Criminology Review on Narcotics Abuse by Students in Pontianak

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Abstract

Circulation and abuse of narcotics today is not only faced by Indonesia, but also a problem for all countries in the world. As a country in cross-world position, Indonesia threatened by the danger of narcotics is very high, and then one of the provinces in Indonesia directly adjacent to the state of Malaysia namely West Kalimantan Province with the Provincial Capital located in Pontianak is also threatened by the danger of circulation and abuse narcotics. According to data obtained from the National Narcotics Agency of Pontianak, within 3 years (2014-2016), the students were exposed to the use of narcotics cases amounting to 54 people, which is in general they used the narcotics along with their friends. Based on this condition, the government through the police department and the narcotics agency to make prevention efforts through the provision of information about the dangers of narcotics abuse, as well as the raids on the place of entertainment as well as the rented house and boarding house.

Keywords: narcotics abuse, students.

Introduction

Narcotics crime is currently a form of transnational crime that is the concern of the world community. As an archipelagic country that is in a world cross position, Indonesia is very vulnerable to narcotics circulation. This can be seen from the amount of news in the mass media and electronic media regarding narcotics and illegal drugs cases that have been successfully disclosed by police and related agencies ranging from storage, use, circulation and even narcotics production.

Narcotics circulation and abuse is a serious threat to a country, because it has penetrated all levels of society from urban to rural areas. In the context of narcotics prevention and eradication efforts, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia has issued the Law Number 35 on 2009 concerning Narcotics as a substitute for Law Number 22 on 1997 concerning Narcotics which is no longer in line with the development of the current situation and condition of the community.

In general, drug abuse has a major effect on the physical and mental development of people who consume it. In the early stages of consumption of narcotics is felt as a pleasure for its users, but in the long run it will be dangerous and detrimental because it can cause dependence and the consequences of such dependence will cause various negative impacts both for the user itself and for the family and society in general what happens in society as a result of drug abuse.
West Kalimantan is a province that is directly adjacent to Sarawak East Malaysia. In West Kalimantan there are several official entrances, namely Entikong Cross border in Sanggau District, Badau in Kapuas Hulu District, Aruk Sajingan in Sambas Regency and Jagoi Babang in Bengkayang District. In addition, many footpaths link the West Kalimantan region with East Malaysia’s Sarawak, which has the potential as a narcotics circulation route.

Narcotics smuggling from Sarawak to West Kalimantan through the Transboundary Post was successfully thwarted by the National Police and Narcotics Agency (BNN). According to the BNN until mid-2017, 100 kilograms of methamphetamine was successfully secured and arrested the perpetrators. The smuggling mode was carried out by bringing in methamphetamine from Sarawak, then marketed in Pontianak. In early 2018 the National Narcotics Agency collaborated with the Customs successfully thwart two cases of methamphetamine smuggling smuggled from Kuching Malaysia to West Kalimantan through the rat route at the border of Entikong, Sanggau Regency. During the arrest, officers secured 28.24 kilograms (kg) of methamphetamine and 21,727 ecstasy pills, and the perpetrators were arrested and detained.

Pontianak as the capital of the Province of West Kalimantan is the main purpose of smuggling narcotics from Malaysia. From Pontianak narcotics are circulated both inside and outside the West Kalimantan region. Especially in Pontianak, the circulation and abuse of narcotics ranks highest compared to cases that occur in the districts and cities in West Kalimantan. Narcotics abuse in Pontianak City occurs in various walks of life, including among students. Students as the nation’s next generation is one of the target targets of narcotics dealers.

Pontianak, which is now growing rapidly as a city of trade and services, also experienced significant developments in the field of education, especially in this case universities, both state and private universities. Many students do not live with their parents because their parents live in the other district or outside West Kalimantan. In addition to living with relatives, a small proportion of students live in dormitories and most of them live in rented houses or boarding houses. In this case the environment of student and the relations outside the campus greatly influences their involvement in narcotics abuse.

**Results and Discussion**

The word narcotics comes from the English "narcose or narcosis" which means eliminating awareness (Poerwadarminta, 1986). In terms of the Big Indonesian Dictionary, narcotics are drugs that can calm nerves, relieve pain, cause drowsiness or stimulation (Moeljono, 1998). According to Article 1 number 1 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, explains that narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or not plants, both synthetic and semi-synthetic, which can caused a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to eliminate pain and can cause addicted which is divided into groups as attached to this regulation.

