



Formulation of Non-Penal Policy in Handling Narcotics Crimes

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ABSTRACT

Abuse of narcotics and illegal drugs among today's young generation is increasing. The rise in deviant behavior in the younger generation could endanger the survival of this nation in the future. The type of research is normative legal research with a statutory approach and a conceptual approach. The types of legal materials used are primary and secondary legal materials. The research results show that prevention through non-penal channels focuses more on preventive properties before a crime occurs. Efforts to combat crime through non-penal channels are more of a preventive measure against crime, so the main target is to address the factors conducive to crime. In efforts to prevent narcotics crimes, it is necessary to intensify education about the dangers of narcotics through mass media such as newspapers, magazines, the internet, social networks (Facebook, Twitter) and others so that community members are aware of the great dangers of narcotics, so that every family can make prevention efforts within the family. In this case, in the last few years, Indonesia has taken steps towards both penal and non-penal approaches in dealing with narcotics problems. However, the implementation and effectiveness of this policy still require further evaluation to ensure that it is successful in the long term.

Keywords: Deviant behavior, Narcotics, Non-Penal Policy.

1. INTRODUCTION

Based on data from the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) Survey, which the author quoted from the Journal on "Analysis of Criminal Sanctions for Narcotics Users," regarding drug use, it was recorded that 921,695 people or around 4.7 percent of the total pupils and students in the country were narcotics users. the (Adhitya & Dermawan, 2024). Drug crime is very rampant and a threat to the surrounding community because many people are involved in this matter or the use of drugs and even become drug couriers. (Antonius et al., 2024). BNN data shows that drug crimes continue to increase every year. At the end of 2010, Deputy to the National Police's Public Relations Division, Brigadier General Untung, stated that drug cases had increased to 65 percent compared to the previous year, which amounted to 9,661 cases. Cases of crystal methamphetamine increased significantly from 9,661 in 2009 to 16,948 in 2010, or an increase of around 75.4 percent (Anugrah et al., 2020).

What is surprising is that in July 2024, the largest ecstasy factory in Indonesia was discovered in the city of Malang, East Java. This causes public unrest because, according to them, actions like this are criminal acts carried out by someone with criminal status; even in this case, the couriers in this case are still many children who are under the age of 15 years - 21 years old. This can be the basis for why a minor is used as a drug courier because children cannot receive a heavier sentence, and the maximum sentence is half the maximum sentence for an adult.

With this, or it could be said to be a loophole, dealers will fall into regulatory gaps and take advantage of the space where the dealer can make it easier if the drug courier is a child (Bimasakti et al., 2024). Apart from that, children are used as drug couriers because dealers think that children will not be easily suspected, so using their services to distribute drugs will be easier (Fikri et al., 2022). Article *Bezit Term in Narcotics Cases* The West Sumatra High Court thinks that two essential elements must be proven for charges of possession of narcotics based on Article 112 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, namely that the elements of "power over an object" and "the existence of a will" must be fulfilled. To own that object (Huda et al., 2020). Suppose the suspect or defendant does not know how he was caught carrying narcotics and does not want to possess the object. The formulation of Article 112 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics becomes unproven (Indraswara et al., 2024).

This is not only seen in terms of law, but in this case, according to the political perspective, *the non-penal crime policy* is the most strategic crime prevention policy (Nugrahini et al., 2024) because it is preventive before a criminal act occurs. Non-penal means handling and eliminating conducive factors that cause a criminal act (Nur et al., 2024). Bearing in mind again that crime control through non-penal channels is more of a preventive measure for the occurrence of crime, the main target, in this case, is to address the conducive factors that cause the crime. Non-penal can be said in the following terms: 1) Prevention without crime (Administrative Sanctions / Civil Sanctions); 2) Influence public views regarding crime and guidance through mass media.

The UN Congress on "The Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders" emphasized that strategic efforts to overcome the causes of crime arise. The most strategic non-penal efforts are to make society a healthy social and living environment from various factors. -factors that cause a crime to occur (Prayuda, 2020). It can be said that society, with all its potential, must be used as a crime-fighting factor, which is an integral part of overall criminal politics (Putri et al., 2024). This article examines and analyzes the current non-penal policy for dealing with narcotics crime in Indonesia and formulating non-penal policies for dealing with narcotics crime in the future.

