



# **JURIDICAL ANALYSIS OF NARCOTICS MISUSE TYPES OF METHAMPHETAMINE ITS IMPACT ON THE YOUNGER GENERATION (RESEARCH STUDY AT THE BINTAN POLICE STATION)**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*The misuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics has now reached an alarming level and threatens all aspects of the life of the nation and state. The problem of drug misuse in Indonesia has penetrated most levels of society. Starting from the upper layers of society to the lower society. The problem in this research is how to regulate the law on the use of narcotics and methamphetamine, their impact on the younger generation (Research Study at the Bintan Police Station). How is the implementation of the Crime of Misuse of Methamphetamine Types of Narcotics, their Impact on the younger generation (Research Studies at the Bintan Police Station) and what factors are obstacles or obstacles as well as solutions for law enforcement for the crime of misuse of methamphetamine, their impact on the younger generation (Research Study at the Bintan Police Station). This study aims to determine the Legal Arrangements for the Misuse of Narcotics Types of Methamphetamine, their Impact on the younger generation (Research Study at the Bintan Police Station). To find out the implementation of the juridical analysis of Law Enforcement of the Crime of Misuse of Narcotics Types of Methamphetamine, their Impact on the younger generation (Research Study at the Bintan Police Station). To find out the factors that become obstacles or obstacles as well as solutions for law enforcement for the misuse of narcotics type methamphetamine, their impact on the younger generation (Research Study at the Bintan Police Station). This study uses a descriptive method by using a normative approach. This is to obtain primary data through field research (research). The results of the study indicate that Law Enforcement of the Crime of Misuse of Narcotics Types of Methamphetamine, their Impact on the younger generation (Research Study at the Bintan Police Station) has basically been implemented well, although there are still many obstacles in the field. Especially external and internal factors, community participation is needed to tackle the crime of drug misuse in the family and community of law enforcers. In particular, by providing regular counseling about the dangers of narcotics.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Law Enforcement, Criminal Law, Narcotics*

## **INTRODUCTION**

Indonesia is one of the primary destinations for illegal drugs and their precursors. The misuse and illegal trafficking of drugs has reached an alarming level, endangering every element of national and state life. In Indonesia, the issue of drugs addiction has permeated all sectors of society, from the higher to the lowest. The distribution of drugs is no longer limited to large cities, but has spread to small towns, sub-districts, and even villages (Waluyo, 2007).

Narcotics users are essentially misusing the narcotics' and substances' characteristics and functions. Narcotic misuse is the intentional use of

drugs in excessive quantities, often and for a long enough period of time to create health, physical, mental, and social issues. Continuous drugs misuse may result in addiction, which is the behavior of narcotics use dependency. In Indonesia, the number of drugs addicts seems to grow year after year.

The younger generation is critical in attaining the goals of national development outlined in the Preamble to the Republic of Indonesia's 1945 Constitution's state objectives. Gatot Supramono stated that drugs may impede national development on all levels, from material to spiritual. The risks of drug use have a significant effect on the country; if



widespread drug use occurs in society, the Indonesian nation will deteriorate into a sick nation. If that occurs, the country would become fragile from within due to a decrease in national resilience (Sunarso, 2004).

In order to regulate and prevent the wider impact of narcotics misuse, the existence of a criminal law is very necessary. As a public law that governs the legal relationship between the state and its citizens, criminal law contains a number of norms and provisions that must be followed. The goal is to create harmony, order, order and legal certainty in the life of the nation and state. Violations of criminal provisions are commonly referred to as crimes and have legal sanctions for violators. Misuse of narcotics and illegal drugs is categorized as a crime because the consequences are very dangerous, not only for the user but also for the family and the surrounding community. The determination of narcotics abuse as a crime starts with placing narcotics and psychotropic abuse as a crime in the law, which is commonly stated as criminalization. Along with advances in science and technology, narcotics crimes are seen as having increased to become transnational in nature, carried out with a high modus operandi, and supported by technology and an extensive organizational network, so that more and more narcotics victims become victims. Especially among the younger generation, who are very dangerous to the life of the community, nation, and state. The statutory provisions governing narcotics issues have been drafted and enforced. However, crimes involving narcotics cannot be appeased. In the last case, many dealers and dealers were caught and received severe sanctions, but other actors seemed to ignore them, and even tended to expand their area of operation (Sunarso, 2004).

