

# PROCESS OF INVESTIGATION IN NARCOTICS CRIMINAL AT THE DIRECTORATE OF DRUGS IN POLICE RIAU ISLAND TO REALIZE CHARACTER NATIONAL LEADERSHIP

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## ABSTRACT

*The spread of narcotics has so far reached a very alarming level where the distribution and abuse of narcotics is not only a problem for Indonesia but also a problem for the international world, because it has a negative impact on the life of society, nation and state. Efforts to tackle the circulation of this new type of narcotics must receive serious attention and be truly implemented so that this narcotics problem does not continue to grow in society as a bad epidemic for the country's development. This legal issue concerns the role of law enforcement officials. Narcotics crimes in the Riau Archipelago Province generally do not only involve one perpetrator, but more than one person, because if the perpetrator who is caught is a user, the police will further develop and find out where the goods were obtained. Usually from here it concerns suppliers or distributors, and so on. In addition, the Riau Archipelago Province is also an area whose access is not only using land transportation but also by sea which is also dominant, so it is a very big threat to the people of the Riau Islands and is prone to the supply of narcotics. The effectiveness of the Narcotics Crime Investigation Process at the Narcotics Investigation Directorate of the Riau Islands Police has been going well in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations. The actions taken by investigators at the Directorate of Narcotics Investigation of the Regional Police of the Riau Islands Province in uncovering perpetrators of narcotics crimes. Obstacles affecting the Investigation Process for Narcotics Crime at the Narcotics Research Directorate of the Riau Islands Police include the lack of uniformity in the ability and capacity of investigator personnel owned by the Directorate of Narcotics Research at the Riau Islands Police, people who do not want to open narcotics networks that exist in the midst of society, the difficulty digging up information from the suspect at the time of the BAP because the suspect was still in an unconscious condition and another obstacle was the process of sending the case file to the prosecutor or known as Phase I, which was often late and even after the detention period.*

**Keyword:** Investigation, Crime, Narcotics

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesian national development aims to realize a just and prosperous Indonesian society that is orderly and peaceful based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, then to make it happen, it needs continuous improvement in the field of Medicine and health services, including the availability of narcotics as drugs in addition to the development of science.

Based on Article 7 of Law No. 35 of 2009 on narcotics explains that narcotics can only be used for the benefit of health services and the development of Science and technology. The spread of narcotics until now has reached a very alarming level where the circulation and abuse of drugs is not only a problem for Indonesia but also a global problem because it has a negative impact on people's lives, nations, and states.

Along with technology and information development, new narcotics began to emerge. The new type of narcotics intended is Narcotics whose style or content has been registered or has not been registered in the annex to Law Number 35 of 2009 on drugs. A clear example of a case related to a new type of narcotics is the ranks of investigators of the Riau Islands Police Drug Investigation Directorate finding a new kind of narcotics case. The case was revealed when the party arrested four users, one of whom was underage. From the laboratory results, herbal plants contain the substances Baicaline, which, when consumed, will get an effect like using marijuana.

Efforts to overcome the circulation of this new type of narcotics must be given serious attention and implemented so that this narcotics problem does not continue to grow in society as a terrible epidemic for the country's development. This legal issue concerns the role of law enforcement officers, among law enforcement officers who have an essential role and authority to investigate and investigate cases of narcotics crime, is the police through the Directorate of drug investigation at the Regional Police level, regulated in Article 148 of the regulation of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia number 22 of 2010 concerning organizational structure and work procedures at the Regional Police level.

The existence of the Directorate of drug investigation is essential in the midst of society as a balancing state servant and protector of life in society, which is expected to be able to enforce the law and countermeasures against new types of narcotics crimes. One of the efforts in the Prevention of new types of narcotics crimes that the Directorate of drug investigation can do is to use disguises in combating new kinds of drugs, as described in Article 24 letter F of regulation of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia number 14 of 2012 concerning Criminal Investigation Management.

Exceptional cases of drug trafficking can be used undercover techniques as a prospective buyer (undercover buy), undercover to be involved in drug distribution to a particular place (controlled delivery), undercover accompanied by action and eradication (raid planning execution). Law enforcement officers, especially the police through the Directorate of Drug Investigation, are expected to be able to prevent and tackle the crime of this new type of drug to improve the morality and quality of human resources in Indonesia, especially for the next generation.