2. METHODOLOGY

The type of research used is normative legal research with a statute approach. And a Conceptual approach. The primary material that will be used is the Legislative Regulations that underlie the Non-Penal policy for dealing with Narcotics Crime.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Non-Penal Policy for Combating Narcotics Crime in Indonesia

Narcotics abuse is the most frightening crime for generations because the effects of narcotics abuse are not only felt on the health of the users but also in terms of the economy, society and the younger generation, who are the nation's next generation because the majority of narcotics users are young people. With Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, legal sanctions are regulated (Romdoni & Karomah, 2021). Regarding eradicating narcotics trafficking, you can choose two policies, namely, a penal legal policy and a non-penal policy through preventive measures.

The non-penal policy is criminal in dealing with crime through prevention without using criminal law and influencing the public's view of crime (Triantono & Margaret, 2024). Countermeasures using non-penal policies or preventive efforts are carried out through socialization, counseling, making billboards, and approaching religious figures in the local area to guide people from various groups. Factors causing drug abuse are Family Factors, Personality Factors and Peer Group Factors (Zulherawan et al., 2024).

Non-penal policy requires rational efforts to overcome criminal acts by tracing the root causes of crimes. The regulation that supports a non-penal policy is the Regulation of the Head of the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2021 concerning Technical Instructions for the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illegal Trafficking in Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors for 2020-2024 or abbreviated as P4GN with the main program is to empower all levels of society to raise public awareness to carry out movements against/rejecting the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics (Masitoh & Kamilah, 2024).

Article 1 Paragraph (2) of the Regulation of the Head of the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2021 concerning Technical Instructions for the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors for 2020-2024 states that "*The National Action Plan as referred to in Paragraph (1) consists of the following areas: Prevention; Eradication; Rehabilitation; And; Research, Development, Data and Information.*" In this case, there is coordination and Cooperation carried out or attempted by healthy people to eradicate narcotics and illicit narcotics trafficking.

In general, the P4GN program revolves around two things, namely *demand reduction* (suppressing or reducing demand) and *Supply Control* (supervising supplies/suppressing/reducing supply). This program, including the demand reduction program, is implemented nationally and internationally *and* is supported by Point D in research, development, data, and information. Regulation of the Head of the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of

Indonesia Number 5 of 2021 concerning Technical Instructions for the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors 2020-2024.

Demand reduction is a prevention program (information/counseling) and therapy and rehabilitation programs. Meanwhile, *Supply Control* consists of programs that refer to legal approaches and law enforcement. However, this is what creates confusion because even though the National Narcotics Agency has regulated a policy to overcome or eradicate narcotics, it does not make the public aware of the dangers of narcotics use and even illicit narcotics trafficking. The non-penal or non-criminal policy intended by the author is through outreach to the community by creating programs as a form of interaction or intervention with the community.

Policies using *non-penal channels* in efforts to overcome criminal acts of narcotics abuse focus more on the "preventive" nature (prevention/deterrence/control) before the crime occurs. So, the main requirements for taking preventive action against narcotics crimes are in terms of dealing with the conducive factors that cause the crime to occur, so overcoming narcotics abuse can be done in the following ways: self-control and control by the family. Countermeasures through religious values, countermeasures by the government: In this case, the government makes several efforts, such as formulating policies regarding criminal acts in the field of narcotics; organizing communication, information, education and outreach regarding narcotics abuse and its dangers, for example, through the formation of the National Narcotics Agency which has the vision to determine national policies in building a joint commitment to combat abuse and trafficking.

Three efforts are made to implement the non-penal policy, including Information Dissemination, an activity aimed at target groups or individuals to obtain information, raise awareness, and receive and ultimately utilize it. Formation of cadres, a person/group of people who have the knowledge and ability to participate in carrying out their rights and responsibilities in the prevention, eradication of abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics (P4GN). Legal advocacy, Implementation of P4GN advocacy in the field of prevention through government agencies, the Indonesian National Army (TNI & POLRI) and (Non-TNI & POLRI), and the Community and Health groups.

Countering narcotics through non-penal policies regulated in the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) regulations involves approach and outreach. Several strategic steps can be taken in the following way: Education and campaigns, Rehabilitation and treatment, Counseling on the ins and outs of drugs, Strengthening families, Efforts to monitor and control drug production and distribution, Cooperation between the private sector and civil society, Community involvement, Alternative punishments. The policy of dealing with crime using penal means is also called repressive by some criminology experts. Repressive measures focus on efforts to eradicate/suppress/suppress after a crime by imposing criminal sanctions.

