

**INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY UTILIZATION IN THE DISCLOSURE OF  
DRUG CRIMES BY WEST JAKARTA METRO POLICE**

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**Abstract**

The discussion in this study is the continued increase of circulation and abuse of drugs in West Jakarta Police jurisdiction requires Police to make breakthrough efforts by utilizing Information Technology, namely by tapping the perpetrators' cell phones. Drug cases and these efforts directly impact the performance of the investigators and the number of drug cases they have successfully handled. This paper will explain: 1) Illicit trafficking and drug abuse in the Legal area of the West Jakarta Police has reached an alarming level because international and local trafficking syndicates prefer Jakarta as their circulation area. Data evidence this for the period 2019 and 2021 the total number of perpetrators who have been arrested will reach 1014 people; 2) Disclosure of drug cases conducted by West Jakarta Police is carried out using three methods, namely conventional methods, utilizing information technology methods, and combination methods; 3) The impact of the use of information technology in disclosing drug cases by West Jakarta Police: (a) Improving the performance of investigators' personnel; (b) Disclosure of drug cases can be optimal; (c) Drug networks will be exposed to top-level dealers.

**Keywords:** narcotics; information technology; West Jakarta Police

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**INTRODUCTION**

Nowadays, the development of crime rates in big cities in Indonesia, such as Jakarta, is alarming because it is growing in quantity and quality. It can be seen from the rise of news in the media about crimes that occur in society, and in quality, it can be seen from the tools and methods used by the perpetrators of these crimes in carrying out their actions (Rohman, 2016). Likewise, with crimes in the field of narcotics, the quality of narcotics crimes can be seen from the modus operandi and technology used to import or distribute narcotics, both those sold for consumption in Indonesia and sale outside Indonesia, and quantitatively it can be seen from the development of the types of narcotics. Drugs are increasing day by day.

Narcotics abuse cases are closely related to illicit trafficking as part of the world of international crime (Juliana & Nengah Sutrisna, 2013). The illicit trade mafia supplies narcotics so that people become dependent, and the supply continues to increase. The relationship between dealers/dealers and victims makes it difficult for victims to escape from dealers/dealers. Victims are not uncommon to be involved in illicit trafficking due to their increasing need for and dependence on narcotics. The increase in the illicit trafficking of narcotics cannot be separated from the activities of transnational criminal organizations operating in various countries in an international crime network (Makaro, 2005). Because of the huge profits, these criminal organizations are trying in every way possible to maintain and

continue to develop the illicit drug trafficking business by infiltrating, interfering, and undermining government structures, legitimate trade and financial businesses, and influential groups in society.

Three UN treaties form the international legal framework concerning global drug control, including Single Convention on Narcotics, 1961, amended by the 1972 Protocol; Psychotropic Convention, 1971, and Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotics and Psychotropics, 1988. The Single Convention 1961 expands existing control measures to cover the cultivation of plants from which narcotics originate. These provisions place a very heavy burden on traditional producing countries in Asia, Latin America, and Africa where. During the negotiations for the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, it became clear that pressure was being exerted by the major pharmaceutical industries in Europe and the United States, which feared that their products would be under the same stringent controls as those provided for by the Single Convention of 1961. The need for a new treaty was raised based on the (scientific questionable) distinction between 'narcotics' controlled by the 1961 Convention and so-called 'psychotropic substances,' a concept coined without a clear definition (Armenta & Jelsma, 2015).

Based on history of Indonesian nation, traces of the existence of narcotics or other opium substances existed before independence in 1927. It was seen from Dutch government document in 1927 called VMO Staatsblad No. 278 jo No. 536. The historical document contains official regulations regarding substances that cause opium and drugs to circulate in the community. Post-independence, the problem of drug abuse is increasingly widespread and uncontrolled. This can be seen from the government's decision to issue a special instruction on September 8, 1971, namely Instruction No. 6 of 1971. The main contents of the instruction are to eradicate narcotics

crimes, smuggling, surveillance of foreigners, juvenile delinquency, and counterfeit money. The government did not stop there. Along with the increasing drug abuse danger and crime, the Indonesian government issued a law on narcotics No. 9 of 1976 (Kusumah, 1988).

The increasing number of narcotics trafficking and abuse cases in the community lately cannot be separated from the influencing factors, namely the demand factor, socializing in the nightlife environment, and the pressure factor from certain groups (factor) supply. In narcotics distribution, narcotics abusers are factors strongly influenced by the association in the community. The use and abuse of narcotics are often associated with environmental influences in society for having fun and parties because there is an assumption from users that using narcotics will be more exciting regardless of negative effects caused.