The Law Number 35 of 2009, concerning Narcotics as a revision of Law Number 22 of 1997, concerning Narcotics and also covering the classification of narcotics groups I and II in Law Number 5 of 1997, concerning Psychotropics, was promulgated on October 12, 2009 and placed in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2009 Number 143 and an additional State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia numbered 5062.

This law was issued as a government action in responding to the increasing misuse of illicit narcotics trafficking. In order to ensure the regulation of medical and social rehabilitation efforts for narcotics misusers and addicts in accordance with the objectives contained in Article 4 letter (d) of the Law on Narcotics. The impact of the purpose in Article 4 letter (d), is the adoption of alternative penalties imposed on perpetrators of narcotics misuse. In addition to punishment in the form of imprisonment and fines, the Narcotics Law also opens up

opportunities for rehabilitation for addicts and victims of narcotics misuse.

This is due to the fact that the imposition of criminal sanctions in the form of imprisonment and fines has no impact or deterrent effect on the perpetrators who ignore them and are even more inclined to expand their area of operation. Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics as a revision of Law Number 22 of 1997 concerning Narcotics and also covering the classification of narcotics groups I and II in Law Number 5 of 1997 concerning Psychotropics, was promulgated on October 12, 2009 and placed in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2009 Number 143 as well as an additional Sheet of the Republic of Indonesia numbered 5062. This law was issued as a government action in responding to the increasing misuse of narcotics illicit traffic and to ensure the regulation of medical and social rehabilitation efforts for narcotics misusers and addicts in accordance with the purposes contained in Article 4 letter (d) of this Law on Narcotics. The impact of the purpose in Article 4 letter (d), is the adoption of alternative penalties that can be imposed on perpetrators of narcotics misuse. In addition to punishment in the form of imprisonment and fines, the Narcotics Law also opens up opportunities for rehabilitation for addicts and victims of narcotics misuse. This is due to the factor that the imposition of criminal sanctions in the form of imprisonment and fines does not have an impact or deterrent effect on the perpetrators, not quia peccatum est (because people make crimes) but ne peccetur (so people don't commit crimes)."

Punishment is not merely giving punishment to people who have committed a crime but also has the aim of restoring justice to the victim. Aspects of punishment given to drug addicts are intended to provide treatment and rehabilitation rather than just punishment. Because basically, narcotics misusers or addicts are perpetrators of narcotics misuse crimes as well as victims of their own actions. In addition to several provisions governing rehabilitation for addicts and victims of narcotics misuse, in Law Number 35 of 2009 there are still provisions in articles that are still ambiguous when related to the existence of rehabilitation opportunities for addicts and victims of narcotics misuse. There is still a threat of imprisonment for every narcotics misuser, namely in Article 127 paragraph (1) which states that, Every misuser of Narcotics Category I for himself shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years. Narcotics Category II for oneself shall be sentenced to a maximum of 2 (two) years in prison, and Narcotics Category III for oneself shall be sentenced to a maximum of 1 (one) year in prison.

Furthermore, in Article 127 paragraph (3), it is also stated that in the event that the misuser as



referred to in paragraph (1) can be proven or proven to be a victim of narcotics misuse, the misuser is obliged to undergo medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation. The definition can be proven or proven in the provisions of the article, meaning that an misuser must be proven or proven as a victim of narcotics misuse or as a narcotics addict through a process known as an integrated assessment. This illicit trafficking and misuse of narcotics does involve a complex and globally influential system and can be closely related to the national resilience of a nation. This situation is of course a challenge for the Indonesian people in order to maintain and ensure the continuity, peace, and welfare of the people. This is even more so if it is related to the ideals of the founding fathers, namely "To protect the entire Indonesian nation and the entire homeland of Indonesia based on unity by realizing social justice for all Indonesian people". The Indonesian government has made a firm determination that the misuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics is a real danger that must be handled early by involving all components of the nation. In the last five years alone, the trend of increasing narcotics crimes continues. This increase can be seen by the increasing number of reported cases and the number of suspects involved, both as users and as drug dealers.