The things above can also be used as *non-penal countermeasures* against children who are perpetrators of narcotics abuse. Criminal policies regarding narcotics abuse by children can be studied/viewed in the broader spectrum, namely through a criminological approach, especially from the perspective of protecting children who commit narcotics crimes. Criminologically, we will look at the factors behind the occurrence of narcotics abuse by children and the negative impacts caused by the law enforcement process on children.

3.2 Comparison with the Non-Penal Policy for Narcotics Crime in Singapore

Singapore, which is a developed country and adheres to a *standard law system*, still uses the death penalty as a tool of social control (*Social Control*) by threatening the death penalty for several criminal acts, for example, drug sales. Thus, Singapore, in terms of implementing the death penalty, is no different from developing countries on the Asian and African continents, including Indonesia, which still apply the death penalty as a tool to prevent criminal acts.

Singapore is the busiest country, considering the service sector dominates more than other sectors. It is essential to know that Singapore is one of the entry routes for narcotics to other countries, such as Indonesia and Australia, regarding law enforcement in the realm of drug cases. Such as narcotics abuse, namely the Central Narcotics Bureau (CNB) and the Singapore Police Force; these two institutions are involved in preventing and eradicating narcotics crimes.

However, in this case, it is related to the Non-Penal policy in carrying out countermeasures related to prevention carried out by law enforcement in Singapore so that drugs, including Narcotics, are not misused by irresponsible

people; this has been regulated in the Drugs Prevention Act. (*Prevention Of Misuse*) Act 2002 as follows: Controlling and classifying the drugs (Class A, Class B and Class C) produced; Restrictions on the import and export of medicines controlled by the relevant ministries; Restrictions on the production and supply of illegal drugs; Restriction or possession of a controlled substance; Restrictions or cultivation of marijuana plants except for use for medical purposes and scientific development carried out by institutions regulated explicitly in the law.

3.3 Analysis of Research Results

Narcotics use in Indonesia has become a serious challenge that requires a comprehensive and innovative approach. As a developing country, expansion in the formulation of non-penal policies in dealing with narcotics crime becomes healthy for achieving the goals of effective prevention, education, and rehabilitation. In this context, the author proposes non-penal policies that are relevant and responsive to the dynamics of Indonesian society, focusing on the future.

These various developments make the threat of drugs to humanity more complex and require integrated efforts at various levels, including regional and international Cooperation. Indonesia and other member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) have increased their commitment to strengthen Cooperation in overcoming drug abuse by launching the 2015 Drug-Free ASEAN program (Drug-Free ASEAN by 2015) and through the latest work plan, namely the ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025 at the fifth ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters (AMMD) in Singapore October 2016.

Indonesia's drug abuse prevention policy is compelling enough to address the number of drug abusers, which continues to increase every year. As the country with the largest population in ASEAN, Indonesia's disposition in the direction of drug control policies and strategies will significantly determine the success of the 'Drug-Free ASEAN 2025 program - something that will have implications for Indonesia's 'diplomatic standing' at the regional (ASEAN) and even international levels. This article will examine Indonesia's policy initiatives and strategies for overcoming drug abuse and the challenges faced towards a drug-free Indonesia within the framework of the 'Drug-Free ASEAN 2025' program.

The Final Report of the National Survey on the Development of Drug Abusers in Indonesia for Fiscal Year 2014 by BNN projects the number of drug abusers in the last year in Indonesia (2014-2020) through the development of three scenarios, namely increasing, stable and decreasing scenarios. The rising scenario is a situation where the number of abusers increases due to more substantial pressure from drug dealers/dealers. The downward scenario is a situation where the number of drug abusers decreases due to more substantial pressure from law enforcement officials and all levels of society to make efforts to prevent and control drugs, especially aspects of socialization and education. Meanwhile, a stable scenario is a condition where there is relatively no increase in the number of drug abusers from year to year because there is a balance of power between law enforcement officials and all levels of society against drug dealers/dealers (BNN, 2014).

