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Social Behavior of Narcotics Abusers in Law Enforcement Officials in Karawang Regency of Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by the rampant illicit trafficking of narcotics in Indonesia which has increased tremendously and is increasingly concerning. This is evidenced by the discovery of an increasingly diverse modus operandi of narcotics crimes. Such as the use of technological advances, namely by conducting illicit narcotics trade through the internet and organizing narcotics transactions that are increasingly sophisticated and closed, either by land, sea, or air. The illicit circulation of narcotics is getting more and more rampant, not only in big cities but has begun to spread to villages. Drug abuse is no longer a fashion or prestige, but the motivation has been used as a kind of escape. Drug abuse does not only attack adults, but also young people. Not only the poor but also the rich. Artists, high-ranking state officials, and even law enforcement officers, are not a few who are trapped in this narcotics trap. Karawang is one of the regencies in West Java Province which has urban characteristics, it is also inseparable from the problem of narcotics abuse. Based on data from the Karawang District Police, it has been shown that there is an increase in narcotics abuse cases. In 2017 there were 122 cases with 149 suspects, and in 2019 it increased to 199 cases with 246 suspects. Among the suspects are members of the Police. The existence of cases of narcotics abuse by unscrupulous members of the Police is very ironic, because the police as law enforcement officers are supposed to be law enforcers but what happens is they become law violators. Therefore, this study aims to describe and analyze the social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers in Karawang Regency and the factors behind this social behavior. By using a qualitative approach, this study concludes: first, the social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers in Karawang Regency is manifested in the form of knowledge, attitudes, and actions that deviate from prevailing social norms. Second, the factors behind the social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers in Karawang Regency include internal factors, namely from unstable personalities and physically weak.

Keywords: Social Behavior, Narcotics Abusers, Law Enforcement Officials.

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a developing country, which is geographically located between two continents, namely the continents of Asia and the continent of Australia and two oceans, namely the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. As with developing countries, Indonesia receives a lot of influence from the surrounding countries, both positive and negative influences. In improving the standard of living of the people, the state tries to keep up with technological developments that already exist in developed countries, be it agriculture, industry, or medical technology. One of the substances or drugs that are efficacious and much needed for the benefit of mankind is narcotics.

Narcotics are substances or drugs containing opium that can cause drowsiness and relieve pain. Initially this drug was intended for medicinal purposes and is very dangerous if misused because it will be dangerous for those who use it and can become narcotics addicts or often also called dependence on narcotics. In Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, especially in Article 1 paragraph (1), it explains that narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, both synthetic and semi-synthetic, which can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to eliminate pain, and can cause dependence, which are divided into groups as contained in this law.

The impact of the direct influence of narcotics is not only moral and physical damage but also causes a deadly disease, namely HIV or AIDS, most of which are spread from the use of narcotics. From the development of narcotics cases, the victims are among ABG (Children Baru Gede), even among them there are several elementary school children. This is an act of crime beyond the limits of tolerance committed by a network of drug dealers.

Drug abuse seems to be rampant. Drug abuse is no longer a lifestyle or prestige, but the motivation has become a kind of escape. Recently, narcotics abuse is not only concentrated in big cities but has begun to spread to villages. So far, those who abuse narcotics generally come from families who are considered capable. Drug abuse is no longer a symbol of crime, courage, modernity, etc., but its motivation has been linked to a more distant view and dependence and is used as an escape because of frustration and disappointment.

This massive narcotics crime must be prevented by real action, namely by enforcing the contents of Law no. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics. The community can play an active role in providing information to law enforcement officers about the occurrence of narcotics crimes so that legal cases can be immediately resolved and the perpetrators can be immediately treated or rehabilitated, both medically and socially. Thus, the threat to narcotics abuse is not only carried out with determination or by declaring war on narcotics without taking any real action.

Any crime, including the misuse of narcotics, must be considered as a disease of society that must be made a common enemy. Enemy everyone wherever they are. Indeed, the Police and the National Narcotics Agency must be at the forefront of eradicating crime, but that is not enough. This is because, apart from the limited number of police personnel, crimes that are a disease of society are often obscured by social life that pretends not to be a crime. Communities must cooperate with each other, exchange ideas, exchange experiences, and exchange information about what is the disease of society, about what crimes are, about drug abuse and the like.

Since 2014, the Indonesian nation has been in a narcotics emergency situation. This alarming emergency situation continues to develop over time. Until now relatively without significant changes. The narcotics emergency in Indonesia is marked by the following facts. First, narcotics crimes consist of groups of abusers as demand and groups of dealers as supply (suppliers or suppliers), indiscriminately both groups are thrown into detention and end up in prison. Second, the number or prevalence of narcotics abusers in Indonesia is increasing, the trend is increasing from year to year, this increasing number of abusers has resulted in a bustling narcotics business. Third, the death toll from narcotics is around 15,000 people per year. Fourth, the need to build prisons is increasing. The majority of prisons are inhabited by narcotics convicts, the current condition is overloaded, exceeding capacity. Fifth, people are not passionate about curing or rehabilitating families suffering from drug addiction. Sixth, the rehabilitation center does not develop according to the increasing number of abusers. Seventh, people are misguided in viewing abusers (differentiate from dealers). They consider it correct when abusers are investigated, prosecuted, tried, detained, and sentenced to prison (Iskandar, 2019: 87-88). people misunderstand in viewing abusers (different from dealers). They consider it correct when abusers are investigated, prosecuted, tried, detained, and sentenced to prison (Iskandar, 2019: 87-88). people misunderstand in viewing abusers (different from dealers). They consider it correct when abusers are investigated, prosecuted, tried, detained, and sentenced to prison (Iskandar, 2019: 87-88).

Based on a survey conducted in collaboration with the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) with the University of Indonesia Health Research Center in 2014, it was revealed that the prevalence of drug abuse reached more than four million. Losses suffered by the state reached Rp. 63 trillion per year, while the death rate in Indonesia reaches 30-40 people per day. Throughout 2017, BNN has revealed 46,537 drug cases by securing 58,365 suspects (Laoly, 2019: viii).

From the data on drug cases handled by the Karawang Police Narcotics Investigation Unit, it shows that in 2018 there was a significant increase compared to the previous year. In 2018 the Police handled 219 drug cases. This number has increased from 2017 which only handled 122 cases. Of the 219 cases handled in 2018, the Police managed to ensnare 253 suspects (among them one suspect from the Police). The number of suspects has increased when compared to 2017 which only managed to ensnare 149 suspects (five suspects from members of the police). Meanwhile, based on data from January to December 12 2019, drug cases being handled by the Karawang POLRES are 199 cases,

If you look closely, it turns out that the parties involved as suspects in the narcotics case at the Karawang POLRES are not only ordinary members of the public but also members of the Police. This fact is quite worrisome because members of the Police are supposed to be government officials in charge of enforcing the law, but what actually happens is that they violate the law. This of course has tarnished the good name of the institution that houses it.

