

Law Enforcement in The Investigation Process of Criminal Acts of Illegal Distribution of Narcotics (Case Study of The Barelang City Resort Police)

George Ocvelin Barus

Faculty of Law, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (UNISSULA) Semarang, Indonesia,
E-mail: georgeocvelinbarus.std@unissula.ac.id

Abstract. *This research is motivated by the importance of law enforcement in the investigation process of illicit narcotics trafficking offenses to ensure legal certainty, justice, and societal benefit. Illicit narcotics trafficking is an organized crime with extensive adverse impacts on social life, public health, the economy, and national security. This study aims to analyze the implementation of law enforcement in the investigation process of illicit narcotics trafficking offenses and to examine the obstacles encountered and the measures taken to address them at the Barelang Resort City Police. This study employs an empirical juridical research method using statutory, case, and conceptual approaches with a descriptive-analytical design. Primary data were obtained through interviews with investigators of the Narcotics Investigation Unit of the Barelang Resort City Police, while secondary data were collected through library research involving legislation, books, scientific journals, and other relevant literature. The data were analyzed qualitatively to produce systematic and scientifically accountable conclusions. The findings indicate that the implementation of law enforcement in the investigation process of illicit narcotics trafficking offenses at the Narcotics Investigation Unit of the Barelang Resort City Police has been carried out regularly and in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations, beginning with the receipt of public information, preliminary investigation, arrest, search, seizure, examination of witnesses and suspects, forensic laboratory examination, case file preparation, and submission of the case to the public prosecutor. The obstacles encountered in the investigation process include legal factors, law enforcement personnel, facilities and infrastructure, community factors, and legal culture. Efforts to address these obstacles include optimizing the implementation of laws and regulations, enhancing investigators' competence, strengthening inter-agency coordination, improving investigative facilities and infrastructure, and increasing public*

participation and legal awareness. These measures are expected to promote an effective and professional investigation process that ensures legal certainty, justice, and societal benefit.

Keywords: *Barelang Resort City Police; Investigation; Illicit Narcotics Trafficking; Law Enforcement.*

1. Introduction

Indonesia is constitutionally affirmed as a state of law as stated in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. This affirmation necessitates that every action of state administrators, including law enforcement officers, must be based on a legitimate normative basis in order to achieve legal certainty (*rechtssicherheit*), justice (*gerechtigheid*), and benefits for society. From the perspective of a state of law, law enforcement is not only positioned as a repressive tool to deal with violations, but also as an instrument for protecting human rights and a means of social engineering that functions to maintain order and stability in the life of the nation and state.¹

The need for criminal law enforcement becomes even more pressing when faced with extraordinary crimes, one of which is drug trafficking. Drug crimes cannot be understood solely as conventional criminal matters, as their impacts are widespread and multidimensional.² The implications extend beyond law enforcement to public health, economic productivity, social stability, and even national resilience. The abuse and illegal distribution of narcotics have the potential to erode the quality of the younger generation, which is a strategic asset for the nation's sustainable development. At the same time, this phenomenon also creates room for expansion for organized crime networks that operate systematically, even across national borders and jurisdictions.³

Empirically, the dynamics of drug abuse and distribution in Indonesia remain at a concerning level. Data from the National Narcotics Agency shows that the prevalence of drug abuse has reached 1.73% of the total population, equivalent to approximately 3.3 million people, including approximately 312,000 productive-age adolescents (15-25 years old) exposed to drugs. This fact confirms that narcotics remain a substantial threat to the sustainability of the nation's productive generation. From 2025 to mid-October, the Indonesian National Police recorded that they had uncovered approximately 38,456

¹Jimly Asshiddiqie, *The Constitution and Constitutionalism of Indonesia*, Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2010, p. 55.

²Satjipto Rahardjo, *Problems of Law Enforcement: A Sociological Review*, Bandung: Sinar Baru, 1983, p. 15.

³Mardani, *Drug Abuse in the Perspective of Islamic Law and National Criminal Law*, Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2008, p. 3.

narcotics cases.⁴This figure not only reflects the high intensity of law enforcement but also illustrates the complexity and magnitude of the narcotics caseload in the national criminal justice system.

Locally, the jurisdiction of the Barelang City Police Department has a strategic and complex geographic configuration. The Barelang area, encompassing Batam and the surrounding islands, is a free trade zone and international port with a highly dynamic flow of goods and people. Its location, directly intersecting with global trade routes, makes the region highly vulnerable to infiltration by illicit drug trafficking networks.