Regarding narcotics classification, regulated in Article 6 paragraph (1), namely:

a. Narcotics Group I
b. Narcotics Group II
c. Narcotics Group III

Narcotics Group I is narcotics which can only be used for the purpose of scientific development and is not used in therapy, and has a very high potential to cause dependence. There are 65 types of narcotics included in the Narcotics List of Group I, among others, are:

1. *Pavaper Somniferum L* and all its parts including fruit and straw, except the seeds.
2. Raw opium, which is the freezing sap itself, is obtained from the fruit of the Papaver Somniferum L, which only undergoes processing for wrapping and transport without regard to its morphine level.

3. Cooked opium consists of:
   a. Opium, the results obtained from raw opium through a series of treatments especially by dissolving, heating and fermenting with or without the addition of other ingredients, with the intention of turning it into an extract suitable for compaction.
   b. Jicing, remnants of opium after being smoked, regardless of whether the opium is mixed with leaves or other ingredients.
   c. Jicingko, the results obtained from processing jicing.

4. Coca plants, plants of all genera Erythroxylon from the Erythroxylaceae family including fruits and seeds.

5. Coca leaves, leaves that have not or have been dried or in powder form from all plants of the genus Erythroxylon from the Erythroxylaceae family that produce cocaine directly or through chemical changes.

6. Raw cocaine, all the results obtained from coca leaves that can be processed directly to get cocaine.


8. Marijuana plants, all genus cannabis plants and all parts of plants including seeds, fruit, straw, processed marijuana or parts of cannabis plants including cannabis resin and hashish.

As stipulated in Article 8 paragraph (1) that Narcotics Group I is prohibited from being used for the benefit of health services and in paragraph (2) it is stated that in a limited number, Narcotics Group 1 can be used for the development of science and technology and for diagnostic reagents, and laboratory reagents after obtaining approval from the Minister on the recommendation of the Head of the Drug and Food Supervisory Agency.

What is meant by "Narcotics Group II" is Narcotics with medicinal properties used as a last resort and can be used in therapy and / or for the purpose of developing knowledge and having high potential to cause dependence. There are 86 types of narcotics included in the Narcotics Group II list, including: Alfasetilmetadol, Alfameprodina, Alfametadol, Betametadol, Metadona and Morfina.

What is meant by "Narcotics Group III" is Narcotics that have medicinal properties and are widely used in therapy and / or the purpose of developing science and having mild potential results in dependence. There are 14 types of narcotics included in the Narcotics List of Group III, among others are: Acetylidihydrocodeina, Dekstroppropoxyphene, Etitmorfina and Kodeina.

As stated in the explanation of Law Number 35 on 2009 concerning Narcotics that Narcotics are substances or drugs that are very useful and necessary for the treatment of certain diseases. However, if it is misused or used not in accordance with the standard of treatment, it can have a very detrimental effect on individuals or communities, especially the younger generation. This will be more detrimental if accompanied by drug abuse and illicit trafficking that can lead to greater harm to the life and cultural values of the nation which will ultimately weaken national security.

In Article 1 number 6 of Act Number 35 on 2009 the meaning of Illicit Narcotics Circulation and Narcotics Precursor is any activity or series of activities carried out without rights or against the law stipulated as Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors. Furthermore, in number 15 what is meant by Abuse is that people use Narcotics without rights or against the law.
Furthermore, drug abuse in addition to having an impact on its users will also have an impact on families and communities in general, both directly and indirectly. Drug abuse has several direct effects on its users, namely the impact on the body / body, the impact on the mental / mental, emotional impact and spiritual impact (Hawari, 2000):

1. Impact on the body / human body: are disorders of the heart, disorders of hemoprosic, disorders of urinary tract, disorders of the brain, disorders of the bones, disorders of blood vessels, disorders of endorin, disorders of the skin, disorders of the nervous system, disorders of lungs, disorders of the digestive system, can be infected with dangerous infectious diseases such as HIV AIDS, Hepatitis, Herpes, TB and many other effects that harm the human body.

