

Police Strategy in Eradicating Narcotics Trafficking Using Drug Detectors in the Rokan Hilir Legal Area

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Abstract

This research aims to determine the police's strategy in eradicating drug trafficking by using drug detectors. The method used in this research is normative legal research, namely research into problems by looking at the sources of applicable regulations related to police strategies in eradicating drug trafficking. Normative legal research examines law from an internal perspective with the research object being legal norms. The results of the discussion show that the police strategy in eradicating drug trafficking is carried out through electronic and non-electronic methods. The electronic method used is IMS (Ion Mobility Spectrometry) technology which is capable of detecting traces of drugs based on ion mobility, as well as X-ray technology which can detect drugs hidden in items or the body. Apart from electronic methods, the police also use non-electronic methods such as the use of sniffer dogs to detect the presence of drugs through sharp smell and wet chemistry methods which involve chemical reactions to identify the content of narcotic substances. This combination of strategies allows the police to increase effectiveness in detecting and eradicating drug trafficking, thus narrowing the space for narcotics crime perpetrators

Keywords: *Strategy, Police, Narcotics, Drug Detectors.*

INTRODUCTION

The circulation of narcotics in Indonesia is a serious concern, even a threat to human survival and development (Kristiono & Fatmawati, 2023). This is mainly due to the increasing trend of international collaboration in these crimes. (Nalindro Nusantara et al., 2022) Various efforts have been made by law enforcers to detect early the presence of narcotics which could harm the next generation of the Indonesian nation. However, despite various efforts made by the government to continue to reduce the number of narcotics abuse, there are still ways or loopholes for these illicit goods to circulate in society. The lack of firmness in law enforcement in enforcing criminal penalties for narcotics abuse is one of the causes of the increasing distribution of narcotics in society.

(Tutrianto & Zulhermawan, 2023) Law enforcement against crime in Indonesia must involve the government to provide protection and welfare for the community through various policies included in the national development program. This includes social policy, including law enforcement policy, which includes legislative policy. Combating this crime itself is part of law enforcement policy (Ray et al., n.d.).

There needs to be a policy to use early detection tools such as the Drug Detector to quickly identify the presence of narcotics which are growing rapidly in several regions in Indonesia. Because with the birth of current technological advances, the level of human intelligence has also advanced to modify the way narcotics are distributed both at the national and international levels (Rumainur, 2022).

Abuse of narcotics or narcotics is a crime on an international scale that not only involves teenagers, but also the general public and officials. Various cases of narcotics abuse involve artists and public figures. (Sagala, 2017) Law enforcement against crime in Indonesia should adopt a coaching approach in correctional institutions to help reform convicts. This can help

judges determine sentences that reflect society's aspirations for justice. However, in reality, the criminal system still tends to only punish convicts in correctional institutions, so that these crimes only stop temporarily and can reappear in society.

From the description above, the author formulates the problem related to the Police Strategy in Eradicating Narcotics Trafficking Using Drug Detectors?

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this research is normative legal research, namely research into problems by looking at the sources of applicable regulations related to the title Police Strategy in Eradicating Narcotics Trafficking Using Drug Detectors. Normative legal research is researching law from an internal perspective with the object of research being legal norms. In other words, legal research places law as a building system of norms. The norm system in question is about principles, norms, rules of laws and regulations, court decisions, agreements and doctrines (teachings). The approach method used is a research approach through a statutory approach and a conceptual approach.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In Indonesia, the use of narcotics outside medical regulations is strictly prohibited. Its use is only permitted in certain medical cases that are considered quite serious, and may only be used in very limited quantities and if truly necessary. Laws in Indonesia, especially Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, have strictly regulated the abuse of narcotics.

(Pakuan, 2024)Theoretically, criminalization policies against narcotics abuse are based on the concept introduced by Peter Hoefnagels, who stated that "Criminal policy is the rational organization of social reactions to crime." This theory is a simplification of Marc Ancel's theory which states that "criminal policy is the rational organization of crime control by society." Thus, overcoming narcotics abuse can be carried out through two main aspects, namely penal (criminal law) and non-penal aspects.

(Simanjuntak, 2019)The criminal policies implemented in tackling narcotics crimes, especially Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, face challenges and confusion in handling corporate crimes and rehabilitation approaches. (Hulu & Saputra, 2021)Alignment between the RKUHP and the Narcotics Law is an important key in maintaining the consistency and effectiveness of the law in tackling narcotics trafficking.

