

Pandemic Covid-19 and Drugs Abuse in The Area of Metro Jaya Police Departement

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Abstract: Drug abuse is still a major threat, even during the Covid-19 pandemic. Drug abuse does not show a decrease amid mobility restrictions. This research seeks to see how drug abuse is carried out during the Covid-19 pandemic in the jurisdiction of Polda Metro Jaya. By using descriptive qualitative research, the results showed that drug abuse during the pandemic was the most common crime committed. The response to the spread of Covid-19 in the form of restrictions on community mobility has had an impact on disrupting the supply chain of the drug market. Drug dealers during the Covid-19 pandemic tried to use other ways to overcome mobility restrictions by diverting transportation to routes they considered less risky, such as black ports. Cannabis is produced locally and distributed via land routes, indications show that this supply chain has not been disrupted by Covid-19. In addition, drug users also show changes in consumption patterns by looking for drugs that are easy to obtain and use, such as liquid vape.

Key words: abuse, drugs, pandemic, covid-19, Metro Jaya Police Departement

I. INTRODUCTION

The development of science is very rapid which provides benefits for human life. Advances in science also facilitate access to communication and transportation, so that the flow of information and goods can take place very quickly. However, not all knowledge is put to good use, some use this knowledge for negative things. With these various conveniences causing changes in socio-cultural life between countries, world countries are faced with the phenomenon of increasing transnational crime (transnational crime).

Farouk (2008:36) argues that in Indonesia, the crimes that most threaten the existence of the state are drug trafficking, money laundering, terrorism, human trafficking and cyber crime. The beginning of drug abuse began in prehistoric times in Mesopotamia, known as "Gil" which means happy material (Alda, 1985:31). Ability "Gil" spread in the West, America, and even Asia. This material also destroyed China in 1840 which was used as a subversive tool by the British, causing the most famous war in history, namely The Opium War which was won by the British (Taufik.M, 2005:9).

The circulation of Indonesian narcotics and opium types began since the Dutch colonial era. Users mainly come from the middle class, especially ethnic Chinese (Taufik.M, 2005:10). Circulation and abuse of narcotics are increasingly occurring in society and the types of narcotics in circulation are increasingly diverse. In 1970, the distribution of narcotics became more massive, thus disrupting political stability and security in the context of the success of national development.

For this reason, the President of the Republic of Indonesia issued Presidential Instruction Number 6 of 1971 to the Head of the State Intelligence Coordinating Agency to eradicate problems that impede national development, including drug abuse.

Drugs are often abbreviated as narcotics and illegal drugs. Law Number 35 of 2009, which means substances or drugs that are derived from plants or non-plants, both synthetic and semi-cystic, which can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to eliminate pain, and can cause dependence, which distinguished into several groups.

Drug trafficking is not only a security issue, but also about how the state protects the nation's future generations from drug abuse. The problem of drug abuse is a very complex problem, requiring a comprehensive way of dealing with it involving multidisciplinary, multisectoral cooperation and active community participation that is carried out continuously, consistently and consistently.

Apart from the problem of drug abuse, the spread of a new virus variant that spread and infected the whole world at the end of 2019 was a challenge in itself. The virus, which was first reported to have occurred in Wuhan City, Hubei, China, was designated by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a Pandemic (WHO, 11 March 2020). Viruses that cause infections in the human respiratory tract start with coughing conditions to more serious conditions such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS).

Responding to the spread of Corona Virus Disease 19 (Covid-19), the Government of the Republic of Indonesia then issued a Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19, which was later revised by Presidential Decree Number 9 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Presidential Decrees Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2020, concerning the formation of a task force to accelerate the handling of Covid-19 in order to increase national resilience in the health sector, accelerate the handling of Covid-19, anticipate, prepare and have the ability to prevent, detect and respond to Covid-19 in Indonesia.

The rapid spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) and very easy transmission has had an impact on various aspects of people's lives. Activities that have the potential to bring together many people and physical contact are now limited, teaching and learning activities in schools are temporarily carried out online, offices are closed or work from home (WFH), entertainment and recreation venues are limited

and even had to be temporarily closed. as well as human mobility activities outside the home must be limited and the application of health protocols in daily activities to reduce the rate of spread of the Covid-19 Virus.

Without realizing it, Covid-19 turned out to have an impact on the social and economic life of the Indonesian people. Restrictions on economic transaction centers are quiet, some are trying to survive by trying marketing through online media (online). But not a few are forced to terminate the employment of their employees. Anomalies of limited mobility and a decrease in people's economic capacity are inversely related to drug abuse in Indonesia.

