

## **Narcotics Abuse by College Students in Bandar Lampung In Criminology Perspectives**

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### **Abstract:**

**Background:** Higher Education is a level of education after secondary education that includes diploma programs, undergraduate programs, master's programs, doctoral programs, professional programs and specialist programs, which are organized by universities based on Indonesian culture. Higher Education is an education unit that organizes higher education, both state universities organized by the government and private universities organized by the public. Higher education has the aim to develop students to become human beings who have faith and are devoted to God Almighty, noble, healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, skilled, competent, and cultured for the benefit of the nation. Students who are pursuing tertiary education at tertiary institutions are called Students. Students with the highest status are referred to as one of the nation's next generation who are able to make a real contribution to the educational and social development of the community. (Article 1 Number 2, Law Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education). The number of cases of narcotics abuse by college students is currently increasing and decreasing every year, therefore the Lampung Police Directorate of Drug Investigation continues to strive to uncover cases of drug abuse by students. In 2013 narcotics cases which occurred as many as 52 cases decreased to 33 cases in 2014 and increased again in 2015 to 45 cases. In 2016 it increased dramatically to 68 cases and in 2017 it decreased to 37 cases, until June 2018 there was a decrease of 17 cases of drug abuse by students.

**Materials and Methods:** the problem that will be discussed in this research is how the criminological analysis of narcotics abuse by students in Bandar Lampung and efforts to overcome narcotics abuse against students in Bandar Lampung.

**Results:** In the end, the abolitionistic system that has been stated previously eliminates all factors that cause crime through law enforcement reform and socialization of the dangers of Narcotics, physical development and mental development. In all of that is carried out consistently, then the narcotics crime rate is expected to decrease, because the highest goal of criminology is indeed better to prevent the occurrence of crime than to crack down on the crime. The function of mental coaching that is part of the abolitionistic system in practice is an integral part of the moralistic system, namely the prevention of crime by strengthening religious values.

**Conclusion:** In the number of Narcotics Abuse crime by Students in Bandar Lampung that are not optimal in its handling, the factors causing Narcotics crime in Bandar Lampung consists of two parts, namely the factor of the offender and the factor of law enforcement officers. Narcotics crime countermeasures efforts carried out against students are carried out through law enforcement reforms by providing action budgets that are proportional to their enforcement functions, socialization through physical guidance and mental development to every student about the dangers of Narcotics through formal and non-formal institutions.

**Key Words:** Students, Narcotics, Criminology

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### **I. INTRODUCTION**

Higher Education is a level of education after secondary education that includes diploma programs, undergraduate programs, master's programs, doctoral programs, professional programs and specialist programs, which are organized by universities based on Indonesian culture. Higher Education is an education unit that organizes higher education, both state universities organized by the government and private universities organized by the public. Higher education has the aim to develop students to become human beings who have faith and are devoted to God Almighty, noble, healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, skilled, competent, and cultured for the benefit of the nation. Students who are pursuing tertiary education at tertiary institutions are called Students. Students with the highest status are referred to as one of the nation's next generation who are able to make a real contribution to the educational and social development of the community. (Article 1 Number 2, Law Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education).

Developing students based on higher education goals is not only the responsibility of higher education institutions, but the supervision provided by the community can help prevent student behavior from committing a crime. Crime (Rechtsdelicten) is an act that is contrary to justice or statutory regulations. Crime as a symptom of the community whose actions are not only limited to acts which by the legislators are declared as offense, but must understand the symptoms of society that is symptoms related to people who commit crimes, the causes of crime and people's reaction to crime. (Kemal Darmawan, 2017: 2.3)

Developments in the era of globalization and modernization will always go hand in hand with the emergence of crime that occurs in the community. The emergence of crimes starts from the usual delinquency that occurs in the community environment, such as smoking, consuming alcoholic beverages and gathering at nightclubs that have now become a lifestyle or culture caused by environmental stress factors involved in antisocial actions. Delinquency can lead students into relationships that cause various events or events that can move the rule of law, one example of these events is the misuse of narcotics. (Sasangka Day, 2011: 26)

Law comes from Arabic and is a single form. The plural word is "Alkas", which is subsequently taken over in Indonesian as "Law". In the legal sense contained the understanding is closely related to the understanding that can do coercion. (J.E Sahetapy: 2015: 24).

