



The Role Of Investigations Of The Muaro Jambi Police Drug Unit In Preventing The Distribution And Abuse Of Narcotics From The Perspective Of Law Number 35 Of 2009 Concerning Narcotics And Islamic Criminal Law

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Received: 2025-11-18; Accepted: 2025-12-29; Published: 2025-12-31

ABSTRACT

Drug abuse and illegal narcotics trafficking have become serious problems that threaten public health, social stability, and national security in Indonesia. The increasing circulation and misuse of narcotics require effective law enforcement and preventive measures from relevant authorities. This study examines the efforts carried out by the Narcotics Investigation Unit of the Muaro Jambi Police in preventing and combating the circulation and abuse of narcotics within its jurisdiction. This research uses a descriptive–analytical method with a juridical approach to analyze the implementation of law enforcement related to narcotics crimes. The data used in this study consist of primary and secondary data obtained through library research and field research. Primary legal materials include various laws and regulations related to narcotics, particularly Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, while secondary data are obtained from legal literature, journals, and other relevant sources. The results of the study show that the Muaro Jambi Police have carried out various efforts to prevent and eradicate narcotics crimes through investigation, law enforcement, community outreach, and cooperation with other institutions. Preventive efforts include public education, community participation, and monitoring of areas vulnerable to narcotics circulation. In addition, technological innovations such as online complaint systems and surveillance technologies are also used to support crime prevention and improve public services. However, several obstacles remain, including low public awareness of the law, wide territorial coverage, and the rapid development of narcotics networks. Therefore, cooperation between law enforcement agencies, communities, and families is essential to effectively reduce narcotics abuse and create a safer society.

Keywords: Narcotics; Drug Abuse; Law Enforcement; Police Role; Crime Prevention

INTRODUCTION

The problem of drug abuse and other dangerous drugs has broad and complex dimensions, from medical, psychiatric, mental health, and psychosocial perspectives (economic, political, socio-cultural, criminal, and so on). Dependence on drugs can lead to physical and mental health disorders, which can further lead to suffering and misery, even death. As rational and religious beings, humans should be able to avoid drug abuse.

In addition to causing health problems, drugs can damage family relationships, reduce learning abilities, lead to an inability to distinguish between good and bad, lead to antisocial behavior, health problems, drastically reduced work productivity, crime, and other acts of violence.

Drug abuse and addictive substance abuse are endemic in modern society, chronic and recurrent, and to date, no universally satisfactory treatment has been found, whether through prevention, therapy, or rehabilitation.

From a legal perspective, the circulation of narcotics in Indonesia is legitimate. This regulation only prohibits the use of narcotics without legal authorization. This situation, in reality, is often abused by users, not for health reasons, but rather for business (economic) purposes, resulting in detrimental mental and physical consequences for the younger generation. "Therefore, prevention and law enforcement against drug abuse are urgently needed. This is based on the assumption that there is a correlation between drug users and the negative attitudes they develop, including attitudes and behavior that tend to lead to criminal acts."

Drug abuse in Indonesia in general, and in the jurisdiction of the Muaro Jambi Police in particular, is extremely worrying. If not prevented early, it could endanger the survival of future generations. Narcotics themselves are no longer considered illicit goods that are difficult to obtain, but rather are readily available due to immediate need, addictive effects, and physical pleasure. Drug addicts will justify any means to obtain these illicit goods because narcotics are a substance that has a strong addictive effect on its users and an extraordinary dependency effect. If this dependency experienced by drug users is not realized, the effects are extremely dangerous for the lives of those involved.

At the Muaro Jambi Police, the number of drug cases received by the Narcotics Unit is increasing every month. The Narcotics Unit handles 5 to 10 cases almost every month. If left unchecked, this will undoubtedly lead to social problems.

In terms of drug abuse, Muaro Jambi Regency ranked fourth in 2024, but has now dropped to fifth. Based on information obtained by the author in the field, two villages are classified as red zones for drug trafficking in Muaro Jambi: 1. Pulau Kayu Aro Village, and 2. Danau Kedap Village. These two villages are monitored by the Muaro Jambi Police Narcotics Unit.