The process of investigating narcotics crimes in the Directorate of drug investigation of the Riau Islands Police has duties and functions as investigators and Investigators of Narcotics Criminal Cases in addition to the National Narcotics Agency is also determined in Law Number 35 of 2009 on narcotics also has the same authority in uncovering cases of narcotics crimes. According to the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP) in Article 1 point 5, an investigation is a series of actions of investigators to search for and find an event suspected of being a criminal offense to determine whether or not an inquiry can be held.

Investigators under Article 4 of the Criminal Procedure Code shall be any police officer of the Republic of Indonesia. Investigation under Article 1 point 2 of the code of Criminal Procedure, which is a series of actions of the investigator in the case and in the manner provided for in this law to search for and collect evidence with which the evidence makes light of the crime that occurred and to find the suspect. Investigators, according to Article 1 Paragraph (10) of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, shall be officers of the Indonesian National Police authorized by law to conduct investigations. According to Article 1 Number 1 of the Criminal Procedure Code, investigators are police officials of the Republic of Indonesia and certain civil servant officials who are given special authority by law.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) defines a new Psychoactive substance (NPS) as a substance that is abused either in its pure form or in a state that has been prepared in such a way that is not regulated in a Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 or the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and is a potential threat to public health.

Regulations governing precursors in Indonesia have been regulated in Chapter VIII of Article 48 to Article 52 of Law Number 35 of 2009 on narcotics. According to the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug addiction (EMCDDA), at least three groups of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) are most commonly abused: synthetic cathinone and synthetic cannabinoids, and opioids. Each group has a wide variety of types, where synthetic cannabinoid ranks first with 134 types, synthetic cathinone with 77 types, including methylene. In addition, there are other types of New Psychoactive substances (NPS) that are also often abused, such as ketamine, GHB (Gamma Hydroxybutyrate), BZP (1 - benzylpiperazine), krokodil, and NPS derived from plants such as kratom, salvia, and khat.

The effects of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) vary, depending on the chemical composition of the NPS product. Summary of adverse effects includes memory loss, confusion, anxiety, depression, hallucinations, paranoia, psychosis, insomnia, hyperactivity, poisoning of the heart (cardiotoxic), nausea, vomiting, heart rhythm disturbances, high blood pressure, dehydration, kidney damage, coma to death. Crimes related to narcotics include particular crimes, and the provisions include procedural law using special conditions.

It is called a particular crime because the crime of narcotics does not use the Criminal Code as a basis for regulation but uses Law Number 35 of 2009 on narcotics. Commonly known narcotics crimes include misuse or exceeding doses, narcotics trafficking, and narcotics buying and selling. Law No. 35 of 2009 on drugs, divided into 3 (three) groups, regarding how the classification referred to from each group has been formulated in Article 6 number 1 of the Narcotics Law as follows:

1. Narcotics Group 1 (one) Narcotics Group One is not used in treatment or therapy because it has a very high potential to cause dependence, for example, heroin, marijuana, methamphetamine, ecstasy, etc.
2. Narcotics Group 2 (two) Narcotics Group Two is used in treatment or Therapy as a last resort despite the high potential to cause dependence, for example, morphine and pethidine.
3. Narcotics Group 3 (three) Narcotics Group Three is widely used in medicine or therapy because Narcotics Group Three has the potential to cause mild dependence

Narcotics crimes in Riau Islands province generally involve not only one perpetrator but more than one person because if the perpetrator is caught as the user, the police will further develop and find out where the goods were obtained. Usually, from here, it concerns suppliers or distributors, and so on. In addition, Riau Islands province is also an area whose access is not only using land, but sea transportation is also dominant, so it is a great threat to the people of Riau Islands and prone to the supply of narcotics, so on this basis, the authors wish to conduct a study entitled "The investigation process of criminal acts narcotics in the Directorate of drug investigation RIAU Islands Police to realize the character of the nation's leadership."