Based on the background of the problems above, the researcher considers it important to immediately conduct research on the Social Behavior of Narcotics Abusers in Law Enforcement Officials in Karawang Regency.

Referring to the background of the problem, the formulation of the problem in this study is: "(1) what is the social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officials in Karawang Regency, and (2) what are the factors behind the social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers in Karawang Regency? Karawang Regency?"

Based on the formulation of this problem, the research objectives are: (1) to describe and analyze the social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers in Karawang Regency, and (2) to describe and analyze the factors behind the social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers in Karawang Regency.

Theoretically, the results of this research are expected to be used for the development of social concepts and theories, especially social behavior theory, in the study of social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers and various factors behind it. And practically, the results of this study are expected to contribute to the National Narcotics Agency, the National Police, and various other law enforcement agencies in making policies related to handling social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Social Behavior Theory

According to Skinner (in Ritzer 1992: 82), individual behavior that takes place in relation to environmental factors will produce consequences, or changes in environmental factors, causing behavioral changes. This thinking is based on the ideas and assumptions built through the theory of social behavior, among others, that: (1) people are basically not looking for maximum profit but they always want to benefit from their interactions with other humans; (2) humans do not have all-encompassing information as a basis for developing alternatives, but they still have information even though it is little or limited in order to calculate the advantages and disadvantages; (3) humans do not act rationally completely, but in dealing with other human beings they always think the pros and cons; (4) humans are always in their limitations, but they always compete in order to gain profits; (5) even though to gain an advantage using the competition they are still limited by the available resources; and (6) humans always try to get results in the form of material in addition to non-material such as emotions, feelings of liking, and sentiment.

George C. Homans & Peter M. Blau suggested several forms of social behavior, including: (1) the proposition of success, meaning that the more often an action gets rewarded (bringing a positive response from others), the more often the action will be taken by other people. concerned; (2) the stimulant proposition, meaning that if a certain stimulus is already a condition in which a person's actions are rewarded, the more similar the existing stimulus to the stimulus, the more likely it is for that person to repeat his actions as he did in the past; (3) the value proposition, meaning that the more useful the results of a person's actions are for him, the more likely the action will be repeated; (4) the saturation-loss proposition, meaning that the more often the person gets a special reward, the less meaningful the reward will be; and (5) the agreement-resistance proposition, meaning that if a person does not get the reward he wants, or gets a punishment he doesn't expect, he will become angry and it will be more likely for the person to fight or oppose, and the result of this behavior this kind of behavior will become more valuable to him, and vice versa.

Weber (in Veeger, 1990: 174) makes a classification of social behavior in society by dividing it into four types: (1) behavior that is directed rationally to the achievement of a goal; (2) value-oriented behavior, such as beauty (aesthetic value), independence (political value), brotherhood (religious value) and so on; (3) behavior that receives its orientation from one's feelings or emotions, so it is called effective or emotional behavior; and (4) there is behavior that receives its direction from tradition, so it is called "traditional behavior".

The form and social behavior of a person can also be shown by his social attitude. Attitude, according to Azhari (2004: 161), is a way of reacting to a certain stimulus. Meanwhile, social attitudes are expressed by the same and repeated ways of activity against social objects that cause ways of behavior that are expressed repeatedly towards one social object.

Various forms and types of social behavior of a person are basically a character or personality trait that can be observed when a person interacts with other people. As in group life, the tendency of social behavior of a person who is a member of the group will be clearly visible among other group members. Social behavior can be seen through the characteristics and patterns of interpersonal responses, namely (1) role behavior tendencies: socially brave and cowardly, powerful and submissive, socially initiative and passive, and independent and dependent; (2) behavioral tendencies in social relationships: can be accepted or rejected by others, sociable and not sociable, friendly and unfriendly, and sympathetic or unsympathetic; and (3) a tendency to expressive behavior:

Badura (in Walgito, 2003: 16-17) suggests a formulation of behavior which can also provide information about how the role of that behavior towards the environment and the individual concerned. Badura's formulation is in the form of behavior, environment, and person or organism. In this connection, Bandura uses the notion of person, not organism. Behavior, environment, and the individual itself interact with each other. That is, individual behavior can affect the individual himself, besides that behavior also affects his environment, as well as the environment can affect the individual, and vice versa. If people say that the leader is a role model, then it concerns the relationship between the leader's behavior and the environment, namely the person being led; Here the leader's behavior is used as a model for those he leads. If people say that people need to learn from their experiences, this concerns the relationship between behavior and the individual concerned. What has been done by someone will be able to affect the person himself.

Skinner (in Walgito, 2013: 17) distinguishes the behavior of organisms into: (1) natural behavior (innate behavior), and (2) operant behavior. Natural behavior is innate behavior from birth, namely reflexes or instincts. While operant behavior is behavior that is formed in the learning process. Reflexive behavior is behavior that occurs as a spontaneous reaction to a stimulus that hits the organism in question. For example, the reaction of blinking the eye when the eye is exposed to strong light, and pulling the finger when exposed to fire. This reaction or behavior occurs automatically, not controlled by the central nervous system in the brain.

According to Branca (in Walgito, 2013: 17-18), in non-reflexive or operant behavior it is controlled by the center of consciousness or the brain. In this case, the stimulus after being received by the receptor is then forwarded to the brain as the center of the nervous system or as the center of consciousness, then a response occurs through the effector. The process that occurs in the center of consciousness or the brain is called a psychological process. Behavior on the basis of this psychological process is called psychological behavior.

Human behavior cannot be separated from the state of the individual himself and the environment in which he is located. Human behavior is driven by certain motives, so that humans behave. In this case there are several relevant theories, one of which is attribution theory. Attribution theory intends to explain the causes of a person's behavior, whether the behavior is caused by internal dispositions such as motives, attitudes, and so on or by external circumstances. This theory was put forward by Fitz Heider and this theory concerns the field of social psychology. Basically, according to this theory, human behavior can be internal attribution, but also external attribution (Walgito, 2013: 21).

Besides Jones & Davis, who developed this attribution theory is Kelley. According to Kelley, human behavior can be caused by internal factors, external factors, or by both factors, namely internal and external factors simultaneously. Therefore, according to Kelley, there are internal attributions, external attributions, and internal-external attributions. To determine whether a behavior is an internal attribution, or an external attribution, or an internal-external attribution, Kelley uses three determinants in determining it, namely: (1) "consensus", which is how a person reacts when compared to other people or to certain stimuli. For example, if someone behaves in a certain way while other people do not do so, it can be said that the consensus of the person concerned is low; (2) "consistency", that is how a person reacts to the same stimulus in different circumstances. If someone reacts in the same way to the same stimulus on different occasions, the person concerned has high consistency; and (3) "distinctiveness", namely how people react to different stimuli or situations. If someone gives the same reaction to different stimuli, it can be said that the person concerned has low distinctiveness. Based on this, Kelley argues that internal attribution, external attribution, and internal-external attribution have different determinants (Walgito, 2013: 60-61). If someone reacts in the same way to the same stimulus on different occasions, the person concerned has high consistency; and (3) "distinctiveness", namely how people react to different stimuli or situations. If someone gives the same reaction to different stimuli, it can be said that the person concerned has low distinctiveness. Based on this, Kelley argues that internal attribution, external attribution, and internal-external attribution have different determinants (Walgito, 2013: 60-61). that is, how people react to different stimuli or situations. If someone gives the same reaction to different stimuli, it can be said that the person concerned has low distinctiveness. Based on this, Kelley argues that internal attribution, external attribution, and internal-external attribution have different determinants (Walgito, 2013: 60-61). that is, how people react to different stimuli or situations. If someone gives the same reaction to different stimuli, it can be said that the person concerned has low distinctiveness. Based on this, Kelley argues that internal attribution, external attribution, and internal-external attribution have different determinants (Walgito, 2013: 60-61).