The level of narcotics abuse in Indonesia has reached alarming dimensions, demanding countermeasures that are not only efficient but also reflect a deep understanding of the social, economic and societal realities. In this framework, non-penal policies emerge as an essential alternative emphasizing prevention, education and rehabilitation as the main steps. The future of dealing with narcotics crimes in Indonesia requires policy formulation that is more adaptive to changes in societal dynamics. With population growth and ongoing social transformation, non-penal policies can respond to new challenges and utilize technology and evidence-based approaches to formulate sustainable solutions. Analyzing factors such as changes in community behavior, existing prevention efforts, and the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs will become the basis for studies to formulate policies that are useful for the surrounding community.

Taking an approach that involves the active involvement of all stakeholders, including the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), ministries and the general public, it is hoped that the resulting non-penal policy will have a significant positive impact. A health approach to overcoming narcotics crimes that includes strategies to embrace all communities. It focuses on legal and health aspects and includes other things. In particular, it can be said to involve a health approach with comprehensive treatment of health problems resulting from narcotics use, such as a rehabilitation program that covers physical and mental aspects.

Prevention and outreach will actively involve the community with an education and outreach approach to increase awareness of the dangers of narcotics. Community involvement is an essential basis for enabling active participation in the design, implementation and support of response programs. In this case, this scope and a cross-sector approach are emphasized due to the combination of efforts between government institutions, private institutions, non-government organizations, and the general public. The aim is to create effective synergy in anti-narcotics efforts. To create effective synergy in anti-narcotics efforts.

Not only through a general approach but also through designing non-penal policies for dealing with narcotics crimes using a conceptual approach that departs from views and doctrines developed in legal science by taking prevention as the primary basis for strengthening the education system to increase public understanding of the dangers of narcotics. This can be achieved through integrating the anti-drug curriculum in terms of formal education and proactive information campaigns.

If viewed from a rehabilitation perspective, the emphasis is on shifting the focus from medical and psychosocial approaches. The integration of rehabilitation services into the health system is crucial. It brings individuals closer to recovery with cross-sectoral and essential collaboration and garners government, non-governmental organizations, and civil society support, increasing efficiency in dealing with narcotics problems. However, the social and economic aspects of society need to be considered, with policies that must support inclusive economic development and provide opportunities for those who are vulnerable to narcotics abuse. Actively involving the community in policy formulation and implementation is an important step. This will create a sense of ownership in fighting narcotics abuse and ensuring appropriate solutions. Alternative sanctions that focus more on rehabilitation rather than punishment can also be considered by utilizing monitoring, assessment and mentoring programs to support social reintegration, with regular evaluations that need to be implemented to measure the effectiveness of the policy by adjusting it based on the results of the evaluation and developments in the national situation.

By combining these aspects, policies will achieve an optimal balance between prevention, rehabilitation, cross-sectoral collaboration, and community participation by creating sustainable and practical solutions to narcotics crimes. There are at least three exciting things that can be observed in the process of overcoming drug abuse in Indonesia. The first is the President's 'goodwill' and firmness in implementing policies; second, the social environment's maturity condition; third, the regulatory base and changes in policy direction from 'criminalization' to 'decriminalization.' Facing the trend in the rate of drug abuse that is not decreasing, President Joko Widodo's government has been encouraged to act tough and firm. Since 2014, the public has been shocked by the President's rejection of the application for clemency for 64 drug convicts on death row, which had not been decided during President Bambang Yudhoyono's administration. However, the death penalty for drug convicts has still been controversial among experts since the Bali case.

President Joko Widodo emphasized in his statement: These mistakes are difficult to forgive because they are generally big dealers who, for their personal and group profits, have damaged the future of the nation's future generations. I received a report that at least 4.5 million Indonesians have become drug users. Of that number, 1.2 million cannot be rehabilitated because they are severe, and between 30-40 people die every day because of drugs. Rejection of requests for clemency is fundamental as a shock therapy for dealers, dealers and users. In terms of regulations (laws and regulations), Indonesia has dramatically benefited from the existence of a clear regulatory base in dealing with drug abuse. The regulatory base has been built for a long time considering the awareness of the negative impact of drugs, especially on national security. Various improvement efforts have been carried out, especially from the constitutional aspect, to align with current challenges. In the early days of independence, the Indonesian government used two legal instruments from the Netherlands: the Anesthesia Ordinance, aka *Verdovende Middelen Ordonanti*.