One of the concrete manifestations of the efforts to eradicate narcotics is the enactment of Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics on September 14, 2009. This law is a refinement of Law No. 22 of 1997 concerning Narcotics and Law No. 5 of 2009. 1997 on Psychotropics. Law number 22 of 1997 is deemed to have less deterrent effect in reducing the level of prevention both qualitatively and quantitatively against narcotics misuse and illicit trafficking. The various regulations implemented in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 143 have indeed brought changes when compared to the previous law, especially regarding the expansion of the types of narcotics groups and the expansion of evidence related to electronic goods.

Based on this background, the following problems can be formulated.

- 1) How does the Legal Arrangement for the misuse of methamphetamine and other types of narcotics and their impact on the younger generation (Research study at the Bintan Police Station)?
- 2) How does the implementation of the crime of misuse of methamphetamine affect the younger generation (Research study at the Bintan Police Station)?
- 3) What are the obstacles and the solutions to the misuse of methamphetamine and other types of

narcotics and their impact on the younger generation (Research study at the Bintan Police Station)?

Therefore, the purpose of this research is first, to find out the Legal Arrangements for the misuse of methamphetamine and other types of narcotics and their impact on the younger generation (Research Study at the Bintan Police Station). Second, to find out the the implementation of the crime of misuse of methamphetamine and their impact on the younger generation (Research Study at the Bintan Police Station). Third, to find out what are the obstacles and solutions for the legal regulation of the misuse of methamphetamine-type narcotics and their impact on the younger generation (Research Study at the Bintan Police Station).

Theoretically, the results of this study are expected to contribute to the development of legal science, especially criminal law. This is because the results of this study provide clarity on the laws and regulations regarding the crime of misuse of narcotics types of methamphetamine, their Impact on the younger generation (Research Study at the Bintan Police Station) in the future. Practically, this research is expected to provide benefits to legislators and agencies. For legislators, the results of this study are expected to provide an explanation of the prospects for an ideal arrangement in the future regarding the crime of misuse of narcotics types of methamphetamine, their Impact on the younger generation (Research Study at the Bintan Police Station). For authorized law enforcers, the results of this study are expected to provide explanations and guidelines regarding the policies that should be applied by law enforcement officials in the crime of misuse of narcotics types of methamphetamine, their Impact on the younger generation (Research Study at the Bintan Police Station).

## LITERATURE REVIEW

*Legal Regulations on the Misuse of Methamphetamine Types of Narcotics Impacts on the younger generation (Research Study at the Bintan Police Station)*

The scope of criminal law includes three provisions, namely criminal acts, liability, and punishment. The criminal provisions contained in Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning narcotics are formulated in Chapter XV of Criminal Provisions Articles 111 to 148.

Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, there are four categorizations of unlawful acts that are prohibited by law and can be threatened with criminal sanctions, namely:

The first category is acts in the form of possessing, storing, controlling or providing narcotics and narcotics precursors (Articles 111 and 112 for narcotics class I, Article 117 for narcotics class II and



Article 122 for narcotics class III and Article 129 letter (a))

The second category, namely acts in the form of producing, importing, exporting, or distributing narcotics and narcotics precursors (Article 113 for narcotics class I, Article 118 for narcotics class II, and Article 123 for narcotics class III and Article 129 letter (b))

The third category, namely acts in the form of offering for sale, selling, buying, receiving, intermediary in buying and selling, exchanging, or delivering narcotics and narcotics precursors (Article 114 and Article 116 for narcotics class I, Article 119 and Article 121 for narcotics class II Article 124 and Article 126 for narcotics class III and Article 129 letter (c));

The fourth category is acts in the form of carrying, sending, transporting or transiting 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)).

Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics has regulated the types of sanctions given to narcotics crimes, including:

- (1) Criminal acts for misusers or as victims of narcotics misuse, the misuser is obliged to undergo medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation.
- (2) Criminal Acts of Parents / Guardians of Narcotics Addicts who are not yet old enough (Article 128) shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a fine for a maximum of Rp. 1,000,000.00 (one million rupiah)
- (3) Crimes Committed by Corporations (Article 130) shall be punished with imprisonment and a fine with a weighting of 3 (three) times. Corporations may be subject to additional penalties in the form of revocation of business licenses and/or revocation of legal entity status.
- (4) Criminal acts for people who do not report the existence of narcotics crimes (Article 131). Sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of Rp. 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah). ), shall be sentenced to the same imprisonment in accordance with the provisions referred to in those Articles. Paragraph (2), imprisonment and fines.

Article 136 of Law no. 35 of 2009 provides sanctions in the form of narcotics and narcotics precursors as well as the proceeds obtained from narcotics crimes, whether movable or immovable assets or tangible or intangible assets and goods or equipment used for narcotics crimes are confiscated for the state. Article 146 also provides sanctions for

foreign nationals who have committed a narcotic crime or have undergone narcotics crime, namely expulsion from the territory of the Republic of Indonesia and prohibited from re-entering the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. Whereas in Article 148, if the fine as stipulated in this law is not paid by the perpetrator of a narcotic crime, the perpetrator is sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of two years as a substitute for a fine that cannot be paid.

*Implementation of Law Enforcement for the Misuse of Narcotics Types of Methamphetamine their Impact on the younger generation (Research Study at the Bintan Police Station).*

Narcotics misuse has involved many elements. The drug cartels, for example, play the most important role in the high circulation of narcotics in Indonesia. Officials, pilots, law enforcement officers, students and children have become victims of narcotics misuse. Law enforcement officials even cooperate with narcotics cartels to sell and protect the narcotics cartels. Narcotics misuse remains high in Indonesia because of law enforcement. For instance, it can be bribed and law enforcement is weak. It has become an increasing element that causes narcotics misuse to remain high in the country. The concept of criminal law for narcotics itself includes criminal, criminal and non-criminal (penal) acts.

A criminal action is a crime prevention science that can be done by combining the application of criminal means and prevention without using criminal means. Criminal law action is an effort to overcome crime by using criminal means. While related to non-criminal action, it is a preventive measure before the occurrence of a crime. Criminal law actions and non-criminal actions are part of criminal acts and criminal acts themselves are part of law enforcement actions which have the ultimate goal of protecting society, namely to achieve community welfare.

Criminal actions against narcotics crime regulations in Indonesia include criminal liability, actions that qualify as criminal acts and criminal sanctions. Criminal liability itself consists of accountability carried out by humans and corporations as the subject of criminal acts. Prohibited acts consist of distributing narcotics or narcotic precursors and abusing narcotics or narcotic precursors, either for oneself or for others. There are sanctions in this law, namely criminal sanctions consisting of basic and additional criminal sanctions. The main punishments consist of capital punishment, imprisonment, imprisonment and fines. While additional penalties consist of revocation of business licenses and revocation of legal entity status for corporations, The action sanction given is treatment and rehabilitation for addicts or victims of narcotics





misuse. The Narcotics Law also regulates the functions and roles of the National Narcotics Agency as an institution for the prevention and eradication of narcotics crimes and narcotics precursors. BNN has a role and function as an investigator in the context of eradicating illicit trafficking and misuse of narcotics and narcotics precursors.

## RESEARCH METHODS

The research method consists of two words, namely the word method and the word research. The word method comes from the Greek word *methodos*, which means way or path. The method is a scientific activity related to a method of working (systematic) to understand a subject or object of research, as an effort to find answers that can be scientifically justified and include their validity (Ruslan, 2003).

Related to the writing of this research, the authors used empirical law or sociological research methods. This research is based on primary data or basic data, namely data that can be obtained directly from the community as the first source through field research. Primary data was obtained through field research, for example through observation, interviews and distributing questionnaires. Sociological legal research can be realized in research on the effectiveness of the current law or research on legal identification. Primary legal research cannot be conducted independently of normative legal research. Normative legal research is library research or document study, because it is mostly carried out on secondary data in the library. In normative research, secondary data as sources/information materials can be primary legal materials, secondary legal materials and tertiary legal materials.

