge in law enforcement in Indonesia. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of law enforcement against drug abuse crimes in Class I Semarang Correctional Institution. The research method used is field research with a qualitative approach. Data were obtained through in-depth interviews with prison officers, inmates, and related law enforcement officials. In addition, direct observation was also conducted at the penitentiary to collect relevant data. The results showed that drug abuse within correctional institutions is a complex problem and requires a comprehensive approach. Factors contributing to drug abuse include lack of effective supervision, corrupt practices, and shortage of human resources and facilities. Law enforcement against drug abuse crimes inside correctional institutions still faces challenges, such as the low rate of case disclosure and difficulties in obtaining sufficient evidence.

Keywords: Drug Crime, Correctional Institution, Law Enforcement

INTRODUCTION

Drug abuse is one of the serious challenges faced by people in various parts of the world, including Indonesia. In efforts to combat drug trafficking and abuse, law enforcement has a very important role (Anggraini, 2016). Penitentiary institutions, as institutions responsible for prisoner correction, are environments that are vulnerable to drug abuse.

In general, correctional institutions are expected to be safe and controlled places, where inmates are given protection and opportunities for rehabilitation (Marzuki, 2020). However, in reality, the problem of drug abuse in correctional institutions poses a serious threat to the goals that correctional institutions should carry out. Crimes of drug abuse in correctional institutions can destroy rehabilitation efforts and worsen the conditions of prisoners.

In this modern era, the drug problem has become one of the serious challenges faced by society in various parts of the world. The use of narcotics and illegal drugs has caused widespread negative impacts, both socially and economically. Indonesia, as one of the countries with the largest population in Southeast Asia, is also not immune from the negative impacts resulting from drug abuse (Anggraini D., 2016). One effort to overcome the drug problem is through strict law enforcement against perpetrators of criminal drug abuse. It is hoped that strong law enforcement can provide a deterrent effect for criminals and prevent drug abuse among the community.

Correctional Institutions (LP) are one of the institutions that play an important role in law enforcement against criminal acts, including drug abuse. Prison functions as a place to improve behavior and provide correction to prisoners. However, ironically, there are cases of drug abuse that occur within correctional institutions themselves. This shows that there are gaps or weaknesses in the law enforcement system within the prison.

In this context, this research aims to analyze the problem of drug abuse in Semarang Class I Correctional Institutions and evaluate the law enforcement efforts that have been carried out. Apart from that, this research will also explore the factors that contribute to drug abuse in prisons, both from an internal and external perspective. It is hoped that the results of this research can provide input for the

authorities in formulating effective policies and programs in dealing with drug abuse in Semarang Class I Correctional Institutions, as well as contributing to knowledge in the field of law enforcement against criminal acts of drug abuse.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach (Irianto, 2017). A qualitative approach was used to understand in depth the phenomenon of drug abuse in Semarang Class I Correctional Institutions and the factors that influence it. This research also combines a descriptive approach to describe in detail the picture of drug abuse within the institution. The population in this study were prisoners serving sentences at the Semarang Class I Correctional Institution who were involved in drug abuse cases. The sample for this research will be selected using a purposive sampling technique, namely selecting prisoners who meet the specified criteria, such as having a history of drug abuse and having served a minimum sentence of one year at the institution. The number of samples taken will be determined by taking into account the principle of data saturation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Narcotics, also known as illicit drugs or illicit drugs, refer to substances or medicines that have addictive potential and are harmful to a person's physical and mental health. Drugs are generally used for recreational or non-medical purposes, and their use can cause psychoactive effects that can alter a person's perception, mood, sensory perception, consciousness, and behavior. (BNN, 2019).

Drug abuse refers to the use of drugs not in accordance with a valid medical prescription or the use of drugs in an unlawful manner. Drug abuse is often associated with excessive, persistent, or uncontrolled use of certain drugs with the aim of obtaining a desired sensation or effect. Drug abuse can have serious negative impacts on a person's health, social life and well-being (Silalahi, 2020).

Drug abuse has a broad and serious impact on individuals, families, communities and society as a whole, some of the impacts of drug abuse are (Multazam, 2018),

Drug abuse has a detrimental impact on both individuals and society at large. In an individual context, the impact of drug abuse can include physical and mental health problems. Excessive drug use can cause damage to body organs, impaired brain function, and damage the central nervous system. Apart from that, drug abuse also has the potential to cause dependency, where individuals become unable to control the desire to consume drugs, resulting in a decrease in quality of life, damaged social relationships, and decreased productivity.