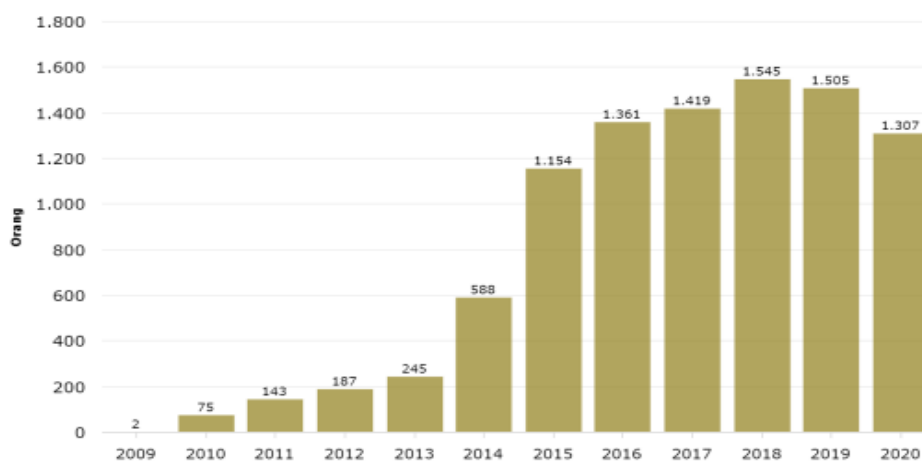
Transnational narcotics crimes are carried out using the modus operandi and advanced technology, including securing proceeds of narcotics crimes (Hariyanto, 2018). The development of narcotics crimes has become a very serious threat to human life. Although narcotics are useful and necessary for treatment and health services, if they are misused or used not by treatment standards, especially if accompanied by illicit trafficking, it will have very detrimental effects on individuals and society, especially the younger generation, even cause greater danger for life and cultural values of the nation.

Law enforcement officials in the country have done a lot of law enforcement on narcotics crime cases. These actions are carried out until the judge reaches a final legal decision in court. Law enforcement officers have arrested drug dealers and traffickers in the last few decades. The maximum legal sanction given is the death penalty. These sanctions do not seem to have a deterrent effect on other perpetrators who have not been caught. They are increasingly

expanding the area of distribution and trafficking of narcotics. The higher the action taken by law enforcement officers, the higher the abuse and crime of narcotics. Moreover, over the last three decades, the number of Americans killed by drug overdoses than quadrupled, rising from 16,849 in 1999 to 70,237 in 2017 (Zambiasi, 2020).

There is a comprehensive approach to tackling crime and drug abuse, commonly known as harm minimization. This approach consists of three main aspects, including controlling the supply of narcotics or referred to as supply control, suppressing the demand for narcotics or demand reduction, and suppressing the impact of damage due to narcotics or harm reduction. This approach can work well if there is good cooperation between all relevant agencies and elements of society in handling narcotics crime starting from the pre-emptive, preventive, repressive, curative to recovery or rehabilitation stage of victims or narcotics addicts.

Based on data from the National Narcotics Agency (*BNN*), the number of narcotics suspects in the country will be as many as 1,307 in 2020. The trend in number of suspected narcotics cases has tended to decrease since 2018. The National Narcotics Agency reported that the number of suspects in national narcotics cases was 1,307 (833 cases) in 2020. This figure decreased 13.16% from the previous year, which was 1,505 people. The accumulated number of narcotic suspects in 2009-2020 was 9,531 people. The number of successful cases was recorded at 6,128 cases. During 2009-2019, the number of narcotics suspects in the country tended to increase until it reached its peak in 2018, then decreased until 2020. The number of narcotics suspects in 2018 reached 1,545 people, while the lowest number of suspects in 2010 was 75 people. This can be seen in the following graph:



**Figure 1. Graph of Data on Narcotics Crime Suspects**

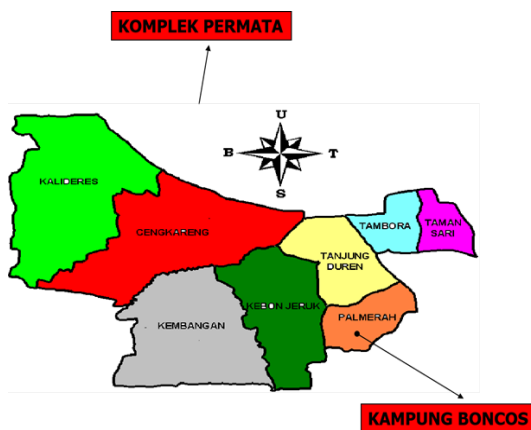
Source: Report of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) 2021