Empirical data at the regional level demonstrates the high intensity of narcotics case handling in the Barelang Police jurisdiction. According to an official statement from the local Narcotics Investigation Unit, between January 14 and February 4, 2026, 12 cases of illicit drug trafficking were uncovered, with 19 suspects and evidence totaling more than 1,130 grams of crystal methamphetamine, ecstasy pills, and e-cigarettes containing prohibited substances.⁵Previously, in October 2025, police also uncovered two large-scale cases, with a total seizure of 1,928.52 grams of crystal methamphetamine, 852 ecstasy pills, and a substantial amount of marijuana. In May 2025, nine cases were recorded with 13 suspects and evidence totaling more than 266 grams of crystal methamphetamine and ecstasy.⁶This data set reflects the frequency and volume of narcotics trafficking in the Barelang region, which cannot be underestimated. It also indicates the existence of network dynamics that require professional, careful, and continuous handling during the investigation stage.

Normatively, Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics⁷formulates the illicit trafficking of narcotics as a series of acts committed without rights or against the law, with a crime construction that requires the fulfillment of objective elements (*actus reus*) in the form of prohibited actions and subjective elements (*mens rea*) in the form of intent. This regulation covers a spectrum of diverse roles of perpetrators, from users to dealers, each of which has different legal consequences depending on the intensity of involvement and proof of the elements of the crime; therefore, accuracy in identifying roles and constructing elements of criminal acts is a major determinant in the law enforcement process.

⁴National Research and Innovation Agency, "BRIN and BNN Measure Prevalence of Drug Abuse," <https://brin.go.id/news/110708/brin-dan-bnn-ukur-prevalensi-penyalahgunaan-narkoba/>, accessed February 28, 2026.

⁵Barelang Police, "Barelang Police Chief Reveals 12 Narcotics Cases, 19 Suspects Arrested," <https://barelang.kepri.polri.go.id/2026/02/11/kapolresta-barelang-ungkap-12-kasus-narkotika-19-tersangka-diamankan/>, accessed February 28, 2026.

⁶Barelang Police, "Disclosure of Two Major Narcotics Cases in October 2025," <https://barelang.kepri.polri.go.id/2025/10/22/pengungkapan-dua-kasus-besar-narkotika/>, accessed February 28, 2026.

⁷Republic of Indonesia Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics.

Law enforcement against narcotics crimes essentially takes place through an integrated criminal justice system, which involves institutional coordination between the police, prosecutors, courts, and correctional institutions. The investigation phase is crucial because it is during this phase that a series of initial activities are carried out that determine the direction of case handling, such as gathering evidence, determining suspect status, and formulating the initial construction of the application of the elements of the articles in question.⁸ As stated in the Criminal Procedure Code, an investigation is a series of actions by investigators to search for and collect evidence aimed at clarifying a criminal event and identifying the party suspected of being the perpetrator.⁹ On this basis, the quality and thoroughness of the investigative process have direct implications for the strength of the evidence and the legitimacy of the judicial process in subsequent stages.

Even though the normative framework for law enforcement has been regulated comprehensively, the practice of investigating narcotics crimes still often faces a number of legal problems, especially those related to consistency in applying the elements of illicit trafficking, proving the element of intent, and determining the position or role of the perpetrator in the structure of the narcotics network.¹⁰ In a number of cases, differences in the construction of elements in cases with similar factual characteristics have the potential to create disparities in law enforcement, which can ultimately affect legal certainty.

This phenomenon can be understood through the theoretical perspective put forward by Soerjono Soekanto regarding the factors that influence the effectiveness of law enforcement, namely the legal factors themselves, law enforcement officers, supporting facilities and infrastructure, community conditions, and the developing legal culture.¹¹ In addition, Mardjono Reksodiputro's thoughts on the criminal justice system emphasize the importance of integration and coordination between law enforcement agencies so that case handling does not take place in a fragmented manner.¹² In line with that, the fundamental principle in criminal law known as the principle of *geen straf zonder schuld* emphasizes that punishment can only be imposed if the perpetrator's guilt is proven legally, proportionally, and in accordance with

⁸Andri Winjaya Laksana, "Legal Review of Criminalization of Narcotics Abusers with Rehabilitation System," *Journal of Legal Reform*, Vol. 3, No. 2, 2016, p. 145.

⁹Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP), Article 1 number 2.

¹⁰Andri Winjaya Laksana, "Sociological Analysis of Narcotics Circulation Treatment on Students," *Jurnal Pembaharuan Hukum (Journal of Legal Reform)*, Vol. 8, No. 1, 2021, p. 105.