Criminology was first given the name by Paul Topinard (1830-1911), he was a French anthropologist, according to him criminology came from the words "Crimen" (Crime / Crime), and "Logos" (Science), when viewed from these terms then criminology is the study of crime. The development of criminology after getting the name of P. Topinard then Cesaria Beccaria (1738-1794) popularized the term criminology as a reform of criminal law and forms of punishment. At the beginning of the 19th century, criminology was used as a tool or a means of reforming criminal law which at that time was very cruel. (Yesmil Anwar, 2016: 2)

While criminology according to Edwin Sutherland defines criminology that "criminology is the body of knowledge regarding delinquency and crime as social phenomena" (Topo Santoso, 2015: 10)

In addition, Narcotics according to Law 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics are substances or drugs originating from plants or non-plants, both synthesis and semi-synthesis, which can cause a decrease or change of consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to eliminate pain, and can cause dependence. It can be said that on one side of narcotics is a drug or material that is useful in the field of medicine, health services, and scientific development, but on the other hand can cause a very detrimental dependence if used without strict and careful control and supervision. In this case, if viewed from a juridical aspect, the existence of narcotics is legal. Narcotics Law only prohibits the use of narcotics not in accordance with the law. This condition in its empirical level results in narcotics often being misused not for the sake of medicine and science, but rather to become a promising and rapidly growing business arena with this activity impacting on the physical and physical damage of all layers of society. In terms of age, narcotics is not only enjoyed by adolescents, but also middle-aged and old age groups. The distribution of narcotics is no longer limited to large cities, but also enters small towns and extends to sub-districts and even villages. (Sasangka Day, 2011: 40).

The number of cases of narcotics abuse by students is currently increasing and decreasing every year, therefore the Lampung Police Narcotics Investigation Directorate continues to uncover cases of narcotics abuse committed by students. The Lampung Regional Police Narcotics Detective Directorate arrested seven narcotics suspects in the University of Lampung (Unila) Student Activity Center building, around 2016. Six of the suspects are still students. These arrests Six students and one general person, the seven were arrested while breaking down a large package of marijuana into small packages indoors in the PKM building. The identities of the six students are Alvin Qomarudin (22), student of Communication Faculty of Social and Political Sciences Unila; M OqbalYunanda (22), student of International Relations at FISIP Unila; PanjiBangkit (22) Sociology student at FISIP Unila. Next up was Ali Sujatmiko, a student of Government Science, FISIP Unila; Ricard Hero (23) Sociology student at FISIP Unila; and Rahman Ramadho, a sociology student at FISIP Unila. One other suspect is M Razin (22), a parking attendant. From the suspects, officers confiscated evidence in the form of one kilogram of marijuana, scales, and saws. The suspects broke up cannabis packages for resale. (<http://www.lampung.tribunnews.com/2016/08/19/enam-mahasiswa-yang-ditangkap-saat-pecah-paket-ganja-ternyata-berasal-dari-fisip> accessed on Monday, July 29, 2019 at 21:00 WIB).

**Table 1: Number of Student Cases Involved in Narcotics Abuse of Lampung Regional Police in 2013-2018**

NO	YEAR	TOTAL
1	2013	52 Cases
2	2014	33 Cases
3	2015	45 Cases
4	2016	68 Cases
5	2017	37 Cases

6	2018	17 Cases
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>252 Cases</b>

Source: Directorate of Lampung Police Narcotics Detective

Based on the table above, cases of narcotics abuse by students registered in Lampung District Police Narcotics Directorate has increased and decreased each year. In 2013 narcotics cases which occurred as many as 52 cases decreased to 33 cases in 2014 and increased again in 2015 to 45 cases. In 2016 it increased dramatically to 68 cases and in 2017 it decreased to 37 cases, until June 2018 there was a decrease of 17 cases of drug abuse by students. Narcotics abuse that occurs in this country does not make the government just keep quiet, one of the efforts made by the government to tackle this problem is by making and perfecting regulations in the field of law.

