

ERADICATION OF ILLEGAL CIRCULATION OF NARCOTICS THROUGH OPTIMIZATION OF PREVENTION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT IN BATAM CITY

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ABSTRACT

The illicit circulation of narcotics in Batam City continues to increase and the victims are increasingly diverse, ranging from the upper middle class to the lower middle class, even from the elderly to children who have consumed narcotics. Although narcotics are considered deviant, but if they are assessed from a positive side, it cannot be denied that narcotics are still needed in the context of health interests. Therefore, the narcotics law does not completely prohibit, but is also accompanied by exceptions as regulated in the narcotics law. Types of narcotics used for the purpose of health services are only allowed to use narcotics type II narcotics. While exceptions for the sake of science and technology are allowed to use class I narcotics, it is only necessary to obtain permission from the ministry through the chairman of the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM) first. To find out the extent of the role of law enforcement in preventing and eradicating the rise of narcotics in Batam, the purpose of this study is to find out what are the factors that cause the rise of narcotics criminals in Batam City, how is the role of law enforcement in eradicating, preventing and enforcing the law against illicit narcotics trafficking, what are the inhibiting factors for the Eradication of Narcotics Circulation in Batam City. The legal material in the research used is primary, namely the empirical sociological method in which the data is obtained directly by means of interview, observation and other techniques. Secondary, namely from books/documents, legislation, research results, dictionaries and others. Tertiary, namely material from the internet, websites. Seeing the current phenomenon mostly occurs in society which is increasingly worrying, for that the State is also present with its power in the form of regulating the prohibition of narcotics trafficking through Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics which has already regulated the National Narcotics Agency, the police and the community with The aim is to prevent the illicit trafficking of narcotics crimes.

Keyword : *Narcotics, Abuse, Law.*

INTRODUCTION

There are several classifications of narcotics that can be used for health services, namely group II and group III. The contents of article 8 paragraph (1) of Law Number 35 of 2009 are: Narcotics class I is prohibited from being used for the benefit of health services. Article 8 paragraph (2) of Law Number 35 of 2009 regulates that in limited quantities, class I narcotics can be used for the benefit of developing science and technology and for diagnostic reagents, and laboratory reagents can be used for the benefit of science and technology. A limited number of I can be allowed after obtaining the approval of the Minister on the recommendation of the Head of the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency. Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 2021 concerning Changes in the Classification of Narcotics. Article 1 reads "The list of narcotics class I, class II, and class III is listed in the Appendix which is an integral part of this Ministerial Regulation". In Article 1 number 13 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, it is explained that Narcotics

dependence is a symptom of the urge to use Narcotics continuously, tolerance and withdrawal symptoms of Narcotics when use is stopped. Meanwhile, Article 1 number 14 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics.

The formulation of the problem and the research objectives are as follows: To know the legal arrangements regarding the eradication of illicit trafficking in narcotics, to know the implementation and implementation of the eradication of illicit trafficking in narcotics, and to know the factors of obstacles and obstacles in the effort to eradicate the illicit trafficking of narcotics through optimization of prevention and law enforcement to achieve order people in Batam City. The elements of the Research Method are: Research Specifications. This thesis research combines 2 (two) types of research, namely normative juridical research and sociological juridical research (empirical). The approach method in this research is a combination of methods between the normative "legal research" approach with the empirical "Sociological Juridical" approach. Location, Population, and Sample, In analyzing and reviewing the Laws and Regulations of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, the location chosen was in Batam City, Riau Islands Province, namely through the Head of the Bareleng Police Narcotics Unit and members, Head of Binmas Polresta Bareleng Batam and members, Batam City BNN personnel and Narcotics Detainees in the Bareleng Police Detention Room. The data collection technique is through literature study which consists of: Primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, tertiary legal materials. Data analysis in this study is processed and processed in the following way: Collecting all data obtained from observations, in-depth interviews and document review, Make a transcript, Check and edit transcripts, Presenting a summary in the form of a matrix, Grouping data based on certain criteria, Presenting data based on all results that have been grouped and providing an overview of research results, Secondary data is also analyzed in addition to the existing primary data. This research schedule is in March-June 2021.