### 1.1 Research Benefits

Referring to the formulation of the problem that the author has put forward above, the author wishes to examine the process and effective methods of investigating criminal acts of narcotics in the Directorate of drug investigation Riau Islands Police to realize the character of the nation's leadership. The benefits of research conducted by the authors are as follows:

#### 1. Theoretically

This research is expected to be a reference or additional reading material to promote theoretical legal disciplines. The writing of this thesis is expected to provide an understanding of what efforts have been made by the Directorate of drug investigation Riau Islands Police in handling the investigation process of criminal acts of narcotics in the Directorate of the drug investigation. In addition, it is expected to be helpful as a reference or reference in researching similar matters, and the writing of this thesis can help readers with the development of lecture materials and is expected to contribute new knowledge in the field of public order.

#### 2. Practically

The results of this study are expected to provide an accurate, practical solution to the problems studied. In addition, as input for practitioners who are directly involved and can uncover new theories for developing existing approaches in carrying out a policy of legislation in the field of public order.

## 2. RESEARCH METHODS

This study's specification only analyzes up to the level of detests, which analyzes and presents the facts systematically so that they can be more easily understood and concluded. This type of thesis research is normative legal research as well as combined with sociological (Empirical) Legal Research using secondary data obtained directly as the first source through field research through interviews and primary data as sources/information materials in the form of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. The method of approach in this study is a combination of methods between normative approach " legal research "with empirical approach method" juridical sociologies ."The location of this study is in the Directorate of drug investigation Riau Islands Police. This type of research is included in the joint research group between normative legal research (library research) and observational research (observational research). Sources of data used in this study are primary data and secondary data. Data analysis is done qualitatively by describing the research, then comparing the data with legal theories, legal experts, and legislation. The study starts with data collection, data processing, and the last presentation of data. While the conclusions will be used in the deductive method, the author takes the data, information, and opinions, which are general, and then concludes specifically.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police Article 1, Paragraph (8) states the definition of the investigator is an official of the Indonesian National Police who is given special authority by law to conduct investigations, then in paragraph (9) states that civil servant investigators who can be abbreviated as PPNS are certain civil servant officials who, based on the law, are appointed as investigators and have the authority to investigate criminal acts within the scope of the law which is the basis of their respective directions. Meanwhile, the investigation comes from the word "fingerprint," which means:



- a. Light, investigation means to make light or clear;
- b. Traces (fingerprints), investigating means looking for traces, in this case, the traces of the crime, which means that after the traces there are collected, the crime becomes clear

From the chairman of the word "light" and "used" from the meaning of the word *sidik*, investigation means making light of the crime so that criminal events can be known what has happened and who the culprit is. Regarding this investigation, Article 1 Paragraph (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code determines:

"The investigation is the set of actions of the investigator in the case and in the manner provided for in this law to search for and collect evidence with which it makes light of the crime that occurred and to find the suspect." Based on the above formulation, it can see the elements of the investigative action, namely:

- a. Is a series of actions
- b. Conducted by the investigator
- c. In the case provided for in the code of Criminal Procedure
- d. According to the way *yan* is regulated in the Criminal Procedure Code.
- e. To seek and gather evidence and to bring to light a criminal act and who the suspect is.

Andi Hamzah argues that the investigation parallels the understanding of opposing or investigation. The difference between the terms is not based on the usual sense. The familiar feeling indicates that the study comes from the word *sidik*. Meanwhile, Estiyarso argues that the investigation, as the first attempt to find and collect evidence to reveal or make light of a criminal act, is entirely the duty and responsibility of State Police officials. Therefore, certain civil servant officials who are given special authority by law in carrying out their obligations are under the supervision and coordination of the police as investigators.

The investigation is the stage of solving a criminal case after the study, which is the initial stage of looking for the presence or absence of a criminal act in an event. When it is known that a criminal offense occurred, the investigation can be carried out based on the study's results. In investigative actions, the emphasis is placed on "searching and finding" an "event" that is considered or suspected of being a criminal act. While in the investigation, the emphasis is placed on "searching and collecting evidence." The analysis aims to make light of the criminal acts found and determine the perpetrators.