Jakarta, as the center of government, trade center, and entertainment center in Indonesia, is one of the cities with the highest number of cases of drug trafficking and abuse because cases that have occurred so far have always increased from year to year. Based on data from the DKI Jakarta Provincial National

Narcotics Agency (*BNNP*), the number of users and people dependent on drugs in the DKI Jakarta area in 2021 will reach approximately 300 thousand people spread across all areas of DKI Jakarta. Meanwhile, from the distribution area and users, Central Jakarta and West Jakarta are the most

vulnerable and have the highest number of consumers. Due to the number of entertainment venues and hotels usually used as transit points in these two areas is quite a lot compared to other areas; the West Jakarta area is also the closest route from the airport to downtown Jakarta (BNNP, 2021).

One area that is prone to narcotics abuse cases is the jurisdiction of the West Jakarta Police. Based on the initial data obtained by the researchers in the field, the map of locations prone to narcotics trafficking in the jurisdiction of the West Jakarta Metro Police includes:



**Figure 2. Map of Areas Prone to Narcotics Circulation**

Source: West Jakarta Metro Police Narcotics Unit Data, 2021.

The map above describes the area coverage of Kalideres, Cengkareng (Permata Complex/ Ambon Village), Kembangan, Kebon Jeruk, Tanjung Duren, Palmerah (Bocos Village), Tambora, Taman Sari, all of which are under the jurisdiction of the West Jakarta Metro Police. Data from the West Jakarta Metro Police shows the total crime (total crime) related to narcotics from 2018 to November 2020 in 1062 cases. Meanwhile, the number of settlements of narcotics cases (crime clearance) reached 998 cases.

Narcotics crimes in 2019 were 347, while in 2020, there were 248, and in 2021,

there were 141. The trend of narcotics crime at the West Jakarta Metro Police from 2019 to 2021 has decreased. Although the number has decreased, drug dealers' role in prison remains large, driving the sale and circulation of narcotics through accomplices outside the prison. This means that narcotics crimes are carried out by a network of highly organized and systematic groups, thus requiring the cooperation of all parties to participate in the success of law enforcement against narcotics crimes.

As law enforcement officers in charge of conducting investigations and investigations related to narcotics crimes, the results of investigations and investigations carried out by the West Jakarta Police Narcotics Satres are information that must be kept safe. The resulting information can be in the form of hardcopy or softcopy stored on various forms of media such as flash disks, Compact Disks (CDs), tape backups, or on computers at the West Jakarta Police Narcotics Unit.

In addition, to prevent the spread of criminal acts through information technology, providers should be able to overcome the risk of technology abuse by strengthening information security through stricter policies. To prevent narcotics crimes, the West Jakarta Police Narcotics Unit is required to have the ability to read information security risk management, including (1) Identifying threats of misuse of information resources; (2) Define the risks that these threats can cause; (3) Determine the information security policy; and (4) Implement controls to address these risks. With the implementation of information security management, it is hoped that it can reduce the risk of misuse of information technology, such as in the context of research using Instagram and the megamarjuanastore.com website.

Based on the above background, the authors are interested in conducting research under the title "Strategy for Disclosure of Narcotics Crimes with Information Technology by the West Jakarta Police."

## METHOD

This study used legal research. Legal research is an analytical process that includes methods, systematics, and certain thoughts that aim to study certain legal phenomena, then seek solutions to problems that arise.

Research methods and legal writing are all activities of a person to answer legal problems that are academic and practical, both those that are legal principles, legal norms that live and develop in society, as well as those regarding legal reality in society (Ali, 2021). This method has a special classification compared to other scientific research methods.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A. Strategy for Drug Crimes Disclosure with Information Technology

Sociologically and anthropologically, drug trafficking and abuse that occurs in the jurisdiction of the Metro Jaya Police is a social phenomenon that develops in urban communities and results from socio-cultural construction. In addition, the problem of drug trafficking and abuse can also be referred to as a global problem because it always exists in almost all countries in the world. Various efforts have been made by various competent parties, including by involving interfaith leaders, to overcome this problem, but it has not shown encouraging results. On the contrary, it is increasingly endemic to all corners of the Jakarta Metropolitan Police. With these conditions, it can be concluded that the drug problem has become entrenched in the community, so it is difficult to find a way out of this problem.

Circulation and abuse of drugs in the jurisdiction of Metro Jaya Police cannot be separated from the deviant behavior of the perpetrators, in this case, drug dealers and users. Deviant behavior is a deviation from the path determined based on legal norms that apply in society to achieve its goals. This behavioral deviation is solely

driven by socio-cultural values, which are considered to function as guidelines for the behavior of every human being in his life. Thus, deviant behavior will occur if humans place more importance on socio-cultural values than the existing rules to achieve their goals.