2. JURIDICAL ANALYSIS OF LEGAL REGULATION IN ERADICATION OF ILLEGAL CIRCULATION OF NARCOTICS THROUGH OPTIMIZATION OF PREVENTION AND ENFORCEMENT OF CRIMINAL ACTIONS OF NARCOTICS TO ACHIEVE COMMUNITY ORDER IN BATAM CITY

2.1 Legal Regulations Of Law Number 2 Of 2002 Concerning The Police Of The Republic Of Indonesia

The regulation of the law regarding the function of the police in maintaining security and public order as well as the function of prevention and law enforcement is regulated in Article 2, Article 3, Article 4, Article 5, Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Police.

2.2 Legal Regulations of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics.

Legal regulations regarding Narcotics are regulated in Article 6 of Law Number 35 of 2009, Legal Regulations on the Function of Narcotics for Science and Technology are regulated in Article 13 of Law Number 35 of 2009, Legal Regulations concerning Special Permits and Import Approval Letters are regulated in Article 15 Law Number 35 of 2009, Legal Regulations concerning Narcotics Circulation are regulated in Article 35 of Law Number 35 of 2009, Legal Regulations concerning Narcotics Circulation are regulated in Article 53 of Law Number 35 of 2009, Legal Regulations concerning the Rehabilitation of Narcotics Addicts are regulated in Article 54 of Law Law Number 35 of 2009, Regulation of the Law on the Guidance and Supervision of Narcotics Circulation by the Government is regulated in Article 60 of Law Number 35 of 2009, Regulation of the Law on the Authority of the Police in the Task of Prevention and Enforcement of Narcotics Law is regulated in Article 81, Article 82, Article 83 , Article 84 and Article 85 of Law No. 35 of 2009, the regulation of evidence regarding evidence in narcotics crime is regulated in Article 86 of Law No. 35 of 2009, apart from evidence that is regulated in Article 184 of Law No. 81 of the Criminal Procedure Code, legal regulations on participation The community is regulated in Article 104 and Article 105 of Law Number 35 of 2009, Regulation of the Law on Criminal Provisions is regulated in Article 111, Article 112, Article 113, Article 114, Article 115, Article 116, Article 117, Article 118, Article 119, Article 120 , Article 121, Article 122, Article 123, Article 125, Article 126, Article 127, Article 128, Article 129, Article 130, Article 131, Article 132 Law Number 35 Of 2009.

2.3 Legal Arrangements in the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 4 of 2021 concerning Changes in the Classification of Narcotics.

List of Narcotics Category I consists of 191 Types of Narcotics, for the Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics which often occurs in the Bareleng Police Legal Area - Batam City, among others as follows: Papaver plant. Raw opium, Cooked Opium consists of: Opium, Opium dust, Jicingko, Coca plant, Coca leaves, Raw cocaine, Cocaine, Cannabis plant, Heroine, Katinona, Mdma, Amphetamines, Methamphetamine, Methylone, Karisoprodol. List of Narcotics Category II consists of: 91 Types, and List of Narcotics Category III consists of 15 types.

2.4 Legal Arrangements in Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code

Legal regulations regarding the duties of Investigators and Investigators/Auxiliary Investigators are regulated in Article 4, Article 5, Article 6, Article 7, Article 8, Article 9, Article 10, Article 11 and Article 12 of Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Code, Legal provisions regarding Arrest are regulated in Article 16, Article 17, Article 18, Article 19, Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Code, Legal Regulations concerning Detention are regulated in Article 20, Article 21 and Article 22 of Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Code, Legal provisions regarding searches are regulated in Article 32, Article 33, Article 34, Article 35, Article 36 and Article 37 of Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Code, Legal Regulations concerning Confiscation are regulated in Article 38, Article 39, Article 40, Article 41, Article 42 and Article 43, Article 44 of Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Code, Legal Regulations concerning Investigation are regulated in Article 102 of Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Code, Legal Regulations concerning Investigation are regulated in Article 106, Pa Article 107, Article 108, Article 109, Article 110 Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Code, Provision of Law on Legal Evidence is regulated in Article 184 of Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Code, Regulation of Law concerning Confiscation is regulated in Article 38, Article 39, Article 40, Article 41, Article 42 and Article 43, Article 44 of Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Code.

2.5 Arrangements in the Regulation of the National Police Chief Number 14 of 2012 concerning Management of Criminal Investigations

Legal arrangements regarding the basis for conducting investigations are regulated in Article 4 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, Legal Regulations concerning the Basis of Police Reports / Complaints are regulated in Article 5 of Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Code, Legal Regulations concerning the Basis of Investigation Warrants are regulated in Article 8 of Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code, the Law on Investigation is regulated in Article 14 and Article 15 of Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code.