2. Impact on Psychology / mental: that can cause mental depression, severe / psychotic mental disorders, suicide and commit crime, violence and destruction. In addition to physical dependence, mental dependence also occurs. This mental dependence is more difficult to recover than physical dependence. Mental dependence in the form of "suggestion" is the emergence of the desire to return to using drugs. This suggestion will not disappear when the body is back to functioning normally. People who are not addicts can stop using it at any time without suggestions, but addicts will still have suggestions even when their lives are normal again. The suggestion cannot be cured, but can changed by reacting or responding to the suggestion.

3. Emotional impact: When using drugs, mood, feelings and emotions a person influences. One effect created by drugs is mood changes. Drugs can cause extreme feelings, moods and emotions of users. Certain types of drugs, especially alcohol and other types of drugs that are included in groups of uppers such as methamphetamine can cause excessive aggressive behavior from the user and often result in behavior or acts of violence, especially if the person is basically an emotional and violent person.

4. Spiritual impact: Addiction to drugs makes an addict make drugs a top priority in his life. Drug addicts no longer ignore other people and the surrounding community, even religious norms have also been ignored.

Narcotics circulation and abuse have entered all levels of society. Students and students as the nation's young generation are included in the group targeted by dealers and drug traffickers. The dealers use various modes to ensnare the younger generation to be involved in drug abuse. Students are people who study at universities, either universities, institutes or academies. Those who are registered as students in university can be called as universities students (Danim, 2011).

Criminology as a science that studies crime in a broad sense is very necessary in the effort to prevent and eradicate crime including crime in the narcotics field. J. Constan, for example, considers that Criminology is a science that aims to determine the factors that cause crime and criminals (Alam, 2010). Furthermore, Michael and Adler argued that Criminology is the whole information about the actions and characteristics of criminals, their environment and the way they are officially treated by community disciplinary institutions and by community members (Santoso & Zulfa, 2012). By knowing the causes of crime, the application of criminal law will be more just and beneficial for violators as well as for society and the State in general. In relation to violations of Law Number 35/2009 concerning Narcotics, addicts and victims of narcotics abuse are not the right people to be punished but are instead required to undergo medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation. This is certainly intended so that people who have already consumed narcotics can stop the act and can return to normal life in society.

The individual development phase, is the age of students 18-25 years: (Yusuf, 2011). Students include late adolescence to early adulthood or middle adulthood. Seen in
terms of developmental development tasks at the age of students this is the establishment of a living position. Lustin Pikunas argued the opinion of McCandless and Evans who argued that late adolescence was characterized by a strong desire to grow and develop in a mature manner to be accepted by peers, adults and culture. Many psychologists view that identity formation is a developmental task for adolescents.

Theoretical study of the causes of children committing narcotics crime according to Soedjono D as quoted by Maidin Gultom gives the following categories:
1. Those who want to experience (the experience seekers), create a sensational new experience in order to attract the attention of their parents that he is experiencing a complex life. Demonstrate a sense of solidarity that encourages curiosity, trying, imitating or feeling like experiencing the effects and effects that narcotics will cause.
2. Those who want to stay away from reality (the oblivion seekers), namely those who experience failure in the reality of their lives, full of pressure, feeling lonely, boredom, anxiety and various difficulties that are difficult to overcome. To get rid of these problems, seek escape in the imaginary world by using narcotics.

Some empirical studies have carried out factors that cause children to commit narcotics crime, namely:
1. Busy parents who have no time to pay attention to the lives of their children who are still in school;
2. Broken home so children lose guidance;
3. Social change and excessive way of life; Find learning difficulties; Youth mobility and marijuana use groups;
4. Wrong and excessive information about narcotics problems.

The factors that cause a student to commit narcotics abuse can be distinguished on internal factors and external factors (Kartono, 1981):
1. Internal factors consist of:
   a. Individual Factors;
   b. Family Factors;
   c. School Environment Factors.
2. External factors consist of:
   a. Community environment;
   b. Peer environment;
   c. Mass Media and Technology Factors.

In the province of West Kalimantan, most drug abuse occurs in the city of Pontianak. Drug abuse also occurs among students. Below will be shown data on cases of narcotics users in Pontianak in 2014 - 2017 and data on student narcotics users in Pontianak City in 2014 - 2016.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: Narcotics Unit of Pontianak City Police

Based on the data in the table above it can be seen that in 2014 the Police Apparatus found 410 narcotics users in Pontianak, in 2015 the figure decreased to 395 users,
then in 2016 the number of narcotics users rose again to 681 and in 2017 decreased to 379 users.