¹¹Soerjono Soekanto, *Factors Influencing Law Enforcement*, (Jakarta: PT RajaGrafindo Persada, 2014), p. 4.

¹²Mardjono Reksodiputro, *Indonesian Criminal Justice System (The Role of Law Enforcement in Fighting Crime)*, (Jakarta: Center for Justice Services and Legal Service, University of Indonesia, 2007), p. 84.

applicable legal provisions, so that every determination of a suspect must be based on objective and accountable evidence.

Many researchers have conducted studies on law enforcement against narcotics crimes. One relevant study is Andri Saputra's work with Vinko Rafi Joeda and Anggi Daman (2025) entitled "Law Enforcement Strategy Against Illicit Narcotics Trafficking from the Perspective of the Criminal Code and the Narcotics Law." This study examines law enforcement strategies against illicit narcotics trafficking through a normative approach using document study methods sourced from laws and regulations, court decisions, and relevant legal literature. The results of the study indicate that although the provisions in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics have provided a relatively comprehensive legal basis, its implementation in the field still faces various obstacles, including limited apparatus resources, weak coordination between law enforcement agencies, and the suboptimal implementation of rehabilitative and preventive approaches in addressing narcotics abuse.¹³.

These findings indicate that the effectiveness of law enforcement is not solely determined by the existence of legal norms, but is also influenced by institutional factors and the quality of coordination between law enforcement agencies. This view aligns with the law enforcement theory put forward by Soerjono Soekanto and the concept of an integrated criminal justice system by Mardjono Reksodiputro, which emphasizes the importance of inter-institutional integration in the law enforcement process.

Although the aforementioned study provides a conceptual overview of law enforcement strategies against illicit drug trafficking, its focus remains normative and general. Unlike those studies, this study specifically examines law enforcement during the investigation phase of drug trafficking crimes conducted by the Bareleng Police. This study not only examines the normative aspects of laws and regulations, but also emphasizes investigative practices in the field, particularly in terms of constructing the application of criminal elements, determining the perpetrator's role in the drug network, and their compliance with the principle of criminal responsibility, which requires legal proof of guilt through the principle of *geen straf zonder schuld*. Thus, this study presents an academic contribution in the form of a more specific and contextual analysis of investigative practices in handling drug trafficking cases at the regional police level.

Based on the overall background description, it can be understood that the high intensity of narcotics cases both nationally and in the Bareleng jurisdiction, the

¹³Andri Saputra, Vinko Rafi Joeda, and Anggi Daman, "Law Enforcement Strategy Against Illicit Narcotics Trafficking from the Perspective of the Criminal Code and the Narcotics Law," *Journal of Economic and Management (JEM)*, Vol. 2, No. 1, 2025, pp. 1–10.

complexity of the illicit trafficking network, and the potential for inconsistency in the application of the elements of the crime indicate the importance of a more in-depth study of the investigation process. This condition emphasizes the urgency of a comprehensive analysis of how law enforcement is carried out during the investigation stage of narcotics illicit trafficking crimes. Based on these considerations, this study is formulated with the title "Law Enforcement in the Investigation Process of Narcotics Illicit Trafficking Crimes (Case Study of the Bareleng City Police)."

2. Research Methods

The type of research used in this thesis is empirical or sociological juridical research, namely a research approach that views law not merely as written norms contained in statutory regulations (law in books), but also as a social reality that is manifested in the practice of law enforcement in society (law in action).¹⁴.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Implementation of Law Enforcement in the Investigation Process of Narcotics Illicit Trafficking Crimes

The implementation of law enforcement in the process of investigating the crime of illicit trafficking of narcotics in the Narcotics Research Unit of the Bareleng City Police is a series of investigators' actions to uncover criminal acts objectively, professionally, and in accordance with the provisions of Law Number 20 of 2025 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code.¹⁵ and Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics¹⁶. Investigating narcotics cases is more complex than other crimes in general because it involves organized networks, the division of roles between perpetrators, the use of communication technology, and distribution channels that are difficult for law enforcement to detect. The purpose of the investigation is not only to collect evidence and find the perpetrators, but also to identify all links in the illicit narcotics trafficking network so that its distribution activities can be stopped and threats to security, order, and public life can be suppressed. Illegal narcotics trafficking also has a broad impact on the social, economic, health, and security aspects of the state, so investigators are required to have the ability to analyze circulation patterns, modus operandi, relationships between perpetrators, and the roles of each party involved in the network.¹⁷.