Secondary data is obtained by library research in order to obtain a theoretical basis in the form of opinions or writings of experts or other authorized parties and also to obtain information both in the form of formal provisions and data through existing official texts. Secondary data in the field of law can be divided into:

a) The binding primary legal materials are the basic norms of Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Criminal Code (KUHP); The Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP), Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics which was revised over Law Number 22 of 1997 concerning Narcotics and the classification of narcotics groups I and II, Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 47 of 2019 Amendment to Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2010 concerning the National Narcotics Agency, Government

Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 25 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of Compulsory Reporting of Narcotics Addicts, Joint Regulation of the Chairperson of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 40 of 2013 concerning the Implementation of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, Regulation of the Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia Number PER-029/A/JA/12/2015 concerning Technical Instructions for Handling Narcotics Addicts and Victims of Narcotics Misuse in Rehabilitation Institutions, Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 80 of 2014 concerning Technical Instructions for Implementation Medical Rehabilitation For Addicts, misusers and Victims of Narcotics misuse who are in the Process of Investigation, Prosecution and Trial or Have Received a Court Decision/Decision, Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 2020 concerning Organization of Institutions Recipient of Compulsory Reporting, Regulation of the Head of the National Narcotics Agency Number 11 of 2014 concerning Procedures for Handling Defendants of Narcotics Addicts and Victims of Narcotics misuse in Rehabilitation Institutions and Joint Regulations with the Chairman of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, Minister of Law and Human Rights, Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia, Chief of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia Indonesia, Head of the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 01/PB/MA/III/2014, Number 03 of 2014, Number 11/Year 2014, Number 03/Year 2014, Number PER-005/A/JA/03/2014, Number 1 of 2014, Number PERBER/01/III/2014/BNN Concerning the Handling of Narcotics and Drug Addicts Ban Narcotics misuse Into Rehabilitation Institutions.

b) Secondary legal materials, which include dictionaries, literature, books, articles, and the internet, and are closely related to primary legal materials and can aid in the analysis and understanding of primary legal materials.



- c) In general, tertiary legal materials or supporting legal materials include materials that provide guidance on primary and secondary legal materials (Soekanto, 2003).

### **LOCATION, POPULATION AND SAMPLE**

This research was conducted by the authors at the Bintan Police Station. The population of this study is the Head of the National Narcotics Agency of the Riau Islands Province and users who undergo an integrated assessment. Meanwhile, for the sample in this study, the authors used a non-probability sampling technique, or non-random sampling technique by means of purposive sampling. How to take this sample is based on a specific purpose. This technique is usually chosen because of the limitations of time, effort, and cost so that it cannot take large and distant samples (Soekanto, 2003).

### **DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES AND DATA COLLECTION TOOLS**

In this study, the authors used interview techniques to collect data. The interview used is an open interview by conducting direct questions and answers based on a list of questions that was made previously and developed during the interview. The authors conducted interviews with narcotics investigators at the Bintan Police Station. In addition, the source of data used by the authors in this study is secondary data.

All secondary data uses data collection techniques in the form of searching documents collected through the library. Library research is a method of data collection which is carried out through library materials in the form of journal books, and articles written by experts. From all the data that has been obtained and collected, both the results of interviews and library materials are re-examined to determine the completeness and clarity, and then a data management process is held by compiling the data, then classified so that it is easy to perform data analysis.

### **DATA ANALYSIS**

Data analysis is an important and decisive stage in a study. Data analysis is also a stage to find the source of the problem and the answer to the research problem being carried out. (Soekanto, 2003) There are two types of data analysis methods, namely qualitative and quantitative. Qualitative analysis is descriptive data, including words and pictures, is obtained from interview transcripts, field notes, photos, video tapes, personal documents, and others. Quantitative analysis is by providing codes, numbers, measures and operational variables. obtained from data collection in a literature study (legal research)

and field studies in this study, were analyzed using qualitative data analysis, which is a scientific way to obtain valid data with the aim of discovering, proving and developing knowledge. so that it can be used to understand, solve and anticipate the problem in question from natural data and has deep accuracy (Manab, 2015).