The investigation is a series of actions carried out by the investigating officer in the manner stipulated in the law to search for and collect evidence, and with evidence to make light of the crime that occurred and at the same time find the suspect or perpetrator of the crime. The investigation action is focused on the act of finding and finding an event that is considered or suspected of being a criminal offense.

The Indonesian national police (Polri), as law enforcement officers in general, especially investigators, must enforce the law and maintain public order in carrying out their duties, often discretionary. Because the essence of law enforcement is a process of adjustment between values, rules, and patterns of actual behavior, which aims to create security and order. Therefore, the main task of law enforcement is to achieve justice. As for the investigation, the emphasis is on searching and collecting evidence so that the crime can be exposed and find and determine the culprit. In the investigation, there is an investigator, namely a person who conducts research consisting of officials described in Article 1 Item (1) of the Criminal Law Code. Investigating officers themselves consist of Police investigators and civil servant investigators. The investigation phase of a case is usually carried out after the Investigator learns of an event that is suspected to be a criminal offense. In addition, the investigation will begin when the investigator receives a report or complaint about the alleged occurrence of a criminal offense.

The Indonesian national police:

1. Carry out arrangements, guard, escort, and patrol of community and government activities as needed;
2. Organizing all activities to ensure security, order, and smooth traffic on the road;
3. Fostering community to increase community participation, public legal awareness, and obedience of citizens to laws and regulations;
4. Participate in the development of national law;
5. Maintain order and ensure public safety;
6. Coordination, supervision, and technical guidance of the Special Police, Civil Service investigators, and forms of security *swakarsa*;
7. Conducting investigations and investigations into all criminal acts by the code of Criminal Procedure and other laws and regulations;
8. Organizing police identification, police medicine, forensic laboratory, and police psychology for the benefit of police duties;

The authority of Police investigators in Law No. 35 of 2009 on narcotics is only limited to 4 sources in investigating criminal acts of drugs, namely:

1. Make and submit a written notification of the commencement of Investigation (SPDP) to BNN investigators
2. Foreclosure
3. Setting aside confiscated objects for proof
4. Destruction of confiscated objects

The provisions of this article are that there is no time limit on how long an investigation lasts. This means that it depends entirely on the investigator whether the investigation is completed within a month, two months, a year, or more. Likewise, after the completion of the investigation, there is no time limit in the general period. In practice, the absence of a time limit has the consequence of the protracted handling of a case. The investigation carried out by the investigator must be notified to the public prosecutor. If the research has been completed, the investigator must immediately submit the case file to the public prosecutor.

The purpose to be obtained in investigating a criminal offense is the information in the form of:

1. Types and qualifications of criminal acts that occur. This is to find out what forms of illegal actions have occurred to determine the articles that are violated;
2. Time the crime was committed. Reveal the time of a crime, which is related to the date/day, month, and year of committing a crime. This is to provide confidence about the occurrence of a crime and to be used as a benchmark if there is an alibi or pretext for denial from the perpetrator of the crime;
3. Place of the crime. Intended to find out where the crime was committed, whose usefulness is in addition to making it easier for investigators to find information and find witnesses and evidence used by the perpetrator, it can also be used as a measure if there is an alibi or pretext for denial by the perpetrator that the crime was not in the related place;
4. With what a criminal offense was committed. This is to reveal the tools used by the perpetrator in committing the crime. This can be used as evidence for investigators and in front of the court to support the existing evidence;
5. The reason for the commission of a criminal offense. This purpose is to find out the real motive of the perpetrator of the crime and what he wants to achieve so that he commits a crime; this is useful as a judge's consideration in imposing the severity of the crime;
6. Perpetrators of criminal acts. This is to conclude who is the actual suspect who committed a crime by looking at the information that has been obtained through other evidence

### **Overview Of Narcotics Crime**

Indonesia is included as one of the countries suspected of being a place of narcotics traffic, so narcotics crime is no longer a crime that is local but has spread to all parts of Indonesia and is often used as a transit area by the perpetrators before reaching the destination (other countries). Therefore, the number of narcotics cases from year to year is increasing. Narcotic trafficking occurring in Indonesia is contrary to the National Development Goals of Indonesia to realize the whole Indonesian people and society is fair, prosperous, orderly, and peaceful based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

Narcotics trafficking in Indonesia, seen from the juridical aspect, is legitimate. Juridically only prohibit narcotics outside the purpose of developing Science and health services, but its use is often abused. The use of drugs is no longer for the benefit of health but is used as a business object and has an impact on mentally damaging activities, both physical and psychological, of the younger generation.