Therefore, researchers feel the need to conduct research on drug abuse during the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) Pandemic in Indonesia, especially the DKI Jakarta area, at the Directorate of Narcotics Investigation of Polda Metro Jaya. The focus of this research is to examine drug abuse during the Corona Virus Disease 19 (Covid-19) Pandemic which is expected to provide input in eradicating drug abuse in Indonesia.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This study aims to explore drug abuse during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic in Indonesia, especially the DKI Jakarta area, by taking the locus at the Directorate of Drug Investigation at Polda Metro Jaya. By using a qualitative approach as a type of research, it is hoped that it will be able to describe the phenomenon that is the problem. To obtain accurate data and information using primary and secondary data sources such as interviews, observations, literature studies, and other sources. Data were obtained from in-depth interviews with parties who were considered competent so that actual facts could be obtained. Information collected from observations is in the form of reports and observations of drug abuse during the Corona Virus Disease pandemic in the area of Metro Jaya Police Departement, with an analysis based on law enforcement theory.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Covid-19 pandemic which has hit almost the entire world, including Indonesia, has had an impact on all aspects of life, such as economic, social, and others. In the midst of the economic crisis, many people lost their jobs due to layoffs. People are forced to stay at home and comply with strict health protocol rules but not to abuse drugs. Drug abuse in the DKI Jakarta area shows the opposite fact.

The research results prove that Covid-19 has disrupted drug trafficking, but not drug users. Most of the illegal drug trade is smuggled across borders or smuggled. If the restrictions (lockdown) will have a better impact on the circulation and distribution of drugs. UNODC data states that countries with very strict mobility restrictions have experienced a decrease in drug availability at the street level, with reduced road cleanliness and higher prices, for example, Czech, Italy, Islamic Republic of Iran and United Kingdom (2020).

Data on criminal cases from Polda Metro Jaya shows that there are 5 (five) crimes that most often occur in the jurisdiction of Polda Metro Jaya (Media Release of Polda Metro Jaya, 2021). During the period from January to December 2021 the jurisdiction of Polda Metro Jaya is dominated by crimes of drug abuse with a total of 3,469 cases. Then the crime of theft by weighting (curat) as many as 1,419 cases, the crime of motor vehicle theft (curanmor) 949 cases. There were 718 criminal cases of maltreatment and cyber crimes in 762 cases.

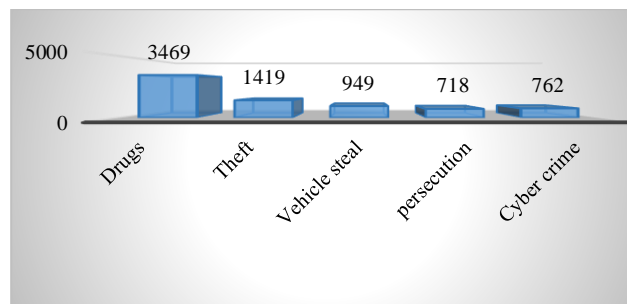


Figure 1. Graph of Criminal Acts by Area Cases Metro Jaya Police Departement and Resort Police in 2020

The current findings support the notion that at least in the first part of 2020 the restrictions put in place related to the pandemic may not be able to substantially affect the demand, acquisition, and consumption of medicines (Nobert, 2021). These data show that the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) pandemic 19) what happened was not a barrier for drug abusers. According to Taylor that there has been a substantial increase in drug use and abuse during the Covid-19 pandemic, and that substance use or abuse is a commonly reported way of coping with anxiety about Covid-19 (2021).

Restrictions on people's mobility, closure of borders (lockdown), and economic decline due to world trade as a whole can disrupt the supply and distribution of drugs and can lead to new patterns and routes of drug trafficking. The United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime (2020) reveals that sudden changes in supply and availability of drugs can in turn trigger changes in consumption behavior (UNODC, 2020).

The long-term effects of the economic downturn due to the Covid-19 pandemic crisis have the potential to cause a transformation in drug abuse. The economic difficulties caused by the Covid-19 crisis can affect people who are already in a socioeconomically disadvantaged position harder than others (UNODC, 2020). , dealers can even be recruited into the organized drug trade.

3.1 Drug Abuse during the Covid-19 Pandemic in the DKI Jakarta

The anticipatory steps implemented by the Government of Indonesia to prevent and suppress the spread of Covid consist of various approaches, ranging from closing borders and crossings between countries, limiting domestic travel, to strict quarantine for sufferers of Covid-19. UNODC stated that very strict restrictions on mobility make cross-

border trade in drugs and precursor chemicals more difficult than before the Covid-19 pandemic (2020).