For decision making from the data from this research, the positive legal study method used by the authors in this study is a deductive (general) to induction (specific) method, which is a method used to complete the normative system that has been compiled and organized through efforts. collection and inventory (Manab, 2015).

### **CONCLUSION**

Legal Arrangements for the Misuse of Narcotics Types of Methamphetamine Its Impact on the younger generation (Research Study at the Bintan Police Station) It is in accordance with the rules stipulated by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Criminal Code (KUHP); The Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP), Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics which was revised over Law Number 22 of 1997 concerning Narcotics and the classification of narcotics groups I and II, Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 47 of 2019 Amendment to Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2010 concerning the National Narcotics Agency, Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 25 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of Compulsory Reporting of Narcotics Addicts, Joint Regulation of the Chairperson of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 40 of 2013 concerning the Implementation of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, Regulation of the Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia Number PER-029/A/JA/12/2015 concerning Technical Instructions for Handling Narcotics Addicts and Victims of Narcotics misuse in Rehabilitation Institutions, Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 80 of 2014 concerning Technical Instructions for Implementation Medical Rehabilitation For Addicts, misusers and Victims of Narcotics misuse who are in the Process of Investigation, Prosecution and Trial or Have Received a Court Decision/Decision, Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 2020 concerning Organization of Institutions Recipient of Compulsory Reporting, Regulation of the Head of the National Narcotics Agency Number 11 of 2014 concerning Procedures for Handling Defendants of Narcotics Addicts and Victims of Narcotics misuse in Rehabilitation Institutions and Joint Regulations with



the Chairman of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, Minister of Law and Human Rights, Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia, Chief of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Head of the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 01/PB/MA/III/2014, Number 03 of 2014, Number 11/Year 2014, Number 03/Year 2014, Number PER-005/A/JA/03/2014, Number 1 of 2014, Number PERBER/01/III/2014/BNN Concerning the Handling of Narcotics and Drug Addicts Ban Narcotics misuse Into Rehabilitation Institutions.

Implementation of the Criminal Acts of Misuse of Narcotics Types of Methamphetamine Its Impact on the younger generation (Research Study at the Bintan Police Station) It has been going well, but in fact, it is still found in the field of narcotics misuse in terms of the professionalism of the performance of police personnel and strict legal sanctions for perpetrators of criminal acts of misuse Narcotics. In accordance with the provisions of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics.

Factors that become obstacles and solutions that are carried out in Law Enforcement of the Crime of Misuse of Methamphetamine Types of Narcotics Its Impact on the younger generation (Research Studies at the Bintan Police Station) are internal factors in the form of Police leadership policies to establish a Drug Directorate at the Headquarters level and at the Polres level until The Regional Police have made the prevention of drug misuse in Indonesia in particular become more focused and focused, so that it is expected to obtain optimal results. 5 of 1997 concerning Psycho-tropics and Law no. 22 of 1997 concerning Narcotics and Presidential Decree No. 17 of 2002 concerning the National Narcotics Agency is a legal umbrella that regulates the prevention of drug misuse, so as not to make law enforcement officers hesitate in carrying out law enforcement.

## SUGGESTION

Based on the conclusions that have been mentioned above, there are some suggestions for law enforcement on the Misuse of Methamphetamine and its Impact on the younger generation:

Legal Regulations on the Misuse of Methamphetamine Types of Narcotics Its Impact on the younger generation (Research Study at Bintan Police Station) requires strict sanctions for perpetrators and police officers who use methamphetamine narcotics.

Implementation of Law Enforcement on the Misuse of Methamphetamine and its Impact on the younger generation (Research Study at the Bintan Police Station) is expected to have coordinated

actions between parties or agencies such as between the police and the National Narcotics Agency, the Ministry of Transportation, the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Ministry of Religion, other institutions educational institutions, community organizations and others.

Inhibiting factors and solutions for law enforcement of the misuse of methamphetamine and its impact on the younger generation (Research Study at the Bintan Police Station), it is necessary to involve the community in tackling the crime of narcotic misuse, especially in the family and community. Special enforcers, in particular, provide routine counseling about the dangers of narcotics.

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