The importance of attitude problems related to human behavior in everyday life has been stated by Krech & Crutchfield (1954). According to him, the attitude in a person will give a pattern and color to that person's behavior. By knowing a person's attitude, people will be able to guess how the response or behavior will be taken by that person to a problem or situation he faces. For this reason, by knowing a person's attitude, people will get an idea of the possible behavior that arises from that person (Walgito, 2013: 123).

However, not all experts accept the opinion that the behavior is motivated by the attitude that exists in the person. LaPiere's experience shows that the behavior will be independent of the attitude that exists in a person. There is no guarantee that if the attitude changes, it will also change its behavior, which is in accordance with Leon Festinger's research, there is an opinion that views that behavior is not motivated by the attitude that exists in a person. However, is it true that behavior is completely independent of attitude, and does not play a role in behavior? This is indeed quite interesting for experts so that it invites various opinions (Walgito, 2013: 124).

To complete the explanation of the concept of behavior, the following will be presented an explanation of abnormal behavior. Abnormal behavior is individual behavior that is very different from the norms prevailing in a particular society. Because these norms differ from one society to another. An act is considered normal by one society, but may be considered abnormal in another society. Even so, there is not a single society that does not have social norms for its behavior to rely on, be it moral, ethical, or legal norms. Therefore, one well-known criterion for calling abnormal behavior is violation of social norms, in addition to deviation from statistical norms, personal displeasure, maladaptive behavior, mental distress, and immaturity. The problem with the criteria for violating norms, according to Calhoun & Accocela (1990), is the tendency to create social conformity as an ideal behavior, namely a policy that has the potential to threaten personal freedom. However, most of the recognized categories of abnormal behavior are based on the criteria for violating norms (Sobur, 2003: 339-340).

Based on these criteria, abnormal is defined as non-conformity, namely the nature of being disobedient or not in line with prevailing social norms. This is what is called "cultural relativism", anything that is common and common is normal. Although we do not always agree that standards like this often apply to society. Thus, this criterion is based on two assumptions that need to be questioned. First, what is highly valued and implemented by the majority of the community is always considered good and right. Second, individual actions that are in line with the norms prevailing in society will always support the interests of the group or society (Sobur, 2003: 340).

2.2. Narcotics

Definition of Narcotics. The term narcotics is known from the English narcotics which means "drug", which has the same meaning as the Greek word *nacosis* which means "to put to sleep". According to Karsono (2004: 34), narcotics are substances or active ingredients that act on the central nervous system (brain), which can cause a decrease to loss of consciousness from pain (pain) and can cause dependence (addiction). Meanwhile, according to Dirdjosisworo (1997: 9), narcotics are a kind of substance which when used or inserted in the body will have an effect on the body of the wearer and the influence is in the form of calming, stimulating and causing delusions (hallucinations). According to Rida (1986: 14), Narcotics are substances (drugs) that can cause unconsciousness or anesthesia because these substances work to affect the arrangement of central conditions. Included in narcotics are opium and opium derivatives (morphine, codeine, heroine) and synthetic opium (meperidine and methadone).

In Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, in Chapter I Article 1 Paragraph 1 it is stated: "Narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, both synthetic and semisynthetic, which can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to eliminate pain, and can cause dependence, which are divided into groups as attached in this law. Whereas regarding narcotics or what is meant by narcotics in general is a type of substance which when used (inserted in the body) will have an effect on the body of the user". This influence, according to Djoko, et.al. (1987: 479), in the form of: (1) influencing awareness, and (2) providing encouragement that can affect human behavior.

The types of narcotics according to their groups as attached in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics are classified into three groups, namely: (1) Narcotics Group I. There are 65 types of narcotics in this group. The most widely used narcotics by teenagers is marijuana. Cannabis itself is a cultivated plant that produces fiber, but is known for the content of narcotic substances in its seeds, tetrahydrocannabinol (THC, tetra-hydro cannabinol) which can make the user experience euphoria (a prolonged feeling of pleasure without any cause). The negative effect that results from the use of marijuana in general is that when you smoke, the user will become lazy and the brain will be slow to think. However, this is still a matter of controversy, because it is not fully agreed upon by certain groups that support medical marijuana and marijuana in general. In addition to being claimed as a pain reliever, and a treatment for certain diseases (including cancer), many also claim that there is a surge in creativity and thinking. (2) Narcotics Category II. There are 86 types of narcotics in this group, one of which is methadone. Currently, methadone is widely used by people in the treatment of opioid dependence. Opioid antagonists have been created to treat opioid overdose and opioid dependence. These classes of drugs are nalaxone (narcane), naltrone (trexan), nalorphine, levallorphan, and apomorphine. A number of compounds with mixed agonist and antagonist activity have been synthesized, and these compounds are pentazocine, butorphanol (stadol) and buprenorphine (buprenex). Several studies have found that buprenorphine is an effective treatment for opioid dependence. (3) Narcotics Category III. There are 14 types of narcotics in this group. Class III narcotics themselves are useful for treatment, are used as a last resort and can be used in therapy and/or scientific purposes and have the potential to cause the user to become dependent. Narcotics in this group can be in the form of natural raw materials, synthetic or non-synthetic and can be circulated without being obliged to register with the Ministry of Health. Which includes narcotics group III, one of which is codeine, codeine including salt or derivatives of opium or opium. The effects of codeine are weaker than heroin and have the potential to cause weak dependence for the user.

2.3. Narcotics Abusers

31 According to Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics Chapter I Article 1 Number 15, Narcotics abusers are 35 people who use narcotics without rights or against the law. The characteristics of addicted narcotics abusers are that for some time they cause a lack of sensitivity to the substance, the body gets used to it so that it reaches the level of immunity, 13 for example in the use of morphine, the dose used must be increased over time, to achieve the desired effect. In the end, the effect was not achieved even though the dose was increased continuously. 13 On the other hand, if the use was stopped altogether, a catastrophe occurred, which lasted a long time and if not helped by the doctor, it resulted in death.