Regulation on the eradication of narcotics abuse starts from the enactment of the drug ordinance (VerdoovendeMiddelenOrdonantie) Stbld. 1927 No. 278 Jo No. 536, then the government in 1976 promulgated Law number 9 of 1976 concerning narcotics and in 1997 the government issued Law number 22 of 1997 concerning narcotics as a substitute for the previous Act.

Crimes of narcotics abuse are increasingly prevalent with the times, the Indonesian government in 2009 revised Law number 22 of 1997 regarding narcotics which was considered to be no longer in accordance with the situation and conditions that were developing to be replaced by Law number 35 years 2009 about narcotics.

The actions and positions of each narcotics offender have different sanctions in Law number 35 of 2009 concerning narcotics, then any narcotics abuse may be subject to criminal sanctions in the form of imprisonment and fines or in the form of rehabilitation services that have been provided by the state, but are different from narcotics dealers who must take responsibility for their actions with the main criminal threats in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Based on the description above, the problem that will be discussed in this research is how the criminological analysis of narcotics abuse by students in Bandar Lampung and efforts to overcome narcotics abuse against students in Bandar Lampung.

## II. DISCUSSIONS

### 1. Criminology Analysis of Narcotics Abuse by Students in Bandar Lampung

Talking about criminology will not be separated by talking about criminal law. Criminal law is a rule of law that binds to an act that fulfills certain conditions of an criminal form. Criminal law as a question "what", "who" and "how", the meaning is "what" is referred to as a criminal act, "who" committed it and "how" how to carry out the crime. Then the answers to these three questions have resulted in two (2) types of criminal law, namely material criminal law and formal criminal law. Whereas Criminology as a science that studies the causes of crime is viewed in various ways, criminology is a question of "why" and "how", meaning why that person committed a crime and how efforts should be made to prevent crime from happening. So the relationship between the good and the bad criminal law and the success or failure of crime eradication. (Yesmil Anwar, 2016: 57)

When viewed from the scope of the criminal law includes three provisions, namely criminal acts, criminal liability, and criminalization. Criminal provisions contained in Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics is formulated in Chapter XV Criminal provisions of articles 111 through article 148. Law Number. 35 of 2009 concerning narcotics, there are four categories of actions against the law that are prohibited by the Act and can be threatened with criminal sanctions, namely:

1. The first category, namely the acts of possessing, storing, controlling providing narcotics and narcotics precursors (Articles 111 and 112 class I narcotics, article 117 for class II narcotics and article 122 for class III narcotics and article 129 letters (a);
2. Second category, namely actions in the form of producing, importing, exporting and distributing narcotics and narcotics precursors (article 113 for class I narcotics, Article 118 for class II narcotics, and article 123 for class III narcotics and article 129 letter (b);
3. The third category, acts in the form of offering to sell, sell, buy, receive, become intermediaries in buying and selling, exchanging, or handing over narcotics, namely narcotics precursors (articles 114 and 116 for class I narcotics, article 119 and article 121 for class narcotics II, article 124 and article 126 for class III narcotics and article 129 letter (c);
4. Fourth Category, which is acts in the form of carrying, sending, transporting or transmitting narcotics and narcotics precursors (article 115 for narcotics class I, Article 120 for narcotics class II and article 125 for narcotics class III and article 129 letter (d);

Although there are four (4) categories that have been regulated in the provisions of Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, but the number of narcotics users and dealers continues to increase every year. This can be seen in table 2 below,

**Table 2. Number of Narcotics Users and Distributors in Correctional Institutions (LAPAS)**

No	Year	Number of Narcotics Users in Correctional Institutions	Difference Per Year	Number of Narcotics Distributors	Difference Per Year
1.	2015	26.330		37.025	
2.	2016	28.647	Increased 2.317	53.301	Increased 16.276
3.	2017	36.773	Increased 8.126	63.243	Increased 9.942

2017 was recorded as a year with an increasing number of drug users sent to prison, reaching an increase of 8,126 drug users sent to prison., (<http://icjr.or.id/penanganan-dan-dekriminalisasi-pengguna-narkotika-dalam-revisi-uu-narkotika/>, accessed 2 July 2019, Pkl. 7:15 PM WIB)

Abdul Syani put forward the theory of the factors that cause crime, namely (Muamar, 2019: 47):

1. Internal factors, can be divided into two parts, namely:
  - a. Special traits of individuals such as mental illness, emotional power, low mental and anatomical.
  - b. General characteristics, can be categorized into several types, namely: age, gender, position in society, education, and entertainment.
2. External factors, namely :
  - a. Economic factors, influenced by the high necessities of life but low economy.
  - b. Religious factors, affect the low level of religious knowledge.
  - c. Reading factor, influenced by the book being read.
  - d. Film factor, influenced by the film being watched, etc.

