

The Police Investigators' Strategy in Handling Narcotics Crime in the Jurisdiction of Ngawi Police Resort

Faisal Ferdiansyah¹, Sirajjudin², Krista Yitawati³

¹ Faculty of Law, Master of Law Program, Widyagama University Malang

² Faculty of Law, Master of Law Program, Widyagama University Malang

³ Faculty of Law, Merdeka University Madiun, krista@unmer-madiun.ac.id

*Corresponding Author: krista@unmer-madiun.ac.id

Abstract

Introduction to the Problem: The issue of narcotics continues to escalate and poses a serious threat within the jurisdiction of Ngawi, both in terms of circulation and abuse.

Purpose/Study Objectives: This study aims to analyze the role, challenges, and strategies implemented by investigators at the Ngawi Resort Police (Polres Ngawi) in combating narcotics-related crimes.

Design/Methodology/Approach: This research employs a juridical-empirical method with a qualitative approach. Data is collected through direct interviews with investigators from the Narcotics Unit of the Ngawi Resort Police (Satresnarkoba Polres Ngawi), field observations, and documentation of narcotics cases from 2023 to 2025.

Findings: In carrying out their duties, investigators employ preventive, preemptive, and repressive approaches. However, they face various challenges, such as limited personnel, insufficient facilities and infrastructure, and low public participation. To address these issues, strategies such as enhancing human resource capacity, fostering intersectoral cooperation, and strengthening outreach and rehabilitation programs are implemented. The research findings indicate that the success of narcotics control requires strong synergy between law enforcement agencies, the government, and the community.

Paper Type: Research Article

Keywords: Strategy; Investigator; Narcotics; Ngawi Resort Police.



Copyright ©2024 by Author(s); This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International License. All writings published in this journal are the personal views of the authors and do not represent the views of this journal and the author's affiliated institutions.

Introduction

Narcotics-related crimes are extraordinary offenses, given their destructive impact on both the perpetrators of narcotics abuse and the sustainability of future generations. Therefore, the eradication of narcotics crimes must also be pursued through extraordinary efforts, both in addressing the victims and dealing with the perpetrators of such crimes. Efforts to combat narcotics-related offenses can be carried out through preventive measures and enforcement actions against the offenders. The government, in this regard, has established specialized agencies tasked with both preventing and enforcing laws against narcotics offenders. These agencies include the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) and the Indonesian National Police (POLRI), both of which hold similar duties and authorities.

Data from the National Crime Information Center (Pusiknas) of the Indonesian Criminal Investigation Agency (Bareskrim Polri) shows that narcotics cases rank as the second highest crime after aggravated theft (curat). However, the impact of narcotics-related crimes is far more dangerous. Narcotics, corruption, and terrorism are classified as extraordinary crimes, which are transnational organized crimes that pose serious threats as they can undermine the very foundations of a nation's life. (BNN, 2024). Under Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics, the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) is tasked, together with the Indonesian National Police (Polri), with combating narcotics. Investigators from both agencies collaborate to investigate, examine, interrogate, arrest, and detain individuals involved in narcotics abuse and trafficking.

Narcotics and dangerous drugs abuse (narkoba) in Ngawi Regency in recent years has become one of the serious issues that requires collective attention. According to data obtained through direct observation at the Ngawi Resort Police (Polres Ngawi), there were 38 cases in 2021, which increased to 48 cases in 2022, then 34 cases in 2023, and rose again to 46

cases in 2024. It is hoped that there will be a significant decline in cases in 2025. Based on the background of this issue, the author formulates the problem as follows:

1. What is the role and what challenges do the investigators of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) face in addressing narcotics-related crimes within the jurisdiction of the Ngawi Resort Police (Polres Ngawi)?
2. How do the efforts and strategies of police investigators in handling drug-related crimes in the Ngawi Police Resort area?

Methodology

The type of research used by the author in this study is sociological or empirical research. According to Soerjono Soekanto (Soekanto, 2015) sociological or empirical legal research initially examines secondary data, which is then followed by primary data collection in the field or from the community. The functioning of law within society can be assessed in terms of the effectiveness of the law (Salim H.S, 2007). Primary data is obtained through interviews with the Head of the Narcotics Unit (Kanit Satnarkoba) and the Operations Coordinator of the Narcotics Unit (Kaurbinops Satresnarkoba) of the Ngawi Police Resort, while secondary data is obtained from secondary legal materials such as the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Criminal Code (KUHP), Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics, and Law No. 2 of 2002 on the Indonesian National Police. Additionally, secondary legal materials are gathered from printed books, e-books, legal journals, e-journals, theses/dissertations, legal articles, and online news reports. .