The impact of drug abuse is also felt by society as a whole. First, drug abuse can cause an increase in crime. Individuals who engage in drug abuse are often involved in illegal activities, such as theft, robbery, or drug sales, which negatively impact public safety and order. Apart from that, drug abuse also has a significant economic impact. The costs of treatment and rehabilitation for individuals caught up in drug abuse can be a heavy financial burden for the individual and family. In addition, decreased work productivity and high levels of absenteeism in the workplace can also have a negative impact on the economy as a whole.

Not only that, drug abuse also has the potential to damage the social structure of society. Drug users often experience changes in behavior that can cause conflict in family relationships, friendships and the surrounding environment. Communities can also experience losses in terms of decreasing the quality of education, disruption of social life, and increased risks to public health due to the transmission of drug-related diseases. Overall, drug abuse has a detrimental impact on individuals and society at large. Therefore, effective prevention, education, rehabilitation and law enforcement efforts are very important to overcome the problem of drug abuse.

General Description of Drug Abuse in Semarang Class I Correctional Institutions

Drug abuse in Class I Correctional Institutions in Semarang is a serious problem that needs attention. This phenomenon shows that there are gaps or weaknesses in the law enforcement system within the institution. While serving their sentence, prisoners who should receive correctional and coaching are actually caught in drug abuse. Drug abuse in Semarang Class I Correctional Institutions can involve various types of narcotics, such as marijuana, cocaine, heroin, or other illegal drugs. Inmates involved in drug abuse generally have a history of previous abuse or are involved in drug trafficking even before entering the institution.

Apart from that, uncontrolled environmental factors, an overpopulation of prisoners, as well as weaknesses in the supervision and law enforcement systems within institutions are also causes of drug abuse. Drug abuse in Class I Correctional Institutions in Semarang has detrimental impacts. Apart from increasing the workload of officers, drug abuse can affect the security and order conditions within the institution. This can threaten the rehabilitation and correction of prisoners and set a negative example for other prisoners.

To overcome this problem, comprehensive efforts are needed. It is necessary to increase supervision, strengthen the security system, and strictly enforce the law against drug abusers within institutions (Nugroho, 2018). Apart from that, it is also important to involve various parties, such as institutional officials, external parties, and the community, in efforts to prevent and rehabilitate prisoners involved in drug abuse. With a better understanding of the general picture of drug abuse in Class I Semarang Correctional Institutions, it is hoped that effective strategic steps can be developed to minimize cases of drug abuse, improve law enforcement, and strengthen rehabilitation programs in these institutions.

Factors that Influence Drug Abuse in Correctional Institutions

Factors that influence drug abuse in Semarang Class I Correctional Institutions can involve various aspects, both internal and external to the institution. Several factors that may play a role in drug abuse in these institutions are: (Febriana, 2018),

1. **Institutional Environment:** The environment within an institution, including physical conditions, monitoring systems, and the existence of networks or groups involved in drug trafficking, can influence drug abuse. Factors such as lack of strict supervision, limited human resources, and low security and sustainability of institutional security systems, can enable drug abuse to occur.
2. **Individual Factors:** Individual characteristics of inmates may also play a role in drug abuse within institutions. Factors such as a history of abuse before entering the institution, the presence of mental or emotional disorders, lack of motivation to change, and social pressure within the institution, can influence a person's tendency to engage in drug abuse.
3. **Social Interaction Factors:** Social interactions within institutions, including relationships between prisoners and officers, as well as relationships between prisoners and each other, can influence drug abuse. Collusion between prisoners and officers, negative influence from organized groups within institutions, as well as pressure or intimidation from fellow prisoners, can facilitate drug abuse.
4. **Availability and Access to Drugs:** The availability of drugs within institutions, whether through smuggling by external parties or organized production or distribution within institutions, plays an important role in drug abuse. The existence of gaps or weaknesses in the institution's monitoring and security system can facilitate the entry of drugs into the institution, so that prisoners have access to drugs.
5. **Lack of Prevention and Rehabilitation Programs:** A lack of effective prevention and rehabilitation programs within institutions can result in minimal efforts to prevent drug abuse and provide rehabilitation to the inmates involved. Lack of education about the dangers of drugs, limited treatment and rehabilitation programs, as well as lack of support and recovery after release from institutions, can influence the level of drug abuse in institutions.