The factors that cause drug abuse by students are as follows (SofyHidayani, 2016: 6):

1. Internal factors, namely:
  - a. Curiosity factor  
Everyone has a curiosity even for something that doesn't have to be known. Trying something is an attempt to find out.
  - b. Desire to try  
It's the same with trying narcotics, initially just wanting to know what it feels like. First just looking, but added curiosity and then hooked to touch and use it.
  - c. Mentally weak  
A person who has a weak mentality is easily swayed and easily influenced by bad things. This weak mentality can mean always feeling alone, no responsibility, less able to get along well and others.
2. External Factors, namely :
  - a. Religion or faith factor  
A person who abuses narcotics is usually because his religious foundation is not strong due to not carrying out the recommended religious orders properly, he behaves according to his view of not having a strong faith in the negative influence of the surrounding environment.

Criminology studies that examine the causes of narcotic crimes are called criminal etiologies (Abdusalam, 2007: 27). Furthermore, the fundamental reason that narcotics crime is important to be studied in criminal etiology is that the crime rate has increased.

The results of research on narcotics abuse cases by students registered in the Lampung Police Narcotics Res Dit have increased and decreased each year. In 2013 narcotics cases which occurred as many as 52 cases decreased to 33 cases in 2014 and increased again in 2015 to 45 cases. In 2016 it increased dramatically to 68 cases and in 2017 it decreased to 37 cases, until June 2018 there was a decrease of 17 cases of drug abuse by students.

Based on the results of the data mentioned above, the factors causing the crime are caused by two things, namely the factor of the perpetrators and law enforcement officers. Factors causing crimes caused by offenders are further classified according to age, sex, education and occupational level.

At the age level, the number of perpetrators is more numerous, if the perpetrators get older. It can be observed from 2013 to 2018 that the total perpetrators of crimes aged 10 to 17 years amounted to 75 people, aged 18 to 20 years totaling 153 people, aged 21 to 25 years totaling 252 people, aged 26 to 30 years totaling 334 people (Dit Lampung Police Narcotics Res). That the increase in crime rate based on age level has a close relationship with the biological and physiological factors of the perpetrators which is more determined by the ability of movement and social mobility.

On average, narcotics abusers aged 18 to 20 years who are still in the group of children are mostly caused by weaknesses in the power of thought and the influence of association with adults. While those who are aged 31 years and older are dominantly caused by social factors and economic conditions that place narcotics as a source of livelihood. (Interview of the Lampung Police Narcotics Res Dit: 2019). At the level of sex as a physiological and biological factor also has a relevant influence with the increasing adoption of narcotics crimes, ie from each year is always dominated by male perpetrators compared to female perpetrators. From 2013 to 2018 the total number of male perpetrators was 1,135 people, very much different from the number of female perpetrators, 112 people.

It is undeniable that both men and women who are ensnared in narcotics crimes are more determined by their social factors. It can be ascertained if the condition of "mobility of movement" is also what causes men to more intensely interact with narcotics abusers, so that in the end they participate as abusers. While for narcotics abusers who come from among women, the average culprit is from employees of cafes, prostitution, and night clubs. In this situation, many female perpetrators were arrested because they work as cafe employees, as prostitutes it is clear that if they become abusers, it is determined by their social factors. In the field findings, it turns out that women who act as narcotics abusers in these professions are only users, even if there are a small quantity of dealers. (interview Lampung Police Narcotics Director 2019).