Countries with limited law enforcement capabilities, efforts to fight the spread of Covid-19 can utilize resources from drug eradication efforts. Drug manufacturers, dealers and dealers are adapting their strategies to continue their operations due to the pandemic. The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and measures taken to contain it have the potential to cause profound modifications to the supply of illicit drugs and impact on the health and social situation of drug users (Jacques, 2021). This can be seen from the number of producers arrested by the Directorate of Drug Investigation and Polres Polda Metro Jaya, namely as many as 20 producers which is higher than in 2019 which only 5 people and in 2018 there were 16 producers.

The number of drug abuse suspects within the jurisdiction of Polda Metro Jaya throughout 2020 was 5,820 suspects with a gender ratio of 5,578 male suspects and 246 female suspects. According to the nationality of the suspects with the status of Indonesian citizens, there were 5,813 suspects and 11 foreign nationals. Although this figure shows a decrease compared to the previous period, this proves that restrictions on mobility and closing regional borders due to the Covid-19 pandemic have not eliminated narcotics abuse within the jurisdiction of the Regional Police. Metro Jaya.

No.	Jenis	Tahun		
		2018	2019	2020
1.	Tersangka	7.179	7.132	5.824
	Laki-laki	6.819	6.811	5.578
	Perempuan	360	321	246
2.	Kewarganegaraan			
	WNI	7.148	7.082	5.813
	WNA	31	50	11
3.	Usia			
	10-18 Tahun	95	90	58
	19-27 Tahun	2.911	3.055	2.343
	28 Keatas	4.173	3.987	3.423
4.	Status			
	Produsen	16	5	20
	Bandar	34	32	20
	Pengedar	6.220	6.488	5.381
	Pemakai	909	607	403

Figure 2. Data on Narcotics Cases from the Directorate General of Narcotics and Polres Polda Metro Jaya in 2018-2020

The data above is clear evidence that drug abuse is still a real threat in Indonesia. The effects of such abuse not only damage the users, but also social life and the future of the nation's next generation. Indonesia as one of the countries in the world with the 3rd (three) largest population in the world, is a potential target for drug trafficking. Many drug trafficking was found in Indonesia which, after being developed, turned out to have links with international drug distribution networks (Ditresnarkoba, 2020).

Various backgrounds underlie the crime of drug abuse, including first, for producers and dealers to get big profits, for users it promises peace of life so that the psychological burden experienced can be removed, as well as the existence of unscrupulous officials who are involved in illicit drug trafficking (Priscilla, 2016). Overcoming drug abuse remains a shared responsibility. Thus, tackling drug trafficking remains a shared responsibility that requires

integrated cooperation with new challenges related to the Covid-19 pandemic.

3.2 Types of Drugs Abused in the Covid-19 Pandemic

Drug abuse is heavily influenced by mobility restrictions, producers need dealers and dealers to distribute their goods to drug users. In this case, considering that the restrictions imposed on border traffic are almost everywhere, the cessation of cross-border trade due to the lockdown caused a change in drug consumption.

Restrictions on community activities and the mobility of goods and services by the government also have an impact on the drugs traded. Efforts to arrest dealers can be reduced by diverting law enforcement efforts to enforcing Covid-19 preventive measures and persuasive efforts about the dangers of narcotics.

Law enforcement operations pose more challenges in the future due to limitations on the mobility of law enforcement capacity to monitor and prevent drug shipments themselves. Increased control to enforce border closing actions can increase the efficiency of law enforcement efforts and increase the likelihood that drug shipments can be intercepted and eradicated.

The impact of reduced global trade will most likely affect drugs that are smuggled with legal goods. Drugs are often hidden and transported with other legal products to trick officials. In terms of sea transportation such as ships and containers for the cocaine trade, or fishing vessels for the cannabis trade. The following types of drugs were abused during the period from 2018 to 2020:

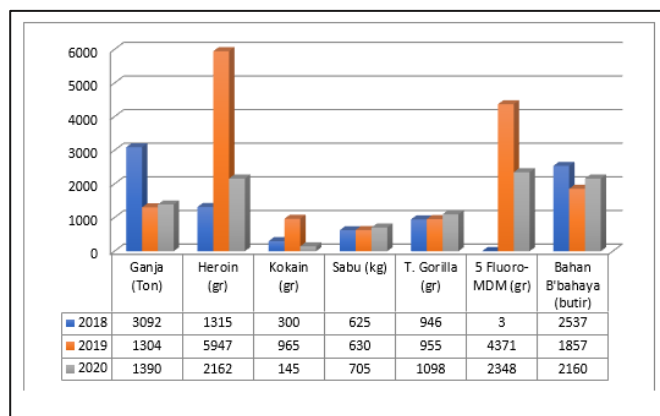


Figure 3. Types of Drugs Resulted from Operations by the Directorate of Narcotics and Resort Police Metro Jaya Police Departement in 2018-2020

The data suggests that the decline in drug trafficking could have an impact on how heroin is trafficked from its source to Asian markets. This restriction also had an impact where the heroin seized during the "Nila Jaya" operation continued to decline drastically from 5,947 grams in 2019 to 2,162 grams in 2020. Heroin is often transported via land transit in camouflaged cargo trucks with official trade often used to hide shipments (UNODC, 2020).