In the articles and explanations of Law No. 35 of 2009 on narcotics, there is no explicit mention of the definition of the crime of narcotics abuse. However, in the consideration or introduction of Law No. 35 of 2009, it is stated that importing, exporting, producing, planting, storing, circulating, and using narcotics without strict and thorough control and supervision and contrary to laws and regulations is a criminal offense of drugs. The crime of narcotics abuse is very detrimental and represents a considerable danger to human life, society, nation, and the state, as well as Indonesia's national resilience. Understanding the crime of narcotics abuse is then regulated in more detail in articles 111 to 126 of Law number 35 of 2009 on narcotics. Evil is, in reality, one of the forms of human behavior. Evil is a part of human life, therefore, evil remains as long as man is still on this earth, so its eradication is difficult to abolish.

The punishment of drug users cannot be separated from the punishment system adopted by the legal system in Indonesia. The purpose of the penal system is essentially the operationalization of law enforcement run by the

justice system based on the set of laws governing the criminalization of drug abuse and Illicit Trafficking, namely Law Number 35 of 2009 on narcotics as a substitute for law no. 22 of 1997 on drugs.

The imposition of crimes against drug abusers is undoubtedly expected to provide a deterrent effect for the perpetrators and as a means of crime prevention.

Narcotics are something that is needed and very useful both for treatment and for health services. But there must be emphasis and understanding that if narcotics are misused or used without rights or used not by health standards, especially if accompanied by illicit circulation will cause very detrimental consequences for both individuals and society, it can even pose a greater danger to life and cultural values of the nation which in turn can weaken national security.

Narcotic trafficking occurring in Indonesia is contrary to the National Development Goals of Indonesia to realize the whole Indonesian people and society is fair, prosperous, orderly, and peaceful based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. To discover a prosperous Indonesian society needs continuous improvement efforts in the field of Medicine and health services, including the availability of narcotics as drugs and developing science.

Single Convention Drugs in 1961, ratified through Law No. 8 of 1976 on ratification of the Single Convention narcotics 1961 along with the 1972 Protocol amending it. This convention became the juridical basis of Law No. 35 of 2009 on drugs, while the Convention on Psychotropic Substances in 1971 was ratified through Law No. 8 of 1996 on ratification of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971 (psychotropic Convention 1971) and became the juridical basis of Law No. 5 of 1997 on Psychotropic Substances.

The impact of drug abuse threatens not only the survival and future of the abuser but also the future of the nation and state, regardless of social strata, economy, age, and level of Education. Until now, drug trafficking has penetrated at various levels in urban areas and has touched rural communities.

The imposition of crimes against drug abusers is undoubtedly expected to provide a deterrent effect for the perpetrators and as a means of crime prevention.

Criminal acts related to narcotics abuse committed by hospital leaders, leaders of scientific institutions, leaders of the pharmaceutical industry, and leaders of pharmaceutical wholesalers as regulated in Article 147 of the Narcotics Law, which states:

1. Leaders of hospitals, public health centers, medical centers, government-owned pharmaceutical storage facilities, and pharmacies that distribute narcotics Class II and III are not for the benefit of Health Services;
2. Leaders of scientific institutions that plant, Buy, store, or control narcotic plants are not for the benefit of scientific development;
3. Leaders of specific pharmaceutical industries that produce narcotics Class I is not for the benefit of the development of science; or d. Leaders of pharmaceutical wholesalers who distribute Class I narcotics that are not for the use of scientific development or distribute Class II and III drugs not for the benefit of health services and not for the benefit of scientific development.