Illicit trafficking and drug abuse are concrete examples of various deviations from the existing legal rules because people see these rules as no longer adequate to be used as guidelines for their daily life. This prolonged economic crisis has affected all aspects of our social, economic, political, and cultural life. Poverty and the weakness of the law, for example, encourage people to look for shortcuts in achieving their life goals/ideals, in addition to seeking self-identity, entertainment, and fad factors. This entertainment and fad factor has been attached to every human being, referred to as *homo luden*.

The pattern of drug users goes through several stages, such as:

- 1) A trial pattern, for a whim, to know. The influence of peer groups is very large, namely close friends or other people who offer or persuade to use drugs. The inability to say "no" encourages children to try it, especially if there is curiosity or want to try.
- 2) Patterns of social use, namely drug use for social purposes and the desire to be recognized or accepted by the group.
- 3) Situational usage patterns, namely because of certain situations, such as stress and feeling lonely.
- 4) The habituation pattern has reached the regular or frequent use stage. There are changes in the body and lifestyle.
- 5) A pattern of dependence (compulsions) with typical symptoms, namely the emergence of tolerance or withdrawal symptoms. Such as try to get drugs in various ways: lying, cheating, and stealing. He can no longer control

himself in his association because drugs have become the center of his life.

The definition of "narcotics/ psychotropic dealers" is not explicitly explained in the Narcotics Law and the Psychotropic Law. Implicitly and narrowly, it can be said that "narcotics/ psychotropic dealers" are people who carry out the distribution and delivery of narcotics/ psychotropics. However, broadly the definition of "dealer" can also be oriented to the dimensions of the seller, the buyer to circulate, transport, store, control, provide, export, and import "Narcotics/ Psychotropics." In the provisions of the Narcotics law, "dealer" is regulated in Articles 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, and in the Psychotropic Law it is regulated in Article 59 paragraph (1) letter a, c, Article 60 paragraph (1) letter b, c, paragraph (2), (3), (4), (5), Article 61 and Article 63 paragraph (1) letter an of the Psychotropic Law.

It is the same for "narcotics/ psychotropic users." In essence, "users" are people who use substances or drugs derived from plants, both synthetic and semi-synthetic, which can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of taste, reduction to eliminate pain, and can cause dependence, which is distinguished into groups as attached in Narcotics/ Psychotropic Law. In the provisions of the Narcotics law, "users" are regulated in Articles 116, 121, 126, 127, 128, and 134. The Psychotropic Law is regulated in Articles 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 59 paragraphs (1) letter a, b and Article 62 of the Psychotropic Law.

The law authorizes the Police to carry out undercover and provocation techniques. In this case, the Police created the crime scene, and there were no police reports. Another characteristic of drug crime is the position of witnesses who, in drug cases being examined in court, are

prohibited from mentioning names, addresses, or things that reveal the possibility of revealing the complainant's identity (Article 57 of Law 5/1997). This article provides an opportunity to be misused by providing false information. Drugs are a priority. Thus, this case is a case that takes precedence over other cases to be submitted to the court for examination and settlement as soon as possible (Article 58 of Law 5/1997).

Article 1 paragraph 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code states, "An investigation is a series of actions by an investigator in the case that according to method regulated in this law, to seek and collect evidence to clarify the criminal act that occurred and to find the suspect." Meanwhile, investigators in the Criminal Procedure Code are officials of the state police of the Republic of Indonesia or certain civil servants who are given special authority by law to conduct investigations.

It can be explained under the provisions of Article 5 of Criminal Code, in a series of investigations, investigators have the authority to receive reports of criminal acts, seek information and evidence, order suspected persons to stop, ask for and examine personal identification, take other actions according to responsible law. On orders from investigators, investigators can also carry out arrests, prohibitions from leaving the premises, searches and confiscations, examination and confiscation of letters; take fingerprints and photograph a person; bring and confront investigators.

Regarding arrest, it is regulated in chapter V of the Criminal Code. An arrest order is made against a person strongly suspected of committing a crime based on sufficient preliminary evidence (article 17). The execution of the task of arresting must show a letter of assignment stating the reason for the arrest, of which a copy of the arrest shall be given to his family immediately after the arrest is made; in

the case of being caught red-handed, the arrest is made without a warrant, provided that the catcher must immediately hand over the caught along with the available evidence to the nearest investigator or assistant investigator (article 18).

The investigator also prepares the official report, as stipulated in Article 75, which includes the official report on the examination of the suspect; arrest; detention; search; house income; confiscation of objects; mail inspection; coercion inspection at the scene; implementation of court decisions and decisions; implementation of other actions by the provisions of this law.