2.6 Legal Arrangements in the Criminal Code (KUHP) Relating to Legal Provisions in General and Crimes in General

Legal Regulations concerning the Limits of the Applicability of Criminal Rules in Legislation are regulated in Article 1, Article 2, Article 3, Article, Article 5, Article 6, Article 7, Article 8, Article 9 and Article 10 of the Law on the Criminal Code. Legal arrangements regarding the abolition of the authority to prosecute criminals and carry out crimes are regulated in Article 76, Article 77, Article 78, Article 79 of the Law on the Criminal Code.

3. JURIDICAL ANALYSIS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ERADICATION OF ILLEGAL CIRCULATION OF NARCOTICS THROUGH OPTIMIZATION OF PREVENTION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT TO CREATE COMMUNITY ORDER IN BATAM CITY

Research Study at the Batam Barelang City Resort Police Office and Batam City District National Narcotics Agency (BNNK) Office.

3.1 Preventive Efforts or Prevention Through Counseling and Guidance by Personnel of the Community Development Unit (Satbinmas) of the Barelang Police of Batam within the last 3 (three) years.

3.1.1 Socialization, Guidance and Counseling Activities in 2021

Activity Time on January 16, 2021, 08.00-12.00 WIB Location of Activities in Tiban Lama, Sekupang District, Batam The target of the activity is the Tiban Lama Community of Batam The number of Satbinmas personnel is 5 people The target to be achieved is that the community avoids the dangers of drug abuse. Activity Time on February 6, 2021 at 08.00 – 12.00 WIB. Location of the activity in Kampung Seraya Bawah Batu Ampar, Batam City. The target of the activity is the people of Seraya Bawah Village, Batu Ampar, Batam City The number of personnel is 6 people. The target to be achieved is that the community avoids the dangers of drug abuse. Activity Time on April 6, 2021, 08.00 to 12.00 WIB Activity Locations at Seraya Garden Lubuk Baja Batam City The target of the activity is the Seraya Garden Community, Lubuk Baja, Batam City. The number of Satbinmas personnel is 5 people. The target to be achieved is that the community avoids the dangers of drug abuse.

3.1.2 Socialization, Guidance and Counseling Activities in 2020 Activity Time on 02 February 2020 08.00 - 02.00 WIB. Location of activities at SMK Negeri 02 Batam City. The target of the activity is the students of SMK Negeri 02 Batam City. The number of Satbinmas personnel is 5 people. The target to be achieved is that students

understand and avoid the dangers of drug abuse. Activity Time on March 7, 2020 08.00 - 06.00 WIB. Location of Activities at SMK Kartini Batam City. The target of the activity is the students of SMK Kartini, Batam City. The number of Satbinmas personnel is 5 people. The target to be achieved is that students understand and avoid the dangers of drug abuse.

3.1.3 Socialization, Guidance and Counseling Activities in 2019 Activity Time on 07 May 2019 08.00 - 12.00 WIB. Location of activities at SMA AL-Azhar Batam City. The target of the activity is AL-Azhar High School students in Batam City. The number of Satbinmas personnel is 5 people. The target to be achieved is that students understand and avoid the dangers of drug abuse. Activity Time on July 24, 2019 08.00 - 12.00 WIB. Location of Activities at Islamic Boarding School Abdul Dhohir Batam City. The target of the activity is Abdul Dhohir Islamic Boarding School students, Batam City. The number of Satbinmas personnel is 5 people. The target to be achieved is that students understand and avoid the dangers of drug abuse. Activity Time on August 21, 2019 08.00 - 12.00 WIB. Location of the activity at SMP Negeri 43 Batam City. The target of the activity is the students of SMP Negeri 43 Batam City. The number of Satbinmas personnel is 5 people. The target to be achieved is that students understand and avoid the dangers of drug abuse. Activity Time on October 22, 2019 08.00 - 12.00 WIB. Location of Activities at SMA Negeri 20 Batam City. The target of the activity is the students of SMA Negeri 20 Batam City. The number of Satbinmas personnel is 5 people. The target to be achieved is that students understand and avoid the dangers of drug abuse. Activity Time on October 22, 2019 08.00 - 12.00 WIB. Location of Activities at SMK Al-Azhar Batam City. The target of the activity is SMK Al-Azhar students in Batam City. The number of Satbinmas personnel is 5 people. The target to be achieved is that students understand and avoid the dangers of drug abuse.