A person can be classified as a narcotics abuser if: (1) continuously or continuously, namely the uninterrupted abuse of narcotics use, which can be fatal and cause the person concerned to become dependent on narcotics. (2) Occasional (sometimes), namely the abuse of narcotics use only at a time, where the user at a certain time wants it. (3) In excess, people who feel unable to solve the problems at hand, are often overwhelmed by anxiety which can cause them to anesthetize themselves by using narcotic drugs in excess, people can force their energy to do a certain job, for example: truck drivers so that (doping) or teenagers who have activities in the field of sports so that their energy or body does not get tired easily. (4) Not according to the doctor's instructions (non-medical), those who have chronic disease or bodily disorders, so they need drugs that can temporarily relieve the pain they are suffering. At first it may be possible to get a doctor's prescription, but over time because of the restrictions determined by the doctor with his own efforts to buy on the black market.

2.4. Law Enforcement Officer

16 Law enforcement can also be interpreted as the implementation of law by law enforcement officers and by everyone who has an interest in accordance with their respective authorities according to the applicable legal rules. The enforcement of criminal law is an integral process that begins with the investigation, arrest, detention, trial of the accused and ends with the prison of the convict (Husen, 1990: 58).

Moeljatno (1993: 23) states that law enforcement is part of the overall law that applies in a country that contains elements and rules, namely: (1) determining actions that should not be carried out accompanied by threats or sanctions in the form of criminal certain for anyone who violates the prohibition; (2) determine and in what cases those who violate the prohibitions can be imposed or sentenced to the punishment as has been threatened; and (3) determine in what way the imposition of the punishment can be carried out if the person suspected of having violated the prohibition.

Law Enforcement Agencies in Indonesia include: Prosecutors, Judiciary, Advocates, Correctional Institutions, Police, and the National Narcotics Agency.

1. Attorney

According to Law No. 16 of 2004 concerning the Prosecutor's Office, the prosecutor's office in the development of the state administration system in Indonesia is part of the executive branch that is subordinate to the president. However, when viewed from the perspective of the function of the prosecutor's office, it is part of the judiciary. This can be seen from Article 24 of the third amendment to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which stipulates that judicial power is exercised by a Supreme Court and other judicial bodies whose functions are related to judicial power. The assertion regarding other judicial bodies is clarified in Article 41 of Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power which reads: "Other bodies whose functions are related to judicial power include the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia, the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Indonesia, and other bodies regulated by law". As a criminal justice subsystem, the prosecutor's office has duties and authorities in the criminal field as regulated in Article 14 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

2. Justice

The existence of court institutions as a criminal justice subsystem is regulated in Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power. Article 1 paragraph (1) of the law defines judicial power as follows: "Judicial power is the power of an independent state to administer justice to uphold law and justice based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, for the sake of the implementation of the State. Law of the Republic of Indonesia." In accordance with Law Number 48 of 2009 and the Criminal Procedure Code, the task of the court is to receive, examine and decide cases that are submitted to it. In examining a defendant, the judge starts with the indictment made by the public prosecutor, and bases it on the evidence as stipulated in Article 184 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

3. Advocate

1 The enactment of Law Number 18 of 2003 concerning Advocates 36 has become an important legal basis for the advocate profession as one of the pillars of law enforcement. This is confirmed in Article 5 paragraph (1) of Law Number 18 of 2003,

which states that advocates have the status of law enforcement, free and independent which are guaranteed by law and legislation. In the elucidation of Article 5 paragraph (1) of Law Number 18 of 2003 it is further emphasized that what is meant by "advocates with the status of law enforcers" are advocates as one of the instruments in the judicial process who have an equal position with other law enforcers in enforcing the law. and justice.

4. Correctional Institution

Correctional Institutions (Lapas) are regulated in Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections which changes the prison system to a correctional system. The correctional system is a series of law enforcement units. Therefore, its implementation cannot be separated from the development of a general concept of punishment. According to the provisions of Article 1 point 3 of Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections, it is stated that correctional institutions are places to carry out coaching for prisoners and correctional students. Correctional institutions that deal with the life of prisoners while serving a criminal period. What is meant in this case is imprisonment. In line with the 1945 Constitution, Pancasila as the basis of the state in the second principle which reads "Just and Civilized Humanity" guarantees that Indonesian people are treated in a civilized manner even though they are prisoners. In addition, the fifth principle says that "Social Justice for All Indonesian People" means that prisoners must also have the opportunity to interact and socialize with other people like normal human life.

5. Police

Police as a criminal justice subsystem are regulated in Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. In accordance with Article 13 of Law Number 2 of 2002, the Police have the main task of maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, protection and services to the community. Whereas in criminal justice, the Police have special authority as investigators which are generally regulated in Article 15 and Article 16 of Law Number 2 of 2002 and in the Criminal Procedure Code regulated in Articles 5 to 7 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In Article 2 of Law Number 2 of 2002 which discusses the Police which states that: "Police are the function of the state government in the field of maintaining security, protection, safety, protection, discipline, order." Community convenience, and as a public service at large. The Police Institution has an investigation and investigation stage, an investigation which is the initial stage of looking for the presence or absence of a criminal act in an event, the investigation is the stage of resolving a criminal case after the investigation stage. When it is known that a crime has occurred, then an investigation can be carried out based on the results of the investigation. In the act of investigation, the emphasis is placed on the act of "searching and finding" an "event" that is considered or suspected to be a criminal act. While in the investigation the emphasis is placed on the act of "searching and collecting evidence". The purpose of the investigation is to shed light on the crimes found and also to determine the perpetrators. "Community comfort, and as a public service at large. The Police Institution has an investigation and investigation stage, an investigation which is the initial stage of looking for the presence or absence of a criminal act in an event, the investigation is the stage of resolving a criminal case after the investigation stage. When it is known that a crime has occurred, then an investigation can be carried out based on the results of the investigation. In the act of investigation, the emphasis is placed on the act of "searching and finding" an "event" that is considered or suspected to be a criminal act. While in the investigation the emphasis is placed on the act of "searching and collecting evidence". The purpose of the investigation is to shed light on the crimes found and also to determine the perpetrators. "Community comfort, and as a public service at large. The Police Institution has an investigation and investigation stage, an investigation which is the initial stage of looking for the presence or absence of a criminal act in an event, the investigation is the stage of resolving a criminal case after the investigation stage. When it is known that a crime has occurred, then an investigation can be carried out based on the results of the investigation. In the act of investigation, the emphasis is placed on the act of "searching and finding" an "event" that is considered or suspected to be a criminal act. While in the investigation the emphasis is placed on the act of "searching and collecting evidence". The purpose of the investigation is to shed light on the crimes found and also to determine the perpetrators. and as a public service at large. The Police Institution has an investigation and investigation stage, an investigation which is the initial stage of looking for the presence or absence of a criminal act in an event, the investigation is the stage of resolving a criminal case after the investigation stage. When it is known that a crime has occurred, then an investigation can be carried out based on the results of the investigation. In the act of investigation, the emphasis is placed on the act of "searching and finding" an "event" that is considered or suspected to be a criminal act. While in the investigation the emphasis is placed on the act of "searching and collecting evidence". The purpose of the investigation is to shed light on the crimes found and also to determine the perpetrators. and as a public service at large. The Police Institution has an investigation and investigation stage, an investigation which is the initial stage of looking for the presence or absence of a criminal act in an event, the investigation is the stage of resolving a criminal case after the investigation stage. When it is known that a crime has occurred, then an investigation can be carried out based on the results of the investigation. In the act of investigation, the emphasis is placed on the act of "searching and finding" an "event" that is considered or suspected to be a criminal act. While in the investigation the emphasis is placed on the act of "searching and collecting evidence". The purpose of the investigation is to shed light on the crimes found and also to determine the perpetrators. The Police Institution has an