(Ginting, 2022)Various techniques and technologies have been used in the fight against the smuggling, manufacture and sale of dangerous drugs throughout the world. Substances of primary concern may change over time. At various points, heroin, marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamine have been and continue to be a concern. Fentanyl is a newer threat. Regardless of the substance, the need to detect traces of drugs to guide investigations and searches, as well as the need to characterize suspicious substances, are valid operational requirements. (Ayu Lia Lestari & Mimin Sundari Nasution, 2023)It should be noted that an active area of law enforcement and border protection is the detection and identification of various precursor substances used to make illegal drugs. (Pipit Mulyah, Dyah Aminatun, Sukma Septian Nasution, Tommy Hastomo, Setiana Sri Wahyuni Sitepu, 2020)Furthermore, there is serious overlap with explosives detection and identification, both at the end user and at the hardware level.

Drug Detector

Drug detectors function to detect the presence of drugs in urine, saliva, sweat or air samples. This tool can be used for various purposes, such as inspections in the workplace, maintenance areas, or on the way in and out of goods.

Several types of drug detectors, including:

1. Handheld trace detector: An electronic device that can detect chemicals in seconds
2. Rapid test strip: A tool that can detect three or six types of drugs
3. Rapid test card: A tool similar to a test strip, but urine is only dripped onto the test card
4. 3 parameter drug test tool: A tool that can check three types of drug substances at once
5. Container Drug Detector: A tool that can detect drugs in containers or cargo.
6. Portable Drug Detector: A tool that can check for drugs in humans through saliva or sweat

The uses of a drug detector are as follows:

1. Assist the police in detecting prohibited substances
2. Assist in carrying out narcotics checks in various locations where narcotics and illegal drugs are indicated.

Police Strategy In Erating Narcotics Trafficking Using Drug Detectors

Police in eradicating narcotics trafficking using drug detectors using electronic methods and non-electronic methods.

1. Electronic method

The electronic method used is IMS (ion mobility spectrometry). IMS is one of the leading technologies for rapid electronic detection. The same technical approach, which uses some kind of ionization source to ionize vapor samples, can detect molecules of various drugs. By ionizing a vapor sample and measuring the behavior of this sample, the molecular weight of the compound can be deduced, and the substance can be identified. (Yudha et al., 2019) These products are often configured for explosives and drug detection. A common operating principle for STI drug detectors is to use a special cloth or paper that has been rubbed on the area of interest, such as a door handle, the outside of a suitcase, or something similar. The sample cloth is fed into an IMS detector, which heats the sample to make traces of the drug (or traces of explosives) more likely to evaporate into a gaseous form that can be ionized and analyzed.

2. X-ray technology

X-ray technology has long been around in an effort to detect illegal drugs smuggled through airports. X-ray systems have a variety of uses in this field. Medical X-rays have long been an investigative tool to help detect whether a person has swallowed or expelled a balloon or similar drug container. Conventional X-ray images and computed tomography are unlikely to detect drugs directly, but can be useful investigative tools for finding containers and items that have been modified, thereby raising suspicion. Large X-ray systems can find empty spaces in vehicles or cargo containers.

3. Non-electronic method

The method used is through scout/tracker dogs. This method is known as the manual method, the detection tool used is a scout dog. This technique is an old technique that is still valid today. This method is used by the police in border guarding, customs, and the police can dismantle goods to look for narcotics that have been deliberately smuggled for distribution. This method is very long but effective in use. A thorough physical search is great for finding narcotics. A sniffer dog can even find narcotics in various piles of goods. So even though this method is considered old-fashioned, because it is done manually, the results are more effective.

4. Wet chemistry

Another major category of non-electronic drug detection is wet chemistry. All major categories of illegal drugs are easily detected by a variety of traditional chemical techniques. Many chemical reactions that exhibit visible color changes can identify, at least on a broad class basis, all of the major drugs of concern. The use of wet chemistry to detect the presence or absence of narcotic elements and the like is an effective method. Because it mixes wet chemicals with ingredients that contain illegal drugs.

CONCLUSION

Police Strategy in Eradicating Narcotics Trafficking Using *Drug Detector* by means of electronic methods and non-electronic methods. The electronic method used is IMS (*Ion mobility spectrometry*) and X-ray Technology. For non-electronic methods, the methods used are through scout/sniffer dogs and wet chemistry.

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