3.1.4 Socialization, Guidance and Counseling Activities in 2018 Activity Time on February 14, 2018 08.00 - 12.00 WIB. The location of the activity is in the Public Facilities of the Posyandu, Bengkong Sadai Bengkong Village, Batam. The target of the activity is Posyandu women in Bengkong Sadai Bengkong Batam. The number of Satbinmas personnel is 5 people. The target to be achieved is that students understand and avoid the dangers of drug abuse. Activity Time on March 21, 2018 08.00 - 12.00 WIB. Location of activities at Permata Harapan High School, Batam City. The target of the activity is Permata Harapan High School students, Batam City. The number of Satbinmas personnel is 5 people. The target to be achieved is that students understand and avoid the dangers of drug abuse. Activity Time on April 6, 2018 08.00 - 12.00 WIB. Location of Activities at Al Kautsar Islamic Boarding School, Batam City The target of the activity is the students of the Al Kautsar Islamic Boarding School, Batam City. The number of Satbinmas personnel is 5 people. The target to be achieved is that students understand and avoid the dangers of drug abuse. Activity Time on 02 May 2018 08.00 - 12.00 WIB. Location of the activity at SMP Negeri 43 Batam City. The target of the activity is the students of SMP Negeri 43 Batam City. The number of Satbinmas personnel is 5 people. The target to be achieved is that students understand and avoid the dangers of drug abuse. Activity Time on July 12, 2018 at 08.00 - 12.00 WIB. Location of activities at SMK Negeri 02 Batam City. The target of the activity is the students of SMK Negeri 02 Batam City. The number of Satbinmas personnel is 5 people. The target to be achieved is that students understand and avoid the dangers of drug abuse.

3.2 Repressive Efforts or Actions by Personnel of the Drug Investigation Unit of the Bareleng Police of the Batam Police This action is the last attempt by the Bareleng Police Narcotics Investigation Unit to eradicate the abuse of various types of narcotics. By holding a repressive or this action is the stage of taking action against people who have abused or carried out illicit drug trafficking in Batam City, this is an absolute authority according to the main duties and functions of the police in eradicating all forms of irregularities in narcotics crimes. Repressive is a program of action, eradication of producers, dealers, dealers to users based on applicable law in order to be a deterrent effect against perpetrators of narcotics crimes. Another effort, according to the Narcotics Head of the Bareleng Police, Jhon Sitepu, was carried out to overcome obstacles in the Implementation of Law Enforcement for the Eradication of Narcotics Trafficking in the Bareleng City Police Legal Area, Batam, namely Continuing to Improve the Quality of Human Resources / Number of Police Personnel to handle criminal acts of abuse and illicit trafficking. narcotics in Batam City. The Bareleng Police Narcotics Investigation Unit still requires additional personnel to be more balanced with the number of narcotics cases in Batam City. The obstacle that is often encountered in the field is that the number of members, especially the Batam Bareleng Resort Police personnel, is less than the number of existing cases as well as the number of investigators of the Batam City Resort Police Narcotics Investigation at this time. With the current number of personnel totaling 40 (forty) people, this number is still further divided according to their respective Job Descriptions, including Personnel (Investigators) in charge of conducting Field Investigations (Operations), Examining Officers (Investigators) in charge of carrying out their duties. Investigation of Narcotics Crime Perpetrators who have been arrested and Planning and Administrative Staff Affairs Officers who carry out administrative tasks and Reporting Reports. When compared with the number of narcotics crime cases that occurred in Batam City, there are very many because it does not only cover the regional

area of Batam City but has reached the international network. Improving Community Participation Based on the results of an interview with the Head of the Narcotics Investigation Unit (Kasatresnarkoba) at the Batam City Balerang Police (Polresta Balerang), he said that the Batam Balerang Resort Police had difficulty in uncovering and eradicating narcotics crimes in Batam City due to the lack of community participation in assisting the Balerang City Police, Batam. With the low participation and awareness of the community so that this becomes an obstacle for investigators in carrying out their duties as investigators who clearly require community participation in order to reduce the level of criminal acts of abuse and circulation of narcotics in Batam City.