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6. National Narcotics Agency (BNN)

BNN is an Indonesian Non-Ministerial Government Institution (LPNK) which has the task of carrying out government duties in the field of prevention, eradication of abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics, psychotropics, precursors and other addictive substances except for addictive substances for tobacco and alcohol. BNN is led by a head who reports directly to the President. BNN's legal basis is Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. Previously, BNN was a non-structural institution that was formed based on Presidential Decree Number 17 of 2002, which was later replaced by Presidential Regulation Number 83 of 2007 (BNN Karawang Regency Document, 2018).

2.5. Supporting Theories

1. Social Action Theory

Several fundamental assumptions of social action theory were put forward by Hindkle by referring to the work of Mac Iver, Znaniecki & Parsons in Ritzer (1992: 46) that: (a) human action arises from his own consciousness as a subject and from external situations in his position as an object; (b) as human subjects act or behave to achieve certain goals. So human action is not without purpose; (c) in acting, humans use methods, techniques, procedures, methods and devices that are thought to be suitable to achieve these goals; (d) the continuity of human action is limited only by conditions which cannot be changed by itself; (e) humans choose, evaluate and evaluate actions that will, are being and have been taken; (f) measures, moral rules or principles are expected to emerge at the time of decision making; (g) the study of social relationships requires the use of subjective discovery techniques such as the verstehen method, imagination, sympathetic reconstruction or as if experiencing a vicarious experience.

Society is not a physical body, nor is it just an image in people's heads, but a number of patterns of behavior that are mutually agreed upon and supported. This understanding is called: (a) as sociology theory of action, which is based on shared conceptions and behavioral patterns, that is the only starting point for reaching an understanding of the real society. Driven by various needs and goals, humans seek contact with other people. One of them is communication. Communication is one type

of interaction tool, where participants use language or symbols, which are mutually agreed upon or at least mutually accepted. Through these interaction tools they influence each other and bring people into reciprocal relationships, whose form is defined in such a way that, more or less binding on them, social life appears. (b) As a social life consisting of an innumerable number of actions and reactions, both between individuals and between groups. Parties who appear to conform to a collective pattern of behavior.

2. Social Interaction Theory

According to Giliin & Giliin (in Soekanto, 1988: 51), social interactions are dynamic social relations involving the relationship between individuals, between human groups, as well as between individuals and human groups. When two people meet, the social interaction begins. At that time they rebuke each other, shake hands, talk to each other, or maybe even fight. Such activities are forms of social interaction.

Soekanto (1988: 52) explains that the ongoing process of interaction is based on various factors, including imitation, suggestion, identification, and sympathy. These factors can act independently, separately, or in combination. If each is reviewed in more depth, then the imitation factor for example has a very important role in the process of social interaction. One of the positives is that imitation can encourage a person to adhere to prevailing rules and values. However, imitation may also result in negative things, where for example what is imitated is deviant actions. In addition, imitation can also weaken or even kill the development of one's creative power.

A social interaction, according to Soekanto (1988: 53-54), will not be possible if it does not meet two conditions, namely: the existence of social contact, and the existence of communication. Social contact can take three forms, namely: first, "between people"; for example when a small child learns the customs in his family. This process occurs through socialization, which is a process in which new community members learn the norms and values of the society in which they are members. Second, "between individuals and a group of people or vice versa"; for example when a person feels that his actions are contrary to societal norms or when a political party forces its members to conform to its ideology and program. Third, "between one human group and another"; For example, two political parties cooperate to defeat a third political party in the general election.

3. Symbolic Interactionism Theory

Herbert Blumer (in Ritzer, 1985: 60-61) explains that the term symbolic interactionism refers to the distinctive nature of human interaction. Its peculiarity is that humans interpret each other and define each other's actions. It is not just a mere reaction of one person's actions towards another. A person's response is not made directly to the actions of another person but is based on the "meaning" given to that other person's actions. Interaction between individuals, mediated by the use of symbols, interpretation, or by mutually trying to understand each other's intentions of each other's actions.

In general, there are six propositions used in the concept of symbolic interaction, namely: (a) human behavior has meaning behind the symptoms; (b) the meaning of humanity needs to be found in human social interactions; (c) society is a process that develops holistically, inseparable, non-linear, and unpredictable; (d) human behavior is based on phenomenological interpretation, that is, it takes place on purpose, meaning, and purpose, not based on mechanical and automatic processes; (e) the concept of human mental development develops dialectically; and (f) human behavior is natural and constructively reactive (Wirawan, 2014: 114).

4. Social Exchange Theory

Social exchange theory is a theory that deals with social actions that give or exchange objects that contain values between individuals based on a certain social order. The subjects exchanged are not real things, but things that are not real. The idea of exchange involves feelings of pain, burdens of life, hopes, achievements, and statements between individuals. Thus, the idea of exchange is very broad but inclusive (Wirawan, 2014: 171).

The principle of exchange theory is a general description of the elements of this theory, namely: (a) "unit of analysis". The unit of analysis is something that is observed in research and plays an important role in explaining the social and individual order. This theory, although it does not start from asking questions, intuition, or general opinion, but in the end will put forward things related to institutions, groups, and their sentiments. Exchange theory is also not only focused on the individual, but rather leads to order and change. (b) "Motive of exchange". Motive in exchange theory assumes that each person has his own desires. Everyone will need something, but that something is not a common goal. Therefore, This theory assumes that people make exchanges because they are motivated by a combination of specific goals and desires. Exchange theory sees motivation as personal and individual. However, motivation will later refer to his personal culture. Motivation is spurred when getting the desired item, pleasure, satisfaction, and other things that are emotional. (c) "Benefits and advantages". Even the most selfish person is not in the void of life, because he gives something to people and derives pleasure

from his emotions. The costs incurred by someone will get something "reward", sometimes not taking into account the costs incurred. Therefore, a "cost" can be interpreted as the effort required to obtain a satisfaction, coupled with the potential rewards that will be obtained if you do something. Satisfaction or reward that someone gets can be assessed as an advantage. (d) "Social validation": Social approval is a gratifying and a common motivator in exchange systems. The magnitude of the meaning of reward is not easy to limit, because it is individual and emotional in accordance with the diversity of people. However, according to exchange theory, rewards are rewards that have the power of social approval (Wirawan, 2014: 174-176). The magnitude of the meaning of reward is not easy to limit, because it is individual and emotional in accordance with the diversity of people. However, according to exchange theory, rewards are rewards that have the power of social approval (Wirawan, 2014: 174-176). The magnitude of the meaning of reward is not easy to limit, because it is individual and emotional in accordance with the diversity of people. However, according to exchange theory, rewards are rewards that have the power of social approval (Wirawan, 2014: 174-176).