For cocaine-type drugs during the pandemic in the jurisdiction of Polda Metro Jaya, it also decreased from 965 grams to 145 grams which was affected by the border closing action because most of these drugs were traded via sea transportation and dealers often depended on ships. Some cocaine was also traded using couriers, an indication that the reduction in air mobility due to the quarantine has caused a change in the way cocaine is traded. Drug dealers are now likely to seek ways around Covid-19 restrictions by diverting drug transport to routes they deem less risky.

Drugs are trafficked in very different ways depending on the type of drug and its geographic reach (UNODC, 2020). Drugs that can be produced domestically and patterns of drug use that are more easily distributed and consumed are the choices of drug users during the Covid-19 pandemic in the DKI Jakarta area. Where data from the Narcotics Directorate of Polda Metro Jaya show that marijuana-type drugs are mostly confiscated via land transportation, unlike heroin and cocaine, which are mostly confiscated via air and sea transportation.

Like the data that the restrictive measures have also led to an increase in the demand for cannabis products. Many types of cannabis drugs are produced locally and distributed through domestic supply, especially the overland route from Sumatra. Right after government restrictions were imposed in March 2020, the number of finds of buprenorphine, amphetamine and cannabis increased (Claudia, 2020). The results of the confiscation of cannabis by the Directorate of Narcotics Investigation of Polda Metro Jaya amounted to 1,304 tons in 2019 and 1394 tons in 2020, showing that the cannabis trade was not disrupted by restrictions due to Covid-19.

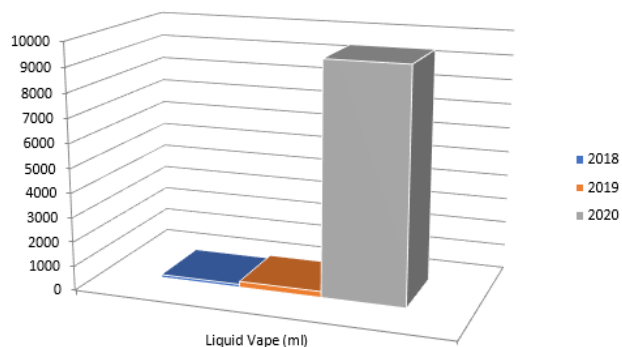


Figure 3. Confiscation of liquid vape-type narcotics at the 2018-2020 Ditresaroba and Resort Police Metro Jaya Police Departement 2018-2020

Synthetic drugs are also often traded during a pandemic, distributed via air transportation or by distribution via domestic package delivery. The economic crisis may have a transformative effect on the drug market and may exacerbate the socioeconomic situation so that users seek alternatives. Based on the experience of the 2008 economic crisis, that an economic downturn can cause a shift in drug use, towards cheaper drugs, and a shift in patterns of injecting drug use and liquid vapor (liquid vape). People who use drugs can more

easily access social media to overcome the effects of social mobility restrictions.

The drug trade relies heavily on legal trade to disguise its activities and on the ability of individuals to distribute to users. One way is to use online delivery or couriers to become more popular. The steps taken by the government to fight the Covid-19 pandemic have affected all aspects of drug abuse in the DKI Jakarta area, starting from production, distribution, distribution and consumption. Disruption due to the Covid-19 pandemic may be temporary, but it can cause drastic changes in the drug supply chain in Indonesia can cause drastic changes in the drug supply chain in Indonesia.

IV. CONCLUSION

The Covid-19 pandemic has had an impact on drug abuse in the DKI Jakarta area. The response to the spread of Covid-19 in the form of restrictions on community mobility in the form of large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) and restrictions on community activities (PPKM) and the decline in the world economy as a whole has had an impact on disrupting the drug market supply chain. Drug dealers during the Covid-19 pandemic tried to use other alternatives to overcome mobility restrictions by diverting transportation routes to routes they considered less risky, such as black ports.

Changes in the supply of available drugs eventually trigger changes in consumption behavior. The effect can vary greatly depending on the regional characteristics of the drug market. Cannabis can be produced locally and distributed by land, research results show that this supply chain is not disrupted due to Covid-19. In addition, drug users also show changes in consumption patterns by looking for drugs that are easy to obtain and use, such as liquid vape, gorilla tobacco and other dangerous substances.

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