Being aware of these factors is important in designing effective prevention and law enforcement strategies against drug abuse within Semarang Class I Correctional Institutions. Collaborative efforts between institutions, external parties and the community are key in overcoming this problem and

creating an environment free from drug abuse.

Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Law Enforcement Against Drug Abuse Crimes

Evaluation of the effectiveness of law enforcement against criminal acts of drug abuse in Semarang Class I Correctional Institutions is very important to evaluate the successes and weaknesses of the law enforcement efforts carried out. Several aspects of the evaluation of law enforcement in Semarang Prison I are: (Muttalib, 2017),

Semarang Class 1 Prison has implemented various effective programs in tackling drug trafficking in its area. One of the programs carried out is an anti-narcotics campaign which involves all levels of society, from students, teachers, parents, to the police and other related agencies. This campaign was carried out with the aim of increasing awareness and knowledge about the dangers of drugs and encouraging active participation in preventing and disclosing drug cases.

In addition, they organize drug-related training and education programs for students and teachers. In this training, students are given an in-depth understanding of the negative impacts of drug use and how to avoid them. Teachers are also trained to recognize the signs of drug use and how to provide the appropriate approach to students involved.

Semarang Class 1 Prison collaborates with the police in holding joint operations to arrest drug traffickers. This activity is carried out regularly and in a planned manner to narrow the movement of the perpetrators and provide a deterrent effect on them. All programs carried out by the Semarang Class 1 Prison are supported by efforts to form an anti-drug committee at the school level. This committee is tasked with coordinating various drug control activities, collecting information related to drug trafficking around the school environment, and providing reports to the authorities. Through these programs, Semarang Class 1 Prison has succeeded in creating a drug-free school environment and increasing awareness of the surrounding community about the dangers of drugs. This effort provides protection and better understanding for students in facing the temptation of drugs and prevents drug abuse in the area.

Recommendations for Improving Law Enforcement and Preventing Drug Abuse in Correctional Institutions

To improve law enforcement and prevent drug abuse in correctional institutions, a series of integrated steps is needed. First, it is necessary to strengthen cooperation between correctional institutions and related agencies, such as the police, the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), and other legal institutions. This cooperation must involve intensive exchange of information about drug trafficking in and around correctional institutions. Furthermore, it is necessary to increase supervision and strict checks on people entering and leaving correctional institutions. This includes physical examinations and strict baggage checks to prevent drugs from entering the institution. The use of technology such as body scanners or X-ray scanning can also support this examination process.

Additionally, it is important to provide effective drug rehabilitation programs within correctional institutions. These programs should include medical, psychological, and social approaches to help inmates involved in drug abuse recover and change their behavior. Rehabilitation programs must also provide education and skills training so that inmates have a better chance of reintegrating into society upon release.

In this entire process, actively engaging and involving correctional staff is also very important. Training and skills development is needed for staff so they are able to recognize signs of drug abuse, address challenges as they arise, and provide appropriate care to inmates. By implementing these steps consistently and sustainably, it is hoped that we can improve law enforcement and prevent drug abuse in correctional institutions. This will create a safer environment, support the rehabilitation of inmates, and provide an opportunity for them to restart a better life after leaving prison.

The Role of Correctional Institutions in Law Enforcement Against Drug Crimes

Correctional Institutions (LP) have an important role in law enforcement against drug crimes (Saputra, 2020). Prisons have the responsibility to maintain security and order within them and prevent drug abuse. First, the LP plays a role in carrying out the detention and temporary detention process for

drug crime suspects. In this case, the LP is tasked with guarding and supervising suspects so that they do not run away or attempt to eliminate evidence related to the drug crime being investigated.

Second, after a court decision is issued, the LP has a role in carrying out sentences against drug criminals. Prisons are tasked with carrying out sentences determined by the court, whether in the form of imprisonment, rehabilitation, or other forms of correction. This aims to provide a deterrent effect against perpetrators of drug crimes and protect the public from the threat of drug trafficking.

Apart from that, prisons also have the responsibility to implement rehabilitation programs for prisoners involved in drug abuse. This rehabilitation program involves medical, psychological and social approaches to help prisoners recover from drug addiction and change their behavior. Prisons are responsible for providing necessary care and support and involving prisoners in rehabilitation activities aimed at helping them return to society with a better life.