Prohibition of case files to the public prosecutor is regulated in Article 8 of the Criminal Code. In the first stage, the investigator only submits the case file. If the investigation is complete, the investigator submits responsibility for the suspect and evidence to the public prosecutor. In the case of narcotics, these two methods are used to uncover the narcotics distribution network. The Police pretend to be narcotics buyers, but their goal is to arrest and uncover the network. This method is justified in the Narcotics Law and the Psychotropic Law.

Disclosure of cases using information technology is carried out by analyzing the cell phone numbers of the perpetrators in the drug network database by West Jakarta Police Analyst Team. However, there is also a case disclosure, starting with the information on the drug network's telephone number obtained by the informant's investigator. Disclosure of drug cases with the combined method in question is the disclosure of drug cases by combining the two methods used: disclosure of cases with conventional methods and disclosure of cases using Information Technology methods.

Disclosure of drug cases using a combination method is a form of case development using conventional methods.

Therefore, the initial step was not much different from the conventional method, which was preceded by a report from an informant. However, there are also developments from the cases being handled by investigators confiscating the suspect's cell phone, in which data is then taken. From the cellular phone, data was taken, then analyzed the numbers involved in the drug network.

Disclosure of drug cases, both using the Information Technology Utilization method and combination method by West Jakarta Police, has a correlation when it is associated with several concepts that have been discussed in the previous chapter, including:

- 1) According to [Haag and Keen \(1996\)](#), the concept of Information Technology is a set of tools that help humans work with information and perform tasks related to information processing. The statement can be concluded that activities of West Jakarta Police in uncovering drug cases using information technology are by utilizing a set of tools to assist in carrying out police duties.
- 2) The concept of Information Security, according to [Pipkin \(2000\)](#), says that: Information is one of the assets of a company or organization, which like other assets, has a certain value for company or organization so that it must be protected, to ensure the continuity of company or organization, minimizing damage due to information leakage, accelerating the return of investment and expanding business opportunities. From this statement, it can be concluded that the results of drug crime cases disclosure by West Jakarta Police are an asset for the Police institution, it must be protected so that information is not leaked to unauthorized parties.
- 3) The concept of CIA triangle model based on [Pipkin \(2000\)](#), and [Bishop](#)

(2003), stated that information security has three aspects that must be understood to be able to apply it, which is called the CIA triangle model, namely as follows:

- a) Confidentiality, namely must ensure that only those who have the right have access to certain information.
  - b) Integrity guarantees the completeness of information and protects it from corruption, damage/ other threats that cause it to change from the original.
  - c) Availability, namely the aspect of information security that ensures users can access information without interference and not in an unusable format. Users, in this case, can be humans or computers, which of course this case, have the authorization to access information.
  - d) Data & Services, namely data services, are in a safe condition without any disturbance that endangers them. From this statement, it can be concluded that the database of drug case perpetrators stored at the West Jakarta Police is "safe" from interference from any party so that it will be easy to find at any time the data is needed.
- 4) The concept of Information Security Management proposed by Krause (2006) states that information security management is one of three parts in the information security component and part of overall management because it focuses on the security of the organization's operations. From this statement, it can be concluded that the disclosure of drug cases using information technology carried out by the West Jakarta Police is carried out through several stages in the management process, which includes: planning, policies, programs used, data

protection, human resources, and management proses implementation

- 5) The concept of the Cellular Telephone, according to Jogiyanto (2007) and Theodora (2007), states that a cellular phone is an electronic telecommunication device without cables (wireless) that can be carried everywhere and is mobile or moving. From this statement, it can be concluded that in the drug cases disclosure using information technology by West Jakarta Police, the information technology media used is data from the perpetrator's cellular phone. From the data of the perpetrator's cell phone, the extent to which the parties involved in the distribution and abuse of drugs were developed.

## CONCLUSION

Drug cases disclosure with the use of information technology directly has an impact on improving the performance of West Jakarta Police, both improving the performance of its investigators and the performance of West Jakarta Police as a whole, especially the improvement and procurement of facilities and infrastructure to eradicate drugs in jurisdiction of West Jakarta Police. In general, the impact of disclosing drug cases using information technology on improving the performance of West Jakarta Police including: (1) Improving the performance of West Jakarta Police Investigator personnel; (2) Disclosure of drug cases can be optimal in terms of the amount of evidence and raids on drug factories; (3) Drug networks will be revealed to the top level dealers, and the role of each of these networks can be seen; and (4) Improvement of facilities and infrastructure available at West Jakarta Police.



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