Results and Discussion

The Role and Challenges of Police Investigators in Addressing Narcotics Crimes in the Jurisdiction of the Ngawi Police Resort

Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics stipulates that the investigation of narcotics abuse cases can be conducted by the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), the Indonesian National Police (Polri), and Civil Servants. This means

that, in addition to the National Narcotics Agency, the Indonesian National Police also plays a crucial role in the prevention and eradication of narcotics-related crimes. Police investigators are granted the same authority as investigators from the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), as outlined in Article 81 of Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics (Daniel, 2011).

The Indonesian National Police (Polri) is a state apparatus responsible for maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, guidance, and services to the public. To date, the police have carried out law enforcement efforts against narcotics abuse through investigations, which include the process of gathering evidence and information, leading up to the case transfer to the court for prosecution. (Sadjijono, 2017)

According to data from the Ngawi Police Resort, there have been 94 narcotics-related criminal cases in the jurisdiction of the Ngawi Police Resort from 2023 to April 2025, with a total of 110 suspects. This includes 2 juvenile suspects under the age of 18 and 108 adult suspects. Based on direct research conducted at the Ngawi Police Resort, the following data was obtained:

The number of narcotics cases at the Ngawi Police Resort from 2023 to 2025 is as follows:

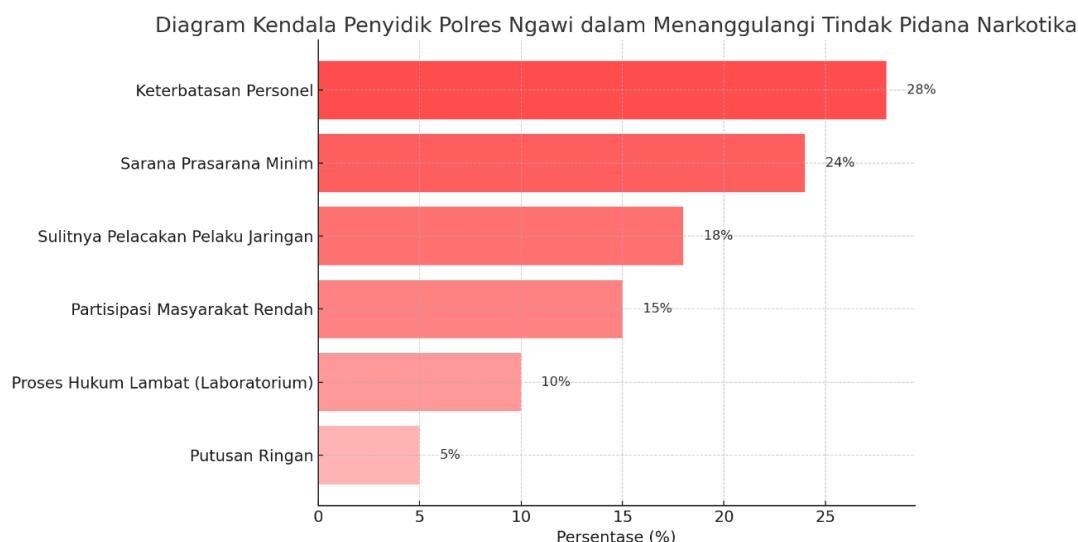
Year	Total Cases	Total suspects	Male	Female	Adult	Juvenile
2023	34	43	40	3	42	1
2024	46	53	50	3	52	1
the mid-year period in 2025	14	14	13	1	14	0

The types of narcotics seized by the Ngawi Police Resort from 2023 to April 2025 include:

The types of narcotics	2023	2024	2025 (the mid-year)
Methamphetamine (Shabu-shabu)	2,64 gram	5 gram	± 11,27 gram
Ecstasy (okerbaya)	31 butir	27.368 butir	1.101 butir
Marijuana	-	64,23 gram	-

To achieve optimal utility and effectiveness in the criminal investigation process, as well as to avoid undesirable legal consequences such as pretrial motions, compensation and rehabilitation claims, or even the acquittal of the defendant from all charges due to the investigator's negligence, every police officer performing investigative duties must firmly adhere to and implement all principles of investigation. The investigative process is governed by five fundamental principles, namely: the principle of responsibility, the principle of certainty, the principle of speed, the principle of security, and the principle of continuity. (W, 2002,)

The investigation of a criminal offense typically begins with a report or complaint. This report or complaint can be made by the victim or another party. However, in drug-related offenses, the drug victim does not file a report because the drug victim is also the perpetrator of the drug-related crime. In the process of uncovering drug-related criminal cases within the Ngawi Police Resort, investigators face several challenges, both internal and external. These challenges include limited operational funds, insufficient personnel relative to the vast coverage area, lack of facilities and



infrastructure, and the absence of a laboratory to test the types of narcotics, psychotropic substances, and controlled substances used. Additional obstacles include the lack of public participation, the presence of organized networks, and rulings that fail to provide a deterrent effect.