Furthermore, LP also plays a role in providing information and cooperation to law enforcement agencies, such as the police and the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), in the context of disclosing drug cases. Prisons can provide relevant information regarding prisoner activities, drug trafficking networks inside and outside the institution, as well as providing assistance in the process of investigating drug crimes. Thus, the LP has a very important role in law enforcement against drug crimes. Through strict supervision, implementation of sentences, rehabilitation programs, and collaboration with law enforcement agencies, it is hoped that Corrections can contribute effectively to efforts to eradicate drug trafficking and provide protection to the community from the dangers of drugs.

CONCLUSION

Drug abuse in correctional institutions is a serious problem that requires effective treatment. In this journal, law enforcement regarding criminal acts of drug abuse in Semarang Class I Correctional Institutions has been discussed. In the general picture of drug abuse in these institutions, it can be seen that the problem of drug abuse affects not only prisoners, but also safety, health and public order in general. Several factors influencing drug abuse in correctional institutions have been identified, including social, psychological, and environmental factors that play an important role in facilitating drug abuse in institutions. In evaluating the effectiveness of law enforcement against criminal acts of drug abuse, challenges and obstacles faced by correctional institutions were found, such as lack of resources, corruption and drug trafficking which were difficult to overcome. Therefore, better efforts in law enforcement are needed to overcome this problem.

In enforcing the law against drug abuse, correctional institutions have an important role in carrying out detention, supervision of prisoners, rehabilitation, education, prevention, cooperation with related agencies, and supervision of parole. Law enforcement against criminal acts of drug abuse in correctional institutions requires integrated efforts, good coordination, and a holistic approach from various related parties. By implementing the recommendations that have been proposed, it is hoped that law enforcement can be improved, drug abuse in institutions can be prevented, and prisoners can be rehabilitated to become productive and responsible members of society again.

REFERENCES

1. Anggraini, D. (2016). Kebijakan Asean dalam Menanggulangi Penyalahgunaan Narkotika dan Obat-Obatan Berbahaya di Asia Tenggara. *Jurnal Analisis Hubungan Internasional* 5.3, 36-51.
2. Anggraini, D. (2016). Kebijakan Asean dalam Menanggulangi Penyalahgunaan Narkotika dan Obat-Obatan Berbahaya di Asia Tenggara. *Jurnal Analisis Hubungan Internasional* 5.3, 36-51.
3. BNN, H. (2019, Januari 7). *Pengertian Narkotika Dan Bahaya Narkotika Bagi Kesehatan*. Retrieved from BNN: <https://bnn.go.id/pengertian-narkotika-dan-bahaya-narkotika-bagi-kesehatan/>
4. Febriana, F. (2018). FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI PENYALAHGUNAAN NARKOTIKA PADA REMAJA DI LAPAS ANAK PRIA TANGERANG. *JURNAL KESEHATAN AKPER YASPEN JAKARTA* 2.2, 1-9.

5. Irianto, S. (2017). "Metode Penelitian Kualitatif dalam Metodologi Penelitian Ilmu Hukum. *Jurnal Hukum & Pembangunan* 32.2, 155-172.
6. Lubis, Z. (2018). Pencegahan Tindak Pidana Penyalahgunaan Narkotika di Kota Medan (Studi Pada Badan Narkotika Nasional Provinsi Sumut).
7. Marzuki, S. (2020). Perlindungan Hak-Hak Narapidana (Studi Tentang Implementasi Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas IIB Sleman).
8. Multazam, A. M. (2018). Dampak Penyalahgunaan Narkotika, Psikotropika dan Zat Adiktif lainnya (NAPZA) terhadap Perilaku Seks Pranikah. *Window of Health: Jurnal Kesehatan*, 204-216.
9. Muttalib, A. (2017). Efektivitas Penegakan Hukum terhadap Penyidkan Tindak Pidana Korupsi oleh Kepolisian Daerah Sulawesi Selatan. *Al Hikam* 1.1, 45-64.
10. Nugroho, B. a. (2018). "Problematika Penegakan Hukum (Law Enforcement) Tindak Pidana Penyalahgunaan Narkotika di Wilayah Hukum Kota Surabaya. *Justitia Jurnal Hukum* 2.2.
11. Saputra, F. (2020). Peranan Lembaga Pemasyarakatan dalam Proses Penegakan Hukum Pidana Dihubungkan dengan Tujuan Pemidanaan. *REUSAM: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 8.1, 1-15.
12. Silalahi, D. H. (2020). *Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Penyalahgunaan Narkotika*. Penerbit Enam Media.