**Table 2. Narcotics User (Student) Data in Pontianak (2014 – 2016)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the data in that table above it can be seen that in 2014, BNN Pontianak City found 21 students who used narcotics, in 2015 as many as 18 students and in 2016 as many as 15 students. This data shows that there is a decrease in the number of students using narcotics in Pontianak City. This is inseparable from the efforts of the BNN which has carried out 37 work programs in terms of community empowerment and has entered several campuses by providing socialization about the dangers of narcotics abuse, conducting Focus Discussion Group and even conducting urine tests on randomly selected students.

The types of narcotics consumed by the students above are methamphetamine, ecstasy, putau and marijuana. Most respondents said that what they consumed were methamphetamine, ecstasy and marijuana. The reason they use narcotics such as methamphetamine, ecstasy and marijuana is because it is easy to get from dealers. The use of narcotics is carried out alone and more say that it is done together when gathered with friends.

Based on information from members of the Pontianak City Police Narcotics Unit there are several new types of narcotics in circulation, namely synthetic marijuana, gorilla tobacco and food and candy. Synthetic marijuana is a product that is deliberately made to give effect to the effect of marijuana. There are several synthetic marijuana compounds offered such as AM-xxx, HU-xxx, JWH-xxx and CP-xxx. The synthetic compound is then sprayed on dried leaves and packed with the name Spice. K2, No more, Mr. Nice Guy, Yucatan Fire, Bliss, Blaze, Skunk, Moon Rocks and the other. Although the name is synthetic marijuana, it's not marijuana. Another type is Gorilas brand tobacco. The price of Gorilas brand tobacco is priced at Rp. 400 thousand per 10 grams. The dominant consumers are from the younger generation, especially school students and universities student.

The reason they consume narcotics varies, some say to try and mean what they want to know how it feels when they have taken narcotics, most say the reason for consuming narcotics is to be able to associate and be loyal with their friends and a small percentage say the reason for consuming narcotics is to avoid stress in life.

Regarding where they consume narcotics, all respondents said in a rented house or boarding house. This happened because students who used narcotics were far from their parents. They live in rented houses or boarding houses that lack supervision from their owners. Such a residential environment makes them free to gather with friends to consume narcotics. This condition is used by narcotics dealers to get students to buy and use narcotics. This fact shows that the role and attention of parents and society has a huge influence on student association and development. Students who are still in their developmental stages are still in their late stages, still looking for self-identity, therefore it is very important to get attention and guidance from parents and the community.

Students who consume narcotics say that their feelings when they consume narcotics feel happy and calmer, but the effects they feel due to consuming narcotics are lack
of concentration in learning, memory and decreased endurance and often anxiety. This has resulted in decreased student achievement.

The National Narcotics Coordinating Board of the Republic of Indonesia (BNN) has formulated that ways to overcome narcotics abuse and circulation can be done in several ways, namely:
1. Pre-emptive is in the form of educative activities so as to create an awareness of alertness, deterrence and the creation of conditions of behavior or norms of narcotics-free life, including the vigilance of relevant agencies and the whole society;
2. Preventive, meaning that this effort is carried out to prevent narcotics crime;
3. Repressive, meaning enforcement and law enforcement efforts;
4. Treatment and Rehabilitation, is an effort to help, care for and rehabilitate narcotics abuse victims.

The efforts carried out by the BNN of Pontianak in the prevention and control of narcotics abuse among students are conducting socialization and Focus Discussion Group (FGD) to campuses and even conducting urine tests for students. The police conduct raids in places that are prone to drug trafficking and abuse in the city of Pontianak and crack down on those who are caught circulating or becoming narcotics dealers.

Conclusions
Based on the above description, it can be concluded that in Pontianak there is also narcotics abuse among students, although the number from year to year tends to decrease. Factors that cause students in Pontianak who are involved in narcotics abuse are internal factors and external factors. Internal factors are the personal factors of students themselves who want to try to experience how it feels to consume narcotics and some who use narcotics because they feel stressed in life. External factors are environmental factors of the student's residence in which the student does not live with his parents or relatives, but they live in rented / boarding houses that lack supervision from their owners, making them free to consume narcotics alone or together same with his friends. In addition, the social factors also affect the abuse of narcotics because the student in question uses narcotics to show that he is able to get along with friends and friends who have consumed narcotics.

References