At the level of education that is students the results of the study indicate that the level of education does not affect the decline in narcotics crime rates. From 2013 to 2018 the total number of narcotics offenders was 252 people. Based on the narcotics crime rate in the level of education shows that education is not yet optimal to foster mentally for each offender not to be caught up in narcotics crime. That indeed at the higher education level, the lack of perpetrators, this is because in Bandar Lampung City is dominated by residents with high school education rather than those with higher education (interview of the Lampung Police Narcotics Criminal Directorate 2019).

Finally, at the level of work also has a significant relationship with narcotics crime, which shows that the unemployment rate is more involved in narcotics crime. Especially in 2015 those who were unemployed were involved in narcotics crimes first 112 people, then the second most occupied by those who worked as entrepreneurs as many as 104 people, the third most occupied by migrant workers as many as 73 people (Directorate of Criminal Investigation in Lampung Regional Police 2019).

Unemployment among those involved in Narcotics crime is essentially caused by economic conditions, so that making narcotics as a business field and source of livelihood. Whereas among entrepreneurs and laborers, most of them are narcotics users because their work demands are influenced more by the adrenaline-driven spur of the work. (interview of the Lampung Police Regional Police Criminal Directorate 2019).

Bandar Lampung, also caused by law enforcement officers who play a role in tackling these crimes. This can be observed in the number of cases that have been handled by law enforcement officials and available financial resources in carrying out their duties and authorities. Starting from 2013 until 2018, the Lampung Regional Police has conducted 252 cases. (Directorate of Lampung Police Narcotics Criminal Investigation 2019).

With the handling of narcotics crime cases that have not been maximized in the city class, the Narcotics crime circulation will certainly not stop, because in that class it is the dominant factor as a provider, so that there will still be users and dealers to be able to enter the target campuses is student / i. (lawyer interview, Directorate of Lampung Police Narcotics Criminal Investigation: 2019)

The cause of the lack of legal action by the law enforcement apparatus against the city, it turns out that between the law enforcement apparatus and the city the dealer cooperates. The pattern of cooperation is that the city is used as an "ATM" and a source of information in making arrests, in the class of dealers and users. The purpose of obtaining this information by the police is used as a reason for his promotion, if the number of Narcotics crime cases handled is increasing. (Bandar interview, Lawyer and Narcotics Prisoner 2019)

## **II. EFFORTS IN COUNTERING NARCOTICS ABUSE OF STUDENTS IN BANDAR LAMPUNG.**

By finding the crime factor so that it can be followed up with mitigation efforts. Crime prevention is emphasized in the context of cultivating directed at a factor that has been investigated as a criminogenic factor, then crime prevention is carried out by eliminating the factors that are the cause of crime, this method hereinafter referred to as the abolitionist system (Dirjosisworo, 1984: 23).

As in this research, it has been known that by decomposing several criminological analyses of the factors causing narcotics crimes in the city of Bandar Lampung, the mitigation efforts follow the abolitionist theory. Each of the factors that are the causes of narcotics crimes, efforts to overcome them by eliminating the factors that are the cause of the crime.

Because with so endemic Narcotics crime has mutated as organized crime, become a business area, a source of livelihood for perpetrators (dealers and dealers), to undermine the independence of law enforcement,

so to eradicate this crime must start from the upstream so that the downstream problems will automatically be overcome.

Systematically ongoing efforts to tackle Narcotics crimes against students in Bandar Lampung are carried out through law enforcement reforms, socialization and coaching. (Arman, 2016: 8)

In law enforcement reform is an effort to prevent Narcotics crimes that needs to be prioritized, due to the inadequate enforcement of law enforcement officials against the perpetrators of the city class. The lack of maximum enforcement is a criminal sociology factor that requires improvement in order to establish the independence of the legal apparatus in dealing with Narcotics crimes. Increase salaries and budgets for law enforcement officials so that they are no longer tempted to collaborate with the city, eliminate the promotion requirements based on the number of handling Narcotics crime cases, and at the same time the centralism of institutions that take Narcotics crime action is saved so that the budget can be saved in completing narcotics cases. Narcotics crime among students.