3. Social Change Theory

Every human society during its life, must experience changes. These changes for the community concerned and for outsiders who study them, can be in the form of changes that are not attractive in the sense of being less conspicuous, there are also changes whose influence is limited or broad, and there are also changes that are slow. once, but some go fast. Changes in society can be about social values, social norms, behavior patterns, organization, structure of social institutions, layers in society, power and authority, social interaction and so on (Soekanto, 1988). : 281-282).

In general, the causes that lead to social changes are sourced within the community itself and some are located outside the community itself, namely those that come as influences from other communities or from the natural surroundings. The causes that come from within the community itself include: increasing or decreasing population, new discoveries, conflicts in society, and the occurrence of rebellions or revolutions within the community itself. The causes that come from outside the community include: causes that come from the physical natural environment around humans, war, and the influence of other people's cultures (Soekanto, 1988: 299-307).

The factors that drive the process of change include: contact with other cultures, an advanced formal education system, an attitude of respect for one's work and desires to progress, tolerance for deviations that are not offenses, open system in layers of society (open stratification), heterogeneous population, community dissatisfaction with certain areas of life, orientation to the future, and the value that humans must always strive to improve their lives (Soekanto, 1988: 309-312).

The factors that prevent change from happening are: lack of contact with other societies, delayed development of science, a very traditional society, the existence of very strong vested interests, fear of wavering in cultural integration, prejudice against new or foreign things or closed attitudes, ideological obstacles, ineffective customs or habits, and the value that life is inherently bad and cannot be repaired (Soekanto, 1988: 312-314).

3. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1. Research Approach

This study uses a qualitative approach. According to Schatzman & Strauss (1973) what is called qualitative research is an approach to researching people's lives history, behavior, organizational functionalization, social movements, and kinship relations. The qualitative approach aims to gain an understanding of social reality through an inductive thought process, in which the researcher is involved in the situation and phenomenon under study. This is in accordance with the opinion of Ambert et al. (1995) that qualitative research seeks to find and obtain in-depth information rather than the breadth or amount of information. Qualitative research seeks to obtain in-depth sources by seeking information on a selected person in a small group).

The type of research approach used is descriptive-qualitative (descriptive qualitative research). Qualitative research, according to Koentjaraningrat (1991: 29), aims to develop precisely the characteristics of an individual, condition, symptom or group and or determine the frequency or spread of a symptom in society. According to Nazir (1998: 63), a descriptive-qualitative approach is a method of researching status, groups of people or objects, conditions, systems of thought or a class of events in the present, with the aim that descriptive research is to make descriptions, factual and accurate information about the facts, properties and relationships between phenomena (symptoms) being investigated.

3.2. Research focus

To sharpen this research, the researchers set the research focus as follows:

1. Social Behavior of Narcotics Abusers in Law Enforcement Officials in Karawang Regency; with indicators: knowledge, attitudes, and actions.

2. The Factors Behind the Social Behavior of Narcotics Abusers in Law Enforcement Officials in Karawang Regency; with indicators: internal factors, and external factors.

3.3. Data collection technique

33 Collecting data in this study using interview techniques, observation, and document study.

1. Interview

This technique is used to explore the opinions of several informants in depth (Singarimbun, 1989: 192-207). Most of the interviews were conducted with spontaneous dialogue about the research problems raised. In this way, it is hoped that the answer will be fabricated. This interview activity is carried out continuously and repeatedly, so it is hoped that complete and accountable information can be obtained.

2. Observation

This technique is mainly used to observe the social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers in Karawang Regency. In this observation process, researchers not only see the symptoms but also hear, feel, and to some extent follow the activities they do. In this observation, the researcher mingled with the journalists, accompanying them wherever their habits were.

3. Document Study

This technique is mainly used to examine documents related to the problem of this research, especially documents available in the field, in several libraries, or various personal documents that are relevant to the focus of this research. The documents used in this study include: Karawang Regency Government documents, Karawang Regency BNN documents, Karawang Police Narcotics Investigation Unit documents, Drug Rehabilitation Unit documents Karawang Islamic Hospital, and personal documents of informants main.

3.4. Data analysis technique

22 In this study, the data analysis technique used was the coding procedure of the Strauss & Corbin model (2003: 51-156). Data analysis was carried out by going through a procedure with the following steps: 43

1. Open coding

To be able to run open coding, the steps are: open coding, interpretation, incongruity, presentation of phenomena, giving meaning, micro analysis, and conclusions.

2. Axial Coding

26 The results obtained at the open coding stage were then reorganized based on categories to be developed towards propositions. At this stage, analyzes of the relationships between categories are carried out. This relationship is analyzed like a grounded theory paradigm mode, namely: 42 causal conditions, phenomena, contexts, intervening conditions, interaction strategies or actions. and consequences.

3. Selective coding

At this stage is the process of examining which are the core categories and their relationship to the categories other. These categories are found through inter-category comparisons using the paradigm mode. 26 Then examine the relationship of categories and finally produce conclusions that will be appointed as general design. The observation of field findings is carried out by: (a) all data obtained by informants are entered in field notes (fild notes); (b) conduct peer debriefing with peers; (c) triangulate the sources and methods of data collection; and (d) conduct member checks on field findings.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1. Social Behavior of Narcotics Abusers in Law Enforcement Officials in Karawang Regency

40 This study succeeded in revealing that the social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers in Karawang Regency is manifested in the form of knowledge, attitudes, and actions that deviate from prevailing social norms.

The results of this study are in accordance with the opinion of Notoatmodjo (in Wardiah, 2016: 33) which states that in principle human behavior is the result of various kinds of experiences and human interactions with their environment which are manifested in the form of knowledge, attitudes, and actions. This is also in accordance with Bloom's view (in Wardiah, 2016: 16) which distinguishes behavior in three domains, namely cognitive (cognitive), affective (affective), and psychomotor (psychomotor).

1. Knowledge

The results of this study indicate that the social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers in Karawang Regency is reflected in their knowledge which is dominated by short thinking which leads to regret.