3.3 Interview with the Narcotics Investigation Unit of the Balerang Police: KOMPOL JHON SITEPU, S.I.K., M.H. The number of narcotics crimes revealed and handled by the Narcotics Unit of the Balerang Police during 2018 to 2021 is as follows, in 2021 are 56 Cases (January to July / data panel attached). In 2020 are 116 Cases (data panel attached). In 2019 are 164 Cases (data panel attached). In 2018 are 150 Cases (data panel attached) The number of Narcotics Suspects arrested and processed by the Balerang Police Narcotics Unit Investigators is as follows (data attached). In 2021 are Male/ Indonesian 74 people. Female/ Indonesian 3 people. Male/ Foreigner Nil. Female/ Foreigner Nil. The quantity are 77 people. In 2020 are Male/ Indonesian 166 people. Female/ Indonesian 11 people. Male/ Foreigner 4 people. Female/ Foreigner Nil. The quantity are 181 people. In 2019 are Male/Indonesian 193 people. Female/ Indonesian 9 people. Male/ Foreigner 3 people. Female/ Foreigner Nil. The quantity are 205 people. In 2018 are Male/ Indonesian 172 people. Female/Indonesian 19 people. Male/ Foreigner 6 people. Female/ Foreigner Nil. The quantity are 197 people (data panel attached).

The number and types of narcotic evidence confiscated by the Narcotics Unit Personnel of the Balerang Police during 2018 to 2021 are as follows (data attached) In 2021, Marijuana 37,2 Grams, Shabu 3.661,45 grams, Ecstasy 30 pills, Ecstasy powder nil, Heroin nil, Zero Free Drugs, Erimin-5 nil (data panel attached). In 2020, Cannabis 318,25 Grams, Methamphetamine 134.324,43 Grams, Ecstasy 40.099 pills, Ecstasy Powder 5689 Grams, Heroin nil, Over-the-counter Drugs nil, Erimin-5 nil (data panel attached). In 2019, Marijuana 4.227,70 Grams, Methamphetamine 59.136,68 Grams, Ecstasy 5.689 pills, Ecstasy Powder 0,56 Grams, Heroin nil, Over-the-counter Drugs nil, Erimin-5 nil (data panel attached). In 2018, Cannabis 28.570,10 grams, Shabu 41.248,12 grams, Ecstasy 27.524 pills, Ecstasy powder nil, Heroin nil, Over-the-counter medicine 90 pills, Erimin-5 300 pills (data panel attached).

The number of Investigators In Balerang Police Narcotics Unit in charge of conducting Investigations and Education on Narcotics Crime Cases in the Legal Territory of Batam City are as follows 40 people (data attached), Middle Officer / KOMPOL 1 person, First Officer / AIPDA - AIPTU 7 people, High Officer / Kompol 7 people, First NCO / BRIPDA – BRIPKA 25 people. The amount of the budget used to finance the activities of the Narcotics Investigation and Investigation Process at the Balerang Police Narcotics Unit is as follows (data attached) In 2021, Rp.1.374.709.000 (One Billion Three Hundred Seventy Four Million Seven Hundred And Nine Thousand Rupiah). In 2020, Rp.1.468.918.000 (One Billion Four Hundred Sixty Eight Million Nine Hundred And Eighteen Thousand Rupiah). In 2019, Rp.1.292.858.000 (One Billion Two Hundred Ninety-Two Million Eight Hundred Fifty-Eight Thousand Rupiah). In 2018, Rp.554.577.000 (Five Hundred Fifty-Four Million Five Hundred And Seventy-Seven Thousand Rupiah). Factors that cause the occurrence of illicit circulation of narcotics in Batam City are as follows, Unemployment Factors due to the difficulty of getting jobs to meet the needs of self and family life, Low Education Factors, so that people do not understand the side effects that are very dangerous for the human body after consuming drugs, Intentions Factors to have a lot of money in an easy way through shortcuts, without having to work hard, fathom, struggling, Factors Lack of socialization about the dangers of narcotics for the community, Factors Lack of public understanding of the dangers of narcotics, Factors Even though people understand the dangers of narcotics, the community Lack of awareness to avoid the dangers of narcotics, Geographical factors of Batam city which has many people's ports that facilitate the entry of drugs in Batam city area, Factors Lack of synergy between law enforcement officers or fellow state apparatus willing Even between the state apparatus and the community in terms of preventing and enforcing the law against illicit narcotics trafficking in the city of Batam, the factor is still the lack of personnel in efforts to prevent and eradicate narcotics illicit trafficking, the factor of lack of budget and sophisticated equipment owned by police officers who carry out the duties and functions of enforcement narcotics law down to the lowest unitary level, namely the Polsek level. The factor is the presence of certain Law Enforcement Personnel who become Traitors and cooperate with criminals in carrying out Narcotics illicit activities which lead to compensation for services in the form of money and other property to meet the needs of life. Sectoral Ego Factors that occur between Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, giving rise to Interpersonal Miscommunication between Agencies and not synergies in carrying out tasks in the field.