Based on data obtained by the author from the Muara Jambi Police, narcotics

cases filed over the past three years, from 2022 to 2024, were 28 in 2022, 32 in 2023, and 36 in 2024. The total number of narcotics cases filed over the past three years at the Muara Jambi Police was 96. The number of narcotics cases appears to be increasing each year. If left unchecked, this trend could damage future generations, as the impact of drug use is extremely life-threatening.

The distribution and abuse of narcotics in society must be prevented and addressed. These prevention efforts must be strictly implemented in accordance with the provisions of the applicable Narcotics Law to prevent this drug problem from continuing to spread in society. Therefore, the role of law enforcement officers, particularly the Indonesian National Police (Polri), is crucial. Besides enforcing the law, the Polri also serves as a state servant, balancing and protecting the community.

The Muaro Jambi Police's narcotics prevention and control efforts have been implemented in accordance with applicable regulations. However, various obstacles remain in implementation. These obstacles do not hinder the Muaro Jambi Police from carrying out their duties and authorities. The Polri's duties and authorities in narcotics prevention and control efforts are stipulated in Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police.

The Indonesian National Police, often abbreviated as Polri, in relation to government, is one of the functions of state government in the field of maintaining public security and order, law enforcement, protection, shelter, and service to the community. The aim is to realize domestic security, which includes maintaining public security and order, orderly and upholding the law, the implementation of protection, shelter, and service to the community, and the establishment of public peace by upholding human rights.

In relation to national life, Polri is a state instrument that plays a role in maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, shelter, and service to the community in order to maintain domestic security. In order to carry out its functions and roles throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia effectively and efficiently, the Indonesian National Police is divided into levels starting from the central level which is usually called the National Police Headquarters whose working area covers the entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia which is led by a National Police Chief who is responsible to the President, then the area at the Provincial level is called the Regional Police which is usually called the Regional Police which is usually called the Regional Police which is usually called the Regional Police which is responsible to the National Police Chief, at the Regency level it is called the Resort Police or also called the Police Precinct which is led by a Police Chief who is responsible to the Police Chief, and at the Sub-district level there is the Sector Police which is usually called the Police Sector led by a Police Chief who is responsible to the Police Chief, and at the Village or Sub-district level there is a Police Post led by a Police Brigadier or as

needed according to the situation and conditions of the area.

The Indonesian National Police, as a state and government organization, is led by the Chief of Police. It is a non-departmental state institution directly under the President. In carrying out its duties and responsibilities, it is accountable to the President in accordance with laws and regulations, including Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. In carrying out its police duties and responsibilities, the Chief of Police establishes, implements, and controls technical police policies, including determining and establishing:

1. the implementation of police operational activities within the framework of carrying out the duties of the Indonesian National Police; and
2. the implementation of capacity building within the Indonesian National Police.

The implementation of operational activities and capacity building within the Indonesian National Police is carried out by all police functions in a hierarchical manner, from the central level to the lowest regional level, namely the Police Post. Responsibility for the implementation of police duties and authorities is hierarchically distributed from the lowest level to the central level, namely the Chief of Police. The Chief of Police is then accountable to the President of the Republic of Indonesia. This is because the Chief of Police is appointed and dismissed by the President with the approval of the House of Representatives (DPR-RI).

METHODOLOGY

Based on the problem formulation and research objectives, the approach used in this study is Empirical Jurisprudential. This research refers to legal norms contained in applicable laws and regulations, related to their application in society.

This research is descriptive and analytical in nature. In this paper, the author intends to provide an overview and description of the efforts made to prevent the distribution and abuse of narcotics in the jurisdiction of the Muaro Jambi Police.

In an effort to obtain the information and data necessary for the preparation of this thesis, data sources were obtained from: Library Research and Field Research.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Role of Investigators from the Muaro Jambi Police Narcotics Unit in Preventing Drug Distribution and Abuse

The role of the Muaro Jambi Police Narcotics Unit has once again demonstrated its commitment to eradicating illicit drug trafficking. In two separate arrests, the Muaro Jambi Police Narcotics Unit successfully apprehended six suspects along with evidence of methamphetamine and ecstasy pills.