The results of the study are in accordance with Kartono's explanation (in Laoly, 2019: 14-15) that destructive spiritual symptoms in drug addicts include: the brain's capture power is getting weaker, intellectual function is getting worse, not reacting quickly, and all tasks and work are wasted, and all behavior is almost out of control by consciousness. This is in line with what was stated by Laoly (2019: 15-16), that because drugs work on the brain, it will change the mood, way of thinking, awareness and behavior of the wearer. That is why drugs are called psychoactive substances. Continuous drug use not only makes people addicted, but also damages the brain and body. Related to the theory of social behavior, at length Notoatmodjo (in Wardiah, 2016: 16-17) explains that knowledge (cognitive) is a very important domain in shaping one's actions (overt behavior). Knowledge is the result that occurs after someone senses a certain object. The level of knowledge in the cognitive domain is included in six levels. First, know (know), which is remembering a material that has been studied previously. Second, understanding (comprehension), namely the ability to explain correctly about known objects and can interpret the material correctly. Third, application, namely the ability to use the material that has been studied in actual situations and conditions. Fourth, analysis, namely the ability to describe material or objects in components, but still in a structure and related to each other. Fifth, synthesis (synthesis), namely the ability to put or connect parts in the form of a new whole. And sixth, evaluation, namely the level of knowledge related to the ability to justify or evaluate a material or object.

Based on the discussion of the results of research on knowledge of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers in Karawang Regency above, the following research findings were obtained: Finding 1: Narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers have known that their actions violated the law. Finding 2: Narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers tend to adopt a short way of thinking. Finding 3: Narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers end up regretting.

From the research findings, the following minor propositions can be formulated: Proposition 1: The social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers is reflected in their knowledge which is dominated by short thinking that leads to regret.

2. Attitude

The results of this study indicate that the social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers in Karawang Regency is reflected in their rebellious attitude when reprimanded, irritable and quick-tempered, easily suspicious of others, and tends to try to hurt themselves.

The results of this study are in accordance with Wekadigunawan's explanation (2019: 45) that people who are addicted to drugs will show characteristics of psychological dependence, namely the emergence of anxiety, depression, and other psychological symptoms when drug use is stopped. The same thing was stated by Kartono (in Laoly, 2019: 14-15) that destructive spiritual symptoms in drug addicts include being liars, lazy, irritable, irritable, very explosive, and a weakened conscience. Willpower is completely destroyed, his soul is depressed and his activities are completely exhausted. In relation to the theory of social behavior, Azhari (2004: 161) suggests that a person's social form and behavior can also be shown by his social attitude. Attitude is a way of reacting to a certain stimulus. Meanwhile, social attitudes are expressed by the same and repeated ways of activity against social objects that cause ways of behavior that are expressed repeatedly against one social object. In this case, Krech & Crutchfield (1954, in Walgito, 2013: 123), explain that the attitude in a person will give a pattern and color to that person's behavior. By knowing a person's attitude, people will be able to guess how the response or behavior will be taken by that person to a problem or situation he faces. For this reason, by knowing a person's attitude, people will get an idea of the possible behavior that arises from that person.

Based on the discussion of the results of the research on the attitude of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers in Karawang Regency above, the following research findings were obtained: Finding 4: Narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers are defiant when reprimanded. Finding 5: Narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers tend to be irritable and quick to anger. Finding 6: Narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers tend to be easily suspicious of others. Finding 7: Narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers tend to try to hurt themselves.

From the research findings, the following minor propositions can be formulated: Proposition 2: *The social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers is reflected in their rebellious attitude when reprimanded, easily offended and quick to anger, easily suspicious of others, and tends to hurt themselves.*

3. Action

The results of this study indicate that the social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers in Karawang Regency is reflected in their aloof and clandestine actions, staying away from family, spending money, selling personal belongings and/or belonging to their families, and their physical condition. disturbed and damaged.

The results of the research above are in accordance with explanation Kartono (in Laoly, 2019: 15) that destructive social symptoms in drug addicts include relationships with family, teachers, friends, and disturbed environments, disturbing public order, avoiding contact with others, feel ostracized so that they withdraw from the environment, have free sex, do not care about norms and values, commit acts of violence, whether physical, psychological, or sexual. This is in line with what was stated by Dadang Hawari (in Wekadigunawan, 2019: 29) who revealed that drug abuse can have various impacts, including damaging family relationships, reducing learning abilities, eliminating the ability to distinguish bad from good, giving birth to bad behavior. anti-social, reduce productivity, cause health problems ranging from mild to fatal complaints, increase traffic accidents, and increase the number of crime and other violence, both quantitatively and qualitatively. In relation to the physical impact, Laoly (2019: 33) reveals that the dangers of narcotics addiction to the human body in the early stages include weakening fitness, narcotics suppresses appetite and makes addicts feel full, so that over time they will look thinner and thinner. malnutrition. Long-term effects will then be memory loss, liver damage, psychiatric disorders, and sexual disorders. In relation to social action theory, Hindkle (in Ritzer, 1992: 46) argues that human action arises from his own consciousness as a subject and from external situations in his position as an object. As human subjects act or behave to achieve certain goals. In acting, humans use methods, techniques, procedures, methods and devices that are thought to be suitable to achieve these goals. The continuity of human action is limited only by conditions that cannot be changed by itself. Humans choose, evaluate and evaluate actions that will, are being and have been done. And the standards, rules or moral principles are expected to arise at the time of decision making. In acting, humans use methods, techniques, procedures, methods and devices that are thought to be suitable to achieve these goals. The continuity of human action is limited only by conditions that cannot be changed by itself. Humans choose, evaluate and evaluate actions that will, are being and have been done. And the standards, rules or moral principles are expected to arise at the time of decision making. In acting, humans use methods, techniques, procedures, methods and devices that are thought to be suitable to achieve these goals. The continuity of human action is limited only by conditions that cannot be changed by itself. Humans choose, evaluate and evaluate actions that will, are being and have been done. And the standards, rules or moral principles are expected to arise at the time of decision making.

Based on the discussion of the results of research on the actions of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers in Karawang Regency above, the following research findings were obtained: Finding 8: Narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers act aloof and covertly. Finding 9: Narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers act away from their families. Finding 10: Narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers act to spend money. Finding 11: Narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers act to sell personal and/or family belongings. Finding 12: Narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers are physically disturbed and damaged.

From the research findings, the following minor propositions can be formulated: Proposition 3: Social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers is reflected in their aloof and clandestine actions, away from family, spending money, selling personal belongings and/or belonging to his family, and his physical condition is disturbed and damaged.

4.2. The Factors Behind the Social Behavior of Narcotics Abusers in Law Enforcement Officials in Karawang Regency

This study succeeded in revealing the various factors behind the social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers in Karawang Regency, both internal and external factors.

This is in line with Kelley's view (in Walgito, 2013: 60-61) which states that human behavior can be caused by internal factors, external factors, or by both factors, namely internal and external factors simultaneously. In this case Badura (in Walgito, 2003: 16-17) explains that behavior, environment, and the individual themselves interact with each other. That is, individual behavior can affect the individual himself, besides that behavior also affects his environment, as well as the environment can affect the individual, and vice versa.

1. Internal factors

The results of this study indicate that the problem of his personal inability to achieve achievements, individuals who want to get recognition and trust, individuals who feel bored and lonely, and physically weak and/or infected with a disease are the internal factors behind the social behavior of narcotics abusers in the authorities. law enforcement in Karawang Regency.