3.4 Results of interviews with officers and non-commissioned officers of the Investigating Staff and Assistant Investigators of the Balerang Batam Police Narcotics Unit, among others,

IPTU M. RISQY SAPUTRA, S.T.K., S.I.K., M.Si as Chair of Idik I Satresnarkoba, IPDA NURDENI RIAN, S.H., M.H. as Head of Sub-directorate I Unit I Narcotics Unit, AIPDA DONNY SISWANTO, S.H., M.H. as non-commissioned officer of Sub Unit 3 Unit I of the Drugs Unit, BRIGADIR RISKI PUTRA S.H. as non-commissioned officer of Sub Unit 6 Unit I. The resource persons mentioned above provide information in the interview activities related to the factors that cause the occurrence of illicit circulation of narcotics in Batam City as follows, the Unemployment Factor due to the difficulty of obtaining jobs to meet the needs of self and family life, low education factors, so that people do not understand the side effects that very dangerous for the human body after taking drugs, Factors Intention to have a lot of money in an easy way through shortcuts, without having to work hard, fathomless, struggling, Factors Lack of socialization about the dangers of narcotics for the community, Factors Lack of public understanding of the dangers narcotics, Factors Although the public understands the dangers of narcotics, the community lacks awareness to avoid the dangers of narcotics, Factors Geographical factors of Batam city which has many people's ports that facilitate the entry of drugs in the city of Batam, Fak tor Lack of synergy between law enforcement officers or fellow state apparatus as well as between state apparatus and the community in terms of preventing and enforcing the law against illicit narcotics trafficking in the city of Batam, Factors Still Lack of personnel in efforts to prevent and eradicate narcotics illicit trafficking, Factors lack of budget and equipment sophisticated police officers who carry out the duties and functions of narcotics law enforcement down to the lowest unitary level, namely the Polsek level, the factor of certain Law Enforcement Personnel who become traitors and cooperate with criminals in carrying out narcotics illicit trafficking activities which lead to rewards services in the form of money and other property to meet the needs of life, Sectoral Ego Factors that occur between Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, causing miscommunication between personnel between agencies and not synergies in carrying out tasks in the field.

3.5 Interview between the Author and 6 (six) Suspects / Detainees in Narcotics Crime Cases handled by Investigators / Assistant Investigators At Unit I of the Bareleng Batam Police Narcotics Unit

The names of the suspects are as follows FERY Bin Amir, OKY IRWANSYAH Bin M. YUSUF, MUHAMADFARHAN Bin SUROSO, AFDHOL AMZANI Bin ZAILANI, COMEL Bint AMAT, DENSILVIA ANGGRAYANI aka TETEH Bint SUPANGAT. Information on the results of the interviews with the suspects mentioned above, in general their reasons for committing narcotics crimes are caused by several factors as follows, Committing Narcotics Crimes by force because they need money for their family needs, Not having a permanent job, Average family background The suspect is brokenhome (divorced parents) and there is also a divorced husband and wife, and wants to try to feel the sensation of drug abuse.

3.6 Interview of the author with the personnel of the Community Development Unit (Satbinmas) of the Bareleng Police of Batam, as follows

KOMPOL DUNYA HARUN as Head of Binmas, and AIPTU INDRA SAPUTRA, BRIPKA HASIOLAN GULTOM, BRIPKA GUSRIANTO, BRIPKA WAHYUDI SUGIONO, BRIPTU RIFKI M. HAIKAL as members of Satbinmas.