Drug abuse can go through several ways or modalities, as follows:

1. Dealer groups, using the *modus operandi* used:
  - a. To launch its action
  - b. Syndicate actors consist of a network that is also associated with an extensive network of existing significant cities in Indonesia;
  - c. The *Modus operandi* of narcotics circulation from the lowest level dealers who are directly related to users through two ways, namely:
    - 1) to economically problematic groups
    - 2) against other problematic groups, such as students
2. Group Of Smugglers

The *Modus operandi* used by drug smuggling groups includes extraordinary or strange, such as:

- a) By swallowing, then excreted again along with feces
  - b) Hidden under clothing
  - c) Insertion in the female genitalia
  - d) Hidden in corpses sent from abroad;
  - e) Hidden in dolls or electronic items;
  - f) Hidden in the lining of the suitcase, and much more.
3. User Groups
    - a) Usually, they order drugs from dealers by phone/cellphone to be delivered by courier at a specified place
    - b) Can also for users who have become regular customers to make transactions directly at the scene, such as in discos, pubs, karaoke, and others



- c) After getting the goods/drugs, the users consume them at home, then go to have fun in discos, pubs, karaoke, and other party places.

### **3.1 Obstacles And Solutions In The Investigation Process Of Narcotics In The Directorate Of Drug Investigation Riau Islands Police**

One of the obstacles faced by investigators during the investigation process of narcotics crime in the Directorate of drug investigation of the Riau Islands Police is when the suspect is in the investigation report (BAP) or when interviewed, the suspect is still unconscious or drunk so that the BAP process must first wait for the suspect to be conscious. Another obstacle encountered during the investigation process of narcotics crime in the Directorate of drug investigation of the Riau Islands Police is digging deep information related to narcotics networks circulating amid society. At this point, many people are reluctant to talk about narcotics networks even though the community knows it.

In handling narcotics criminal cases, it cannot be separated from the role of law enforcers who enforce the law and the role of the community itself so that the results achieved can be effective. Law enforcement in the context of criminal law is carried out through the criminal justice system (SPP), whose implementation consists of at least 4 (four) components, namely the police, prosecutors, courts, and Correctional, where a criminal justice institution, in principle, affect the function of other institutions, to create an integrated criminal justice system (integrated criminal justice system).

For the next stage, if the file has been declared P21, the Directorate of drug investigation Riau Islands Police always coordinates with the prosecutor's office. Coordination and communication from the inquiry until the submission of files have been done well without significant obstacles and constraints. The next obstacle in investigating narcotics cases conducted by investigators at the Directorate of drug investigation of the Riau Islands Police is the factor of police officers or investigators. The diverse positions and statuses of existing investigators place the police in different roles with the police in other areas of Duty. This can further affect every attitude and action in using its authority in the investigation process of narcotics cases conducted by investigators at the Directorate of drug investigation Riau Islands Police. The disparity of experience and education gaps owned by investigators can ultimately hinder the investigation of narcotics cases conducted by investigators at the Directorate of drug investigation Riau Islands Police. According to Soerjono Soekanto, the influence of the apparatus comes from himself or the environment. These influences are:

1. Limited ability to put themselves in the role of the other party with whom he interacts;
2. Relatively low level of aspiration;
3. Minimal desire to think about the future, making it very difficult to project;
4. The absence of the ability to delay the satisfaction of a particular need, especially material needs;
5. Lack of innovative power that is a couple of conservatism

One of the other obstacles that arise in the process of investigating narcotics crimes in the Directorate of drug investigation of the Riau Islands Police is the process of sending case files to the prosecutor or known as Phase I, often late and even out of detention. However, related to the deadline for sending the file, the Directorate of drug investigation of the Riau Islands Police always tries to do it on time so that it does not get complaints from any party to resolve narcotics cases at the Directorate of drug investigation of the Riau Islands Police.