Considering the broad scope of drug abuse that must be faced by BNN and other related government and non-government agencies, several challenges that must be understood in implementing policies to combat drug abuse in Indonesia are regarding (i) priorities for policy implementation and (ii) gaps in the implementation of decriminalization policies, which includes mindsets, systems that are not working optimally, gaps between infrastructure and rehabilitation service targets, as well as more proven rehabilitation methods.

To operationalize this Presidential Instruction (Inpres) at the Regional Government level, it is necessary to explain the contents of the Presidential Instruction in the form of a regional action plan (RAD), which is also supported by the technical rules or policies of each ministry/institution. The Presidential Instruction outlines the implementation of the action plan in 4 (four) areas, namely first, the Prevention Sector by increasing public campaigns about the dangers of narcotics and narcotics precursor abuse, early detection of narcotics and narcotics precursor abuse, development of anti-narcotics and narcotics precursors education, and vulnerable areas and vulnerable to drugs; secondly, the Eradication Sector includes cleaning up places and areas prone to illicit trafficking of narcotics and narcotics precursors, strengthening supervision of entry points to the Republic of Indonesia (airports, ports and cross-border posts), developing an integrated interdiction system, and tightening the precursor control system in Indonesia; third, the Rehabilitation Sector, namely increasing the capacity and accessibility of rehabilitation services for victims of narcotics abuse, increasing human resources in rehabilitation services for addicts and victims of narcotics abuse, and fourth, the Research, Development, Data and Information Sector which includes the implementation of research and presentation of P4GN data and information .

According to the Technical Guidelines for the Implementation of Drug-Clean Villages prepared by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri), Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (Kemendes PDTT) and the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in 2019, it is explained that Drug-Clean Villages can be abbreviated to Bersinar Villages is a regional unit at the sub-district/village level that has specific criteria where there is a massive implementation of the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illegal Trafficking (P4GN) program. This Bersinar Village is planned, implemented and evaluated by and for the community, government, regional government, village government, and non-governmental and private institutions in facilitation, assistance and guidance.

To effectively implement the Bersinar Village operationally in the regions, Integrated Teams were formed, both at the provincial, district/city and sub-district levels, where the governor/regent/mayor and sub-district head as chairman with members involving elements of regional apparatus organizations (OPD)/UPTD, Polri and TNI. In implementing P4GN activities at both central and regional levels, as well as villages, strategies can be carried out through 2 (two) approaches, namely first, Institutional through mobilizing institutional and organizational structures at the ministry/institution scope in the central environment and regional apparatus organizations at the regional scope and sub-districts, as well as village officials and village communities at the village level; Second, Functional is intended to carry out activities in the P4GN process that are tactical, implementable, including prevention, action and rehabilitation carried out by institutional elements involved in implementing P4GN at the central, regional and village/sub-district levels.

To carry out the work of the Bersinar Village P4GN Integrated Team, both at the provincial and district/city levels, in an implementation manner, all members of the Bersinar Village P4GN Integrated Team must carry out actions including (1) activities that have been prepared and planned in the Bersinar Village P4GN action plan to be carried out jointly. The same; (2) The Bersinar Village P4GN action plan is jointly established for prevention, empowerment, rehabilitation and eradication activities. Furthermore, the action plans imposed by the Provincial APBD, Regency/City APBD and Village APB are integrated into the Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) and Provincial Village Development Work Plan RKP, Regency/City RPJMD and RK and Village RPJM and Village RKP.

The Drug Clean Village (Bersinar Village) is one of the strategic efforts in realizing the implementation of the P4GN program as a whole and integrated between sectors internally at BNN and across sectors. The Cooperation and commitment of all stakeholders largely determines the success of implementing Bersinar Village. To facilitate the implementation of the Presidential Instruction, the President assigned 4 (four) state officials, namely the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs to facilitate the Head of BNN in coordinating ministries and institutions to implement RAN P4GN 2020-2024, the Minister of Home Affairs (Mendagri) to provide guidance and supervision to local governments in facilitating and implementing the 2020-2024 RAN P4GN, the Head of Bappenas to coordinate activity planning and budgeting for the implementation of the RAN P4GN and carry out monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the 2020-2024 RAN P4GN, and the Cabinet Secretary to carry out supervision of the implementation of the Presidential Instruction in question.