The resource persons mentioned above provided information in the interview activities as follows: The number of outreach activities, guidance and counseling about the dangers of drug abuse during the last 4 years are as follows: In 2021, Activities in 3 Communities in Batam City. In 2020, Activities at 2 Schools in Batam City. In 2019, Activities at 8 Schools in Batam City. In 2018 Activities at 6 Schools in Batam City. The amount of the budget for the Socialization, Guidance and Counseling Activities on the Dangers of Drug Abuse for the last 4 years is Activities in 2018 - 2021. The constraints and obstacles found in the Socialization, Guidance and Counseling Activities on the Dangers of Drug Abuse for the last 4 years are as follows, Limited facilities and infrastructure, Lack of budget to improve the quality and quantity of socialization activities, guidance and counseling to the community both among students and the general public, Facing the Covid-19 Pandemic Period, so it is forbidden to gather many people to carry out socialization activities, guidance and counseling about the dangers of drug abuse, Limitations facilities and infrastructure. Factors causing illicit trafficking and narcotics abuse in Batam City are as follows, Unemployment is the main factor in narcotics illicit trafficking in Batam, Free association factors and also family problems are also triggers for narcotics illicit trafficking in Batam City, Lack of public awareness to learn about this - things related to the dangers of drugs.

3.7 Interviews between the author and officers from the National Narcotics Agency (BNNK) Batam City, as follows

MARLINA,SH. as Head of General Affairs at BNNK Batam City and AINUL YUSNA R. S.H. as a Young Expert on Drug Extension at the Batam City BNNK. The resource persons mentioned above provide information in the interview activities as follows, the number of Batam City BNNK officers who are tasked with conducting outreach activities in the context of prevention of illicit narcotics trafficking in the city of Batam, in 2021 7 people, in 2020 7

people, in 2019 23 people, in 2018 23 people. The number of socialization activities for preventing illicit narcotics trafficking in Batam city every year, during 2018 to 2021, carried out by Batam City BNNK personnel officers, in 2021 45 people, in 2020 190 people, in 2019 125 people, in 2018 93 people. Communities who are the target of socialization activities to prevent illicit narcotics trafficking in Batam city every year, during 2018 to 2021, which are carried out by Batam City BNNK personnel officers, in 2021 678 people, in 2020 63,334 people, in 2019 42,571 people, in 2018 25,869 people. The number of Narcotics Addicts sent from the Batam City BNNK to be rehabilitated at the Riau Islands Province BNNP Rehabilitation Workshop, in 2021 nil, in 2020 nil, in 2019 3 people, in 2018 1 person. The total state budget absorbed in the dissemination activities of preventing illicit trafficking of narcotics by the Batam City BNNK in 2021 Rp.41.619.900, In 2020 Rp.369.645.000, In 2019 Rp.494.809.425, In 2018 Rp.380.000.000. The total state budget absorbed in the Narcotics Addicts Rehabilitation activity by the Batam City BNNK during 2018 to 2021, in 2021 Rp.44.842.125, in 2020 Rp.87.443.300, in 2019 Rp.132.956.500, in 2018 Rp.35.902.000.

3.8 *Data on Socialization and Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotics by the Regency National Narcotics Agency (BNNK) of Batam City*
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Table 1

NO	Description of Activities	Year			
		2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Number of Batam City BNN Officers in Charge of Conducting Socialization Activities in the Context of Prevention of Illicit Narcotics Circulation in Batam City	23	23	7	7
2	Number of Socialization Activities on Prevention of Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics in Batam City Every Year Conducted by Batam City BNN Personnel	93	125	190	45
3	Target Community which is the Object of Socialization on Prevention of Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics in Batam City	25.869	42.571	6.334	678
4	Number of Narcotics Addicts Sent from the Batam City BNNK for Rehabilitation at the Riau Islands Province BNN Rehabilitation Workshop in Batam City	1	3	0	0
5	Total State Budget Absorbed in Socialization Activities on Prevention of Narcotics Illicit Trafficking in Batam City	Rp.380.000.000	Rp.494.809.425	Rp.369.645.000	Rp.41.619.900
6	Total State Budget Absorbed in Narcotics Addicts Rehabilitation Activities in Batam City by Batam City BNN	Rp.136.902.000	Rp.132.956.500	Rp.87.443.300	Rp.44.842.125

Secondary Data, 2021

4. OBSTACLES AND SOLUTIONS FACTORS IN EFFORTS TO ERADICATE ILLEGAL CIRCULATION OF NARCOTICS THROUGH OPTIMIZATION OF PREVENTION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT TO CREATE COMMUNITY ORDER IN BATAM CITY

4.1 Factors of obstacles and obstacles in the effort to prevent illicit circulation of narcotics by the personnel of the Community Development Unit (Satbinmas) of the Barelang Police in Batam City.