The solution to overcome the disparity of experience and education among investigators at the Directorate of drug investigation of the Riau Islands Police is to provide education about the analysis of narcotics cases to all existing investigators. With special education, it is expected that investigators of narcotics crimes can improve their ability to narcotics cases. In the context of suppressing the rate of criminal acts of narcotics in the jurisdiction of the Riau Islands province, the Directorate of drug investigation of the Riau Islands Police also makes efforts, among others, through preventive and repressive measures. The application of criminal provisions in Law No. 35 of 2009 on narcotics is one of the repressive efforts made by the Directorate of drug investigation of the Riau Islands Police. Aside from the problems of law enforcement officers themselves, according to Soerjono Soekanto, there are several obstacles to the implementation of the law in the legal field derived from the law, namely:

- a. Non-compliance with the principles of enactment of the law;
- b. The absence of implementing regulations that are needed to implement the law;
- c. The vagueness of the meaning of words in the law confuses the interpretation and application.

The solution to suppress the high rate of narcotics abuse in the Riau Islands Regional Police encourages the police to make efforts to overcome criminal acts, including narcotics and Psychotropic abuse, by carrying out

routine operations in places of immorality, such as places of Free Association and nightlife then hold counseling-counseling for the community about the adverse effects of narcotics and Psychotropic abuse. Routine raids involved other stakeholders such as the National Narcotics Agency of Riau Islands Province, local governments, military police, and other parties.

In addition, it is known that the Riau Islands province is a very strategically located province bordering other neighboring countries, causing many “doors” to enter the circulation of narcotics in the Riau Islands province. Therefore, according to the director of the drug investigation Regional Police of Riau Islands province, one of the efforts that can be made is to conduct raids on the entrances of narcotics in Riau Islands province. Conceptually the pattern of overcoming psychotropic abuse is to involve all groups and levels of society to participate and play an active role. For this reason, efforts to overcome narcotics and Psychotropic abuse are carried out through pre-active, preventive, and repressive patterns.

In the end, the critical role of the police in their task of combating drug-related crime cases must be well supported, even though the numbers of such cases continue to increase. The disclosure of issues can indicate growing police work in hunting drug trafficking syndicates, but on the other hand, it can face circulation. However, Indonesia has a law No. 35 of 2009 on drugs. However, the problem of this crime has not been resolved entirely.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

1. The effectiveness of the investigation process of narcotics crimes in the Directorate of drug investigation of the Riau Islands Police has been running well by the provisions of applicable laws and regulations. The actions taken by investigators at the Directorate of drug investigation of the Riau Islands Provincial Police in uncovering perpetrators of narcotics crimes are as follows:
  - a. Investigation of a person who commits a criminal offense of narcotics,
  - b. Arrest
  - c. Search
  - d. Loss of evidence
  - e. They are gathering the witnesses
  - f. Make a police report
  - g. Request the status of confiscation to the prosecutor
  - h. They are weighing evidence to puslabfor / other agencies with a legal entity
  - i. Perform urine checks on suspects at the hospital
  - j. They were doing detention/making spring
  - k. Send evidence to puslabfor
  - l. Conduct examination / BAP of suspects and witnesses
  - m. After the file is complete, it is sent to the prosecutor's office Phase 1,
  - n. If the file is considered less than the prosecutor's office, the file will be returned to the investigator
  - o. After the investigator completes the file, the file is submitted back to the prosecutor's office
  - p. After the prosecutor's office completes the file, the investigator receives P21 from the prosecutor's office (the file is considered complete by the prosecutor's office)
  - q. Investigators submit evidence and suspects (Stage 2) to the prosecutor's office.
2. Obstacles that affect the process of investigating criminal acts of narcotics in the Directorate of drug investigation Riau Islands Police, among others, is the lack of uniformity in the ability and capacity of personnel investigators owned by the Directorate of drug investigation Riau Islands Police, people who do not want to open a network of narcotics that exist amid society, the difficulty of extracting information from the suspect at the time of the BAP because the suspect is still in an unconscious condition and other obstacles are the process of sending the case file to the prosecutor or known as Phase I often late and even out of detention. Meanwhile, the efforts made by the Directorate of drug investigation of the Riau Islands Police to suppress the rate of narcotics crimes are through preventive and repressive measures. In the context of capacity building and skills and professional investigators within the Directorate of a drug investigation, Riau Islands Police efforts were made to include investigators in the education of special educators narcotics investigators. Routine raids by cooperating with other relevant agencies are also part of the efforts of the Directorate of drug investigation of the Riau Islands Police to suppress the rate of narcotics circulation.

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