The first arrest took place on Thursday, January 29, 2025, at approximately 5:00 PM WIB (Western Indonesian Time) at a hut in RT 02, Sengeti Village, Sekernan

District. Acting on public information, the Narcotics Crime Investigation Unit (Satresnarkoba), led by the Head of the Narcotics Crime Investigation Unit, conducted a raid and arrested four suspects identified as M, T, I, and A. Police seized four medium-sized packages of methamphetamine, four and a half pink ecstasy pills, and supporting evidence including digital scales, a smoking device, a sharp weapon, a cell phone, cash, and a motorcycle. The suspects admitted to obtaining the narcotics from someone identified as A (investigator) using a trap system.

Meanwhile, a second arrest was made on Tuesday evening, January 27, 2026, at approximately 11:30 PM WIB in RT 09, Penyengat Olak Village, Jambi Luar Kota District. Officers arrested two female suspects identified as R and L, who were found carrying two medium-sized packages of methamphetamine, weighing 76.76 grams gross and 74.51 grams net. Police also confiscated plastic wrap, envelopes, two cell phones, and a motorcycle. The two suspects admitted to being ordered by an individual with the initials R (lidik) to deliver methamphetamine to the Tungkal Ilir District in exchange for Rp1,250,000.

Muaro Jambi Police Chief, AKBP Heri Supriawan, S.I.K., M.H., emphasized that his office would not allow narcotics trafficking within the Muaro Jambi Police jurisdiction and expressed his appreciation for the public's active role in providing information.

All suspects and the evidence are currently being held at the Muaro Jambi Police Department for further investigation. The perpetrators are being charged under Article 114 paragraph (2) of Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics and/or Article 609 paragraph (2) letter a of Law No. 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code, as amended by Law No. 1 of 2026.

As stipulated in Article 7 of the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP), an investigator is an officer of the Republic of Indonesia National Police or certain civil servants specifically authorized by law to conduct investigations. Investigators are authorized to receive reports or complaints from individuals regarding criminal acts, take initial action at the scene of the incident, order a suspect to stop and examine their identification; conduct inspections and confiscate documents; be heard and questioned as a suspect or witness; summon an expert as necessary in connection with the case investigation; and suspend other legally responsible actions.

In an investigation, these include arrests, detentions, searches, house arrests, seizures of objects, examination of documents, examination of witnesses, inspections at the scene of the incident, implementation of court decisions and rulings, or other actions according to the provisions of the KUHAP. They prepare a report, which is confirmed by an oath of office and signed by the investigator and all involved (Article 8 in conjunction with Article 75 of the KUHAP).

The Criminal Code states that every police officer is an investigator who, due to his/her duties, has the authority to receive reports or complaints about criminal acts, seek information and evidence, order a suspect to stop or inquire about and examine

their identification, and take other legal action. He/she may also act on the investigator's orders to make arrests, prohibit them from leaving the premises, search for evidence, and confiscate items.

The Indonesian National Police, often abbreviated as Polri, in relation to the Government, is one of the functions of the state government in the field of maintaining public security and order, law enforcement, protection, patronage, and service to the community, which aims to realize domestic security which includes maintaining public security and order, order and upholding the law, the implementation of protection, patronage, and service to the community, and the establishment of public peace by upholding human rights.

Obstacles Encountered by Investigators of the Muaro Jambi Police Narcotics Unit in Preventing Drug Distribution and Abuse

As is known, the jurisdiction of the Muaro Jambi Police is quite extensive compared to that of the Batanghari Police. This is because the Muaro Jambi Police jurisdiction spans parts of Jambi City and also borders Batanghari. Due to the scattered territory and vast distances, coordination between police chiefs and between police chiefs is extremely difficult.