The factors that become obstacles or obstacles in the Implementation of Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics are divided into 2, namely: External Factors, Community participation is still very minimal, Drug trafficking is

increasing. Social, Cultural and Environmental Factors. Internal Factors, Difficulty gathering evidence, Factors Inadequate Facilities or Facilities in Supporting Law Enforcement Activities;

4.2 Obstacles and Obstacles Faced by Bareleng Police Narcotics Unit Personnel in Efforts to Eradicating Narcotics Illicit Trafficking in Batam City

According to the Head of the Narcotics Criminal Investigation Unit of the Bareleng Batam Police, Kompol Jhon Sitepu, there are several factors that cause delays in law enforcement in carrying out the eradication of illicit narcotics trafficking in Batam City, as follows: There is still a lack of socialization about the dangers of narcotics for the community. Lack of public understanding about the dangers of narcotics and lack of maximum public awareness to avoid the dangers of narcotics. Location of Geographical Factors Batam city which has many people's ports that facilitate the entry of drugs hidden in the Batam City area. Lack of synergy in law enforcement, both among state apparatus and with the community in law enforcement in Batam City against the prevention of illicit narcotics trafficking. There is still a lack of police personnel in efforts to prevent and eradicate illicit narcotics trafficking in Batam City. Limited budget and supporting facilities and infrastructure in an effort to eradicate narcotics illicit trafficking through optimizing the prevention of narcotics illicit trafficking in Batam City.

4.3 Barriers and Constraints faced by Batam City National Narcotics Agency (BNN) Personnel in Efforts to Prevent Narcotics Illicit Trafficking in Batam City.

According to Marlina, several factors constrain the Batam City BNNK in eradicating narcotics crime in Batam City, among others: Prior to the arrest process, the perpetrators often knew about it, so that by the time the arrests were made, the perpetrators had already fled. Narcotics perpetrators are very good at tricking law enforcement officers. There is still a lack of facilities and infrastructure in tackling narcotics abuse in Batam City, and also the lack of personnel at the Batam City BNNK. There is still a lack of community participation in drug crimes, people are still afraid and hesitant to report suspicious crimes and sometimes do not want to know about the surrounding environment. Constrained by the lack of medical personnel, the lack of technological equipment facilities such as urine tests (inadequate laboratory facilities), in sea transportation, especially ships, the Batam City BNNK does not yet have, while narcotics crimes are still widely entered by sea, considering that Batam City is an area the island, so that overcoming it is still hampered.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the research and discussion that have been described previously, The factors that cause the entry of narcotics in Batam City are as follows: The increasing number of residents and supported by geographical location close to neighboring countries makes Batam City a target for illicit narcotics traffickers. The location of the Riau Islands province which is located across national borders makes it easy for criminals to enter drugs into Indonesia. Drug dealers from outside the country often take advantage of couriers from the Riau Islands community, especially Batam City or migrant workers who return from other countries and then enter Batam City. Factors Unemployment and not having a permanent job. The role of Community Development Unit Personnel (Satbinmas) and Drug Investigation Unit Personnel (Satresnarkoba) Bareleng Batam Police, in efforts to prevent and enforce law against illicit narcotics trafficking in Batam City, has not been maximized due to various inhibiting factors both internally and externally. The Geographical Location of Batam City which has many people's ports that make it easy for drugs to enter secretly. Synergies that are not well established between law enforcement officials, both among state apparatus and with the community in law enforcement in Batam City. There is still a lack of personnel and limited budget as well as supporting facilities and infrastructure in an effort to eradicate illicit narcotics trafficking. The participation of the community who still does not care about drug crimes, the lack of medical personnel and the lack of technological equipment facilities such as urine tests (inadequate laboratory facilities). BNNK Batam City does not yet have sea transportation, especially ships which are urgently needed to follow up on the circulation of narcotics, which mostly enter by sea.

It is hoped that the central government should pay attention to the following: It is necessary to increase the budget in the implementation of the task of preventing and enforcing the law in eradicating the illicit trafficking of narcotics. Need to Add Supporting Facilities and Tools. Need Additional Personnel in Prevention and Law Enforcement Efforts

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