The Efforts and Strategies of Police Investigators in Addressing Narcotics Crimes in the Ngawi Police Resort Area

Law Number 35 of 2009 on Narcotics serves as the legal framework in the efforts to prevent and eradicate narcotics-related crimes. The efforts undertaken by the Ngawi Police Resort (Polres Ngawi) to combat narcotics offenses in Ngawi Regency include:

1. Preventive Measures

The preventive measures implemented by the Ngawi Resort Police include, among others:

- a. Carrying out patrols, surveillance, and raids in various locations deemed prone to drug abuse, such as entertainment venues, cafés, boarding houses, and potentially even residential areas considered safe for engaging in drug misuse.
- b. The Ngawi Resort Police, along with its personnel, conducts police operations in Ngawi Regency, prioritizing repressive measures aimed at combating drug abuse and the illicit trafficking of narcotics.
- c. Collaboration with community leaders, religious figures, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in fostering community resilience against drug abuse.

2. Preemptive Measures

Preemptive measures refer to early prevention actions taken by the Ngawi Resort Police. These efforts include various educational activities aimed at eliminating the underlying factors and opportunities that drive drug-related offenses, often referred to as criminogenic correlates. The police institution employs several strategies, such as providing education on the harmful effects of narcotics, psychotropic substances, and illegal

drugs, both on individuals and their families, as well as their surrounding communities. These activities include conducting awareness sessions, displaying banners, slogans, distributing pamphlets, and collaborating with community members, the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), and local hospital.

3. Repressive Measures

Repressive measures are carried out by taking legal action against individuals involved in drug-related offenses, including narcotics, psychotropic substances, and illegal drugs, in accordance with applicable laws. These actions include:

- a. Arresting perpetrators for thorough legal processing,
- b. Detaining users, distributors, and drug kingpins,
- c. Uncovering and decisively addressing criminal actors,
- d. Conducting investigations and inquiries, and
- e. Enhancing community participation in preventing and mitigating the negative impacts of drug abuse.

4. Strengthening Investigator Capacity

Training for narcotics investigators, including training on investigative techniques, tracking technologies, and narcotics information systems. Additionally, efforts are made to increase both the quantity and professionalism of personnel in the Narcotics Unit (Satresnarkoba) of the Ngawi Resort Police.

5. Inter-Institutional Cooperation

Collaboration with other agencies such as the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), the Prosecutor's Office, the Judiciary, Customs, and the Social Services Department. Additionally, international cooperation is emphasized, particularly in cases involving cross-border networks (when applicable).

6. Rehabilitation Efforts

Encouraging rehabilitation for victims of drug abuse, focusing not only on punishment but also on diversion (the redirection of criminal proceedings) for users who are light addicts or minors.

7. Documentation and Evaluation

The systematic creation of case reports to serve as data for annual evaluations, along with conducting an analysis of narcotics crime trends to inform more accurate policymaking.

Conclusion

The role of investigators at the Ngawi Resort Police is highly strategic in efforts to combat narcotics-related crimes. These efforts are carried out through activities such as investigation, arrests, searches, seizures, and case documentation up to the prosecution stage. Investigators also play an active role in prevention through socialization and cross-sector coordination. The success rate of narcotics enforcement by the Ngawi Resort Police demonstrates a growing commitment and seriousness among investigators, despite facing several internal and external challenges.

The approach and strategy employed by the police investigators in the jurisdiction of the Ngawi Resort Police to tackle narcotics offenses are comprehensive, utilizing preventive, preemptive, and repressive measures. Investigators actively conduct outreach to the community and students to prevent early drug abuse. In addition, strengthening intelligence efforts and patrolling narcotic-prone areas are also carried out to detect potential crimes at an early stage. In enforcement, the Ngawi Resort Police investigators demonstrate their seriousness through operations involving arrests, searches, seizure of evidence, and the development of criminal networks, even extending beyond the local area. This includes cross-sector cooperation with the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), the Prosecutor's Office, and other relevant institutions.

References

BNN. (2024, Mei 12). *The Dangers of Narcotics, Corruption, and Terrorism*. Retrieved from www.bnn.go.id: www.bnn.go.id

Daniel, A. S. (2011). *Commentary and Discussion on Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.

Sadjijono, H. d. (2017). *Police Law in Indonesia*. Surabaya: Laksbang Pressindo.

Salim H.S, d. (2007). *Contract and Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) Design*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.

Soekanto, S. (2015). *Introduction to Legal Research*. Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia (UI Press).

W, A. S. (2002,). Investigation Administration According to the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP) and Law No. 2 of 2002, Set Dediklat POLRI - Police Education and Investigation Center. p. 13.