The results of this study are in accordance with Wekadigunawan (2019: 57) explanation which states that the inability to get along with a more popular group of friends, the inability to achieve achievement, and the desire to get recognition are personality factors that can cause frustration so that someone is easily attracted to using drugs as a means of escape. The same thing was also stated by Laoly (2019: 33) that every human being would want to feel happiness. However, healthy happiness should come from a sense of satisfaction with the achievements that have been achieved. Instant happiness obtained through consuming narcotics is very dangerous, because it can make a person lazy to develop and work hard to achieve achievements.

Based on the discussion of the results of research on the internal factors behind the social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers in Karawang Regency above, the following research findings were obtained: Finding 13: His personal inability to achieve achievements is an internal factor behind the social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers law. Finding 14: Individuals who want to gain recognition and trust from others are the internal factors behind the social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers. Finding 15: Individuals who feel bored and lonely are internal factors behind the social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers. Finding 16:

From the research findings, the following minor propositions can be formulated: Proposition 4: An unstable and physically weak personality is an internal factor behind the social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers.

2. External Factors

The results of this study indicate that the invitation of friends, the workload, the existence of a suspicious family, the existence of a perfectionist family, the presence of a family full of anxiety, and the availability and ease of obtaining narcotics are external factors behind the social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers in Indonesia. Karawang Regency.

The results of the research above are in accordance with Courtwright's explanation (in Laoly, 2019: 39) that social errors and peer pressure are the causes of becoming a drug addict. It's not easy the first time someone tries a drug like opium. It takes a little skill to be able to inhale the opium vapors in one full puff and get the maximum effect. Beginners are usually introduced to opium by their friends and feel sick when they first inhale opium vapor. However, the urge and desire to match friends, curiosity, friends make beginners motivated to try again, and when they realize they have become addicts. This is in line with what was stated by Laoly (2019: 192) that there is a kind of vulnerability that occurs in addicts, so that drug trafficking among them is easy to form. Vulnerability can arise from workload, relationships, or lifestyle factors. Laoly (2019: 33) also suggests that narcotics can relieve anxiety, thus making him not care about the surrounding environment. In this case Wekadigunawan (2019: 54-56) has identified several types of families that are at high risk of having family members involved in drug abuse, namely families with a history of drug dependence, families that are chaotic due to inconsistent application of regulations, families experiencing conflict in the community. between its members and there is no attempt to resolve the conflict that satisfies the conflicting parties, families with authoritarian parents, perfectionist families, neurosis families, and families who fail to provide a sense of security for their family members. Likewise Wekadigunawan (2019: 58), in this case suggests that the availability and ease of obtaining drugs can be a triggering factor for the large number of drug abuse. Associated with the theory of social behavior, Skinner (in Ritzer 1992: 82) suggests that individual behavior that takes place in relation to environmental factors will produce consequences, or changes in environmental factors, causing behavioral changes. According to Walgito (2003: 15), the behavior of organisms that exist in individuals is a result of the stimulus received by the individual, both external and internal stimuli. However, most of the individual's behavior is a response to external stimuli. Skinner (in Ritzer 1992: 82) suggests that individual behavior that takes place in relation to environmental factors will produce consequences, or changes in environmental factors, causing behavioral changes. According to Walgito (2003: 15), the behavior of organisms that exist in individuals is a result of the stimulus received by the individual, both external and internal stimuli. However, most of the individual's behavior is a response to external stimuli. Skinner (in Ritzer 1992: 82) suggests that individual behavior that takes place in relation to environmental factors will produce consequences, or changes in environmental factors, causing behavioral changes. According to Walgito (2003: 15), the behavior of organisms that exist in individuals is a result of the stimulus received by the individual, both external and internal stimuli. However, most of the individual's behavior is a response to external stimuli. The behavior of organisms that exist in individuals is a result of the stimulus received by the individual, both external and internal stimuli. However, most of the individual's behavior is a response to external stimuli. The behavior of organisms that exist in individuals is a result of the stimulus received by the individual, both external and internal stimuli. However, most of the individual's behavior is a response to external stimuli.

Based on the discussion of the results of the research on the external factors behind the social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers in Karawang Regency above, the following research findings were obtained: Finding 17: The invitation to friendship is an external factor behind the social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers. Finding 18: Workload is an external factor behind the social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers. Finding 19: The existence of a suspicious family is an external factor behind the social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers. Finding 20: The existence of a perfectionist family is an external factor behind the social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers. Finding 21: The existence of a family full of anxiety is an external factor behind the social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers. Finding 22: The availability and ease of obtaining narcotics is an external factor behind the social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers.

From the research findings, the following minor propositions can be formulated: Proposition 5: *Invitations to friendship, workload, family demands, and easy access to narcotics are external factors behind the social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers.*

Based on the minor propositions as formulated above, the Major Propositions in this study are: “Social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers is manifested in the form of knowledge, attitudes, and actions that deviate from prevailing social norms; and deviations in social behavior have been motivated by internal factors, namely from an unstable personality and physically weak; as well as external factors, namely from invitations to friends, workload, family demands, and easy access to narcotics.”

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion of the research results, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers in Kerawang Regency has been manifested in the form of knowledge, attitudes, and actions that deviate from prevailing social norms. (a) Knowledge of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers in Kerawang Regency has been reflected in their knowledge which is dominated by short thinking which leads to regret. (b) The attitude of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers in Kerawang Regency has been reflected in their rebellious attitude when reprimanded, easily offended and quick to anger, easily suspicious of others, and tends to try to hurt themselves. (c) The actions of narcotics abusers against law enforcement officers in Kerawang Regency have been reflected in their aloof and clandestine actions, away from family,
2. The factors behind the social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers in Karawang Regency include internal factors and external factors. (a) The internal factors behind the social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers in Karawang Regency are: their personal inability to achieve achievements, individuals who want to get recognition and trust, individuals who feel bored and lonely (personality factors); and a weak physical condition and/or contracting a disease (physical factor). (b) The external factors behind the social behavior of narcotics abusers in law enforcement officers in Karawang Regency are: an invitation to friendship (friendship factor); workload (work factor); the existence of a suspicious family, the existence of a perfectionist family, the existence of a family full of anxiety (family factors); and the availability and ease of obtaining narcotics (factor of access to narcotics).

6. SUGGESTION

Some suggestions that researchers can put forward in connection with the results of this study are:

1. It is recommended that law enforcement officers continue to improve their professionalism through participation in various training programs, workshops, seminars, or other scientific programs, especially those related to efforts to prevent and eradicate narcotics abuse and illicit trafficking.
2. It is recommended to the POLRI institution in carrying out its duties to use a more humane Work Operational Standard (SOP) in order to improve the professionalism of its personnel.
3. It is recommended to the BNN institution to increase its role in fostering, preventing, and eradicating narcotics abuse and illicit trafficking.

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