In the current era of globalization, we will undoubtedly face various obstacles and several opportunities. Some of the obstacles or obstacles faced are that the regional government's commitment to making the P4GN program a success, especially realizing the Shining Village, can be seen from the resulting regulations, inadequate budget allocation, the formation of an Integrated Team and the formulation of regional action plans (RAD). There are differences in perception in responding to the P4GN program, where the regional government considers that the drug problem is still the responsibility of the Center, there is not yet optimal synergy between the center and the regions, limited space for the Regional Government in social rehabilitation, limited fiscal space among many assignments, and poor reporting.

In this case, in the last few years, Indonesia has taken steps towards both penal and non-penal approaches in handling narcotics problems; however, the implementation and effectiveness of this policy still require further evaluation to ensure that its success is long-term, such as the weaknesses that contained in P4GN regulations are often not applied consistently across all regions with some regions perhaps lacking the resources or coordination to implement the regulations effectively, this makes it necessary for the government to increase capacity and resources at the local level through training, marking and stricter supervision with forming special teams for areas prone to narcotics abuse, it cannot be denied that in this case the non-penal policy has been implemented by the local community to overcome their sadness regarding the very rapid spread of narcotics due to developments in the times. However, it cannot be denied that as the years go by, world developments in the future will become more advanced; if this non-penal policy continues to be implemented to eradicate narcotics, it will undoubtedly reduce or even eliminate the spread of narcotics in Indonesia by updating the penal and non-penal policies year after year.

4. CONCLUSION

Crime prevention through non-penal channels focuses more on preventive properties (prevention/deterrence/control) before a crime occurs. Efforts to combat crime through non-penal channels are more of a preventive measure for the occurrence of crime, so the main target is to deal with the factors conducive to the occurrence of crime. In implementing Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics to be more effective, there needs to be coordinated action between parties or agencies such as between the police and the National Narcotics Agency, Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Religion, educational institutions, community organizations and others. Other. Efforts to prevent narcotics crimes need to be intensified by providing education about the dangers of narcotics through mass media such as newspapers, magazines, the internet, social networks (*Facebook, Twitter*) and others so that community members are aware of the great dangers of narcotics, so that every family can make efforts - internal prevention efforts within the family.

Family defense is the most critical effort in preventing the distribution and abuse of narcotics. Cross-sector collaboration is the key to overcoming the root of the narcotics problem. Holistically and in collaboration between the government and non-government institutions that can create efforts to prevent, rehabilitate and deal with narcotics crimes. With things like this, the formulation of non-penal policies can be used as a solid basis for overcoming narcotics problems with a broader and more sustainable approach. Overcoming the problem of crime has been carried out in various ways—efforts to overcome crime by using criminal law with sanctions in the form of criminal penalties. Crime prevention efforts with criminological aspects (*Crime Prevention*) and research are beneficial for preparing crime prevention programs. This prevention effort includes looking for factors that can give rise to crime, starting with crime research, so that by finding certain factors that are linked to various factors that can give rise to crime, it can provide material for developing crime prevention programs, which among other things are directed at working on these factors. Relevant factors.

The future of dealing with narcotics crimes in Indonesia requires policy formulation that is more adaptive to changes in societal dynamics. With population growth and ongoing social transformation, non-penal policies can respond to new challenges and utilize technology and evidence-based approaches to formulate sustainable solutions. Analysis of factors such as changes in existing preventive community behavior and the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs will be the basis for studies to formulate policies that are useful for the surrounding community. Bersinar Village can be seen from the resulting regulations, inadequate budget allocation, formation of an Integrated Team and formulation of regional action plans (RAD). There are differences in perception in responding to the P4GN program,

where the regional government considers that the drug problem is still the responsibility of the Center, there is not yet optimal synergy between the center and the regions, limited space for the Regional Government in social rehabilitation, limited fiscal space among many assignments, and poor reporting.

In the last few years, Indonesia has taken steps towards both penal and non-penal approaches in handling narcotics problems. However, the implementation and effectiveness of this policy still require further evaluation to ensure that it is successful in the long term. It cannot be denied that, in this case, The non-penal policy has been implemented by the local community to overcome their sadness regarding the very rapid spread of narcotics due to current developments. It cannot be denied that as the years go by, world development in the future will become more advanced; if this non-penal policy continues to be implemented to eradicate narcotics, it will undoubtedly reduce or even eliminate the spread of narcotics in Indonesia by updating the penal and non-penal policies year after year.

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