The Muaro Jambi Police has several police stations (Polsek), whose function is to maintain order and security within the sub-district, ensuring that any disturbances can be quickly addressed. This ensures that the public feels at ease, and therefore, the establishment of a police sector is crucial in each sub-district. The police stations within the Muaro Jambi Police jurisdiction include:

1. Sekernan Police Station (27 personnel) (44,729 people)
2. Maro Sebo Police Station (28 personnel) (30,810 people)
3. Mestong Police Station (30 personnel) (34,774 people)
4. Jambi Outer City Police Station (31 personnel) (50,686 people)
5. Sungai Bahar Police Station (32 personnel) (57,373 people)
6. Kumpe Ulu Police Station (37 personnel) (40,002 people)
7. Kompe Ilir Police Station (26 personnel) (23,749 people)
8. Preparation of Sungai Gelam Police Station (24 personnel) (55,864 people).

Regarding the obstacles encountered by investigators from the Muaro Jambi Police Narcotics Unit in handling drug trafficking and abuse, according to the Head of the Muaro Jambi Police Narcotics Unit, these include:

1. Law enforcement
2. Facilities and infrastructure
3. Community
4. Regional factors.

Efforts Undertaken by Investigators of the Muaro Jambi Police Narcotics Unit to Overcome Obstacles

Prevention of drug abuse encompasses all efforts aimed at reducing the demand and illicit use of drugs. Based on the basic economic principle of supply and demand, as long as demand exists, supply will always exist. If demand decreases or ceases, supply, including the market, will also decrease. The problem of drug abuse is a highly complex issue, generally caused by three factors: individual factors, environmental factors, and availability. Effective drug abuse prevention requires an integrated and comprehensive approach. Therefore, the role of all parties, including law enforcement, the community, parents, teachers, NGOs, religious leaders, and community leaders, is crucial.

The role of the National Police narcotics unit investigators is very large in preventing narcotics abuse, this is because the National Police has the function of Bhabinkamtibmas which is the spearhead of communication between the National Police and the community so that Bhabinkamtibmas can guide the community to create an environment that is beneficial for efforts to regulate and enforce the law, efforts to protect and serve the community in villages/sub-districts.

CONCLUSION

Based on the thesis presented above, several conclusions can be drawn, including the following: 1. The role of the Muaro Jambi Police Narcotics Unit investigators in resolving narcotics cases within the Police Department has been quite effective. This is evident from the 98 narcotics cases handled by the Muaro Jambi Police Narcotics Unit investigators over the past three years, from 2023 to 2025. All of these cases resulted in the Sengeti District Court finding the perpetrators guilty and avoiding criminal penalties. However, the prevention and handling of narcotics abuse has not been effective, as various obstacles remain. 2. Obstacles encountered by the Muaro Jambi Police Narcotics Unit investigators in handling and preventing the distribution and abuse of narcotics within the Muaro Jambi Police jurisdiction include: - Law enforcement issues: the current law enforcement officers assigned to the Muaro Jambi Police Narcotics Unit are still perceived as inadequate. The lack of narcotics unit personnel indirectly impacts law enforcement's ability to prevent and address drug abuse within the Muaro Jambi Police jurisdiction. - Facilities and infrastructure: The narcotics unit is currently lacking, with equipment for determining whether a suspect's urine test is positive or negative. - Community-based issues: many residents within the Muaro Jambi Police jurisdiction are reluctant to report drug abuse and trafficking in their neighborhoods. - Regional factors: the vast area the Muaro Jambi Police intend to monitor, and the difficulty of accessing some areas by vehicle due to water and swampy terrain, make it difficult to monitor the movements of those suspected of involvement in drug trafficking and abuse within the community. 3.

Efforts made by the Muaro Jambi Police Narcotics Unit investigators to overcome the challenges: - Regarding law enforcement, the Muaro Jambi Police Narcotics Unit is still perceived as lacking. The Muaro Jambi Police Chief promised to increase the number of members in the existing Narcotics Unit. - Regarding the lack of facilities and infrastructure, this shortage will be addressed immediately to prevent hindering Narcotics Unit investigators in handling cases. - Regarding the issue of public legal awareness, the role of the community in law enforcement. Going forward, the Muaro Jambi Police will collaborate with relevant law enforcement agencies such as the police, prosecutors, courts, and religious leaders to conduct legal counseling on narcotics. This legal counseling will increase public awareness. - Territorial Factor: To address the vast territory of each police station, the plan is to increase the number of officers in each police station. This addition is expected to effectively address the distribution and abuse of narcotics.

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