After completing the problem, the next step is socialization about the dangers of Narcotics. Actually, this countermeasure effort has been carried out by the Lampung Regional Police and the Bandar Lampung National Narcotics Agency, only then it has not been maximized because the narcotics crime rate has still increased. If it should be based on the socialization that has been carried out by the two Institutions, then the number of Narcotics abusers has been reduced from year to year because both the Lampung Regional Police and the Lampung National Narcotics Agency have routinely carried out socialization on the dangers of narcotics.

This imbalance is not a reason and then part of efforts to tackle Narcotics crime is no longer necessary, because one of the objectives of the socialization of the dangers of narcotics to the public can act as an alarm or early detection for every person who is prone to become abusers because of their social conditions. Only what needs to be re-examined is that the socialization of the dangers of narcotics, is the target precisely.

Therefore the effectiveness of the socialization of the dangers of Narcotics should be increased again. Collaboration between each Local Government institution, Higher Education Stake Holder, Police, National Narcotics Agency, Sub-District Head, Village Head, Hamlet Head, RT to RW must coordinate every citizen, especially young people and those who are pursuing tertiary education, are included in the socialization of Narcotics danger. Campus Academic Regulations must be strict if there are students who commit acts that violate the law both users, dealers and dealers.

Furthermore, as a step to tackle Narcotics crime, as the final step is coaching for students as Narcotics criminals. In coaching, there are often those who consider that medical rehabilitation is the only part of the training of perpetrators of crime. There are also those who argue that coaching can only be done for someone who has been proven to be a criminal, such as a narcotics abuser.

In essence, the pattern of coaching recognized in criminology, including in Penology, is classified into two parts, namely physical coaching and mental coaching. Examples of this can be observed in every prisoner who undergoes a correctional system, physical coaching that is normally given to him, sports, education, training and work skills. While in his mental development, he is guided to practice worship based on his religion, counseling, religious guidance and cognitive guidance (such as anti-corruption education materials, Narcotics and other crimes).

If that is the meaning that is included in the function of coaching, then coaching cannot be interpreted narrowly anymore. In order to prevent Narcotics crimes among students physical and mental coaching must be interpreted as countermeasures both for Narcotics Prisoners and not Narcotics Prisoners. In that context Narcotics prevention efforts among students with physical guidance in the form of skills education and mental education become a single unit. This physical coaching function should not discriminate between ex-convicts and not ex-convicts, all of whom must be given skills within the campus environment or outside the campus environment, for example Hard Skill and Soft Skill training.

As with the function of mental development, there is no need to distinguish between ex-convicts and non-ex-convicts. Both are important to always get mental coaching. No matter how hard a snare of poverty, a person's social condition, but if his mentality is good then it is impossible to choose a dark life as a narcotics abuser.

Therefore, mental guidance to everyone becomes a central point that will reduce Narcotics crime rates among students. This method is a thickening of faith and awareness so as not to do evil, it is also common method of mental formation called the moralistic system. (Dirdjosisworo, 1984: 34).

The moralistic system is the prevention of crime through religious information such as sermons, preaching that is usually done by the scholars, clerics, and leaders of other religious clerics.

So coaching as part of Narcotics crime pevention, includes physical coaching and mental coaching in its targets both abusers and non-abusers, so that every factor causing Narcotics crime is lost. In that situation each individual understands the order and values of goodness, and is no longer a perpetrator of Narcotics crimes.

In the end, the abolitionistic system that has been stated previously eliminates all factors that cause crime through law enforcement reform and socialization of the dangers of Narcotics, physical development and mental

development. In all of that is carried out consistently, then the narcotics crime rate is expected to decrease, because the highest goal of criminology is indeed better to prevent the occurrence of crime than to crack down on the crime. The function of mental coaching that is part of the abolitionistic system in practice is an integral part of the moralistic system, namely the prevention of crime by strengthening religious values.

### III. CONCLUSION

In the number of Narcotics Abuse crime by Students in Bandar Lampung that are not optimal in its handling, the factors causing Narcotics crime in Bandar Lampung consists of two parts, namely the factor of the offender and the factor of law enforcement officers. Narcotics crime countermeasures efforts carried out against students are carried out through law enforcement reforms by providing action budgets that are proportional to their enforcement functions, socialization through physical guidance and mental development to every student about the dangers of Narcotics through formal and non-formal institutions.

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