¹⁴Soerjono Soekanto, *Introduction to Legal Research*, Jakarta: UI Press, 2014, p. 51.

¹⁵Law Number 20 of 2025 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code.

¹⁶Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics.

¹⁷M. Yahya Harahap, *Discussion of Problems and Application of the Criminal Procedure Code: Investigation and Prosecution*, Op.Cit., p. 39.

The jurisdiction of the Bareleng City Police Department is highly vulnerable to illicit drug trafficking due to Batam's geographical location on an international shipping route and its status as a free trade zone. This situation encourages the growth of trade activities and the mobility of goods and people, but is also exploited by transnational crime networks as a transit route and destination for drug distribution. The presence of numerous ports and the archipelagic nature of the region further increase the surveillance challenges faced by law enforcement. Interviews with investigators from the Bareleng Police Narcotics Unit indicate an increase in the handling of narcotics crime cases from 2024 to 2025. Based on interviews with investigators from the Bareleng Police Narcotics Unit,¹⁸In 2026, several cases were still under investigation, so not all of them had been transferred to the public prosecutor. This situation indicates that the threat of illicit drug trafficking in the Bareleng Police jurisdiction remains quite high, as evidenced by the continued discovery of various types of narcotics evidence in each case.

Research conducted with investigators from the Bareleng Police Narcotics Unit also shows that the disclosure of narcotics crimes generally begins with public reports, investigative activities, or the development of previously handled cases. Investigators not only take legal action against perpetrators caught red-handed in possession or possession of narcotics, but also trace the involvement of suppliers, couriers, intermediaries, and other parties involved in the illicit drug trafficking network. These efforts are aimed at uncovering the entire network so that law enforcement does not stop at perpetrators in the field. The investigative process requires precision, analytical skills, and effective coordination so that the involvement of each perpetrator can be proven based on valid evidence in accordance with statutory provisions.¹⁹.

The Indonesian National Police (Polri) plays a crucial role in law enforcement, including in handling narcotics trafficking crimes. The police's primary duties are stipulated in Article 13 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, as most recently amended by Law Number 5 of 2026, which include:

1. maintaining public security and order;
2. uphold the law; and
3. provide protection, care and services to the community²⁰.

¹⁸Results of an interview with Kompol Dr. Arsyad Riyandi, S.IP., MH, Head of the Narcotics Research Unit of the Bareleng Police, Batam, June 22, 2026.

¹⁹Ibid.,

²⁰Law Number 5 of 2026 concerning the Republic of Indonesia National Police, Article 13.

This provision emphasizes that law enforcement is one of the primary duties of the police, holding equal importance to maintaining security and providing services to the public. Investigating narcotics trafficking crimes is a manifestation of the police's statutory duties and a manifestation of their responsibility to safeguard public safety from the threat of narcotics crime. Investigative activities are not only aimed at providing legal certainty for perpetrators, but also at protecting the public, creating a sense of security, and maintaining security stability.

The scope of the Police's duties is explained in more detail in Article 14 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Republic of Indonesia National Police as last amended by Law Number 5 of 2026. This provision gives the Police authority to carry out various activities related to law enforcement functions, including:

1. carry out arrangements, guarding, escorting and patrolling according to community needs;
2. organize activities that guarantee security, order and smooth traffic flow;
3. fostering society to increase awareness and compliance with the law;
4. participate in national legal development;
5. maintain order and ensure public security;
6. carry out coordination, supervision and technical guidance for special police, civil servant investigators and forms of voluntary security;
7. conduct investigations and inquiries into all criminal acts in accordance with statutory provisions; and
8. carry out other tasks assigned based on the provisions of laws and regulations²¹.

These provisions demonstrate that the police's duties extend beyond prosecuting perpetrators of crimes to include prevention and community development efforts. Patrols, security, and legal education are part of the effort to prevent crime, while investigations and inquiries are a form of law enforcement for acts that have already occurred. All of these functions complement each other in ensuring public safety and order.

Handling the crime of illicit drug trafficking requires more intensive investigation and prosecution because this crime is committed through an organized network, using a closed communication system, and involving perpetrators with different roles, such as dealers, controllers, couriers, intermediaries, and distributors.

²¹Law Number 5 of 2026 concerning the Republic of Indonesia National Police, Article 14.

Prosecuting perpetrators caught red-handed is not enough to eradicate illicit drug trafficking. Investigators must also develop cases to uncover a broader network so that all parties involved can be held accountable in accordance with applicable laws.²²

Article 16 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Republic of Indonesia National Police as last amended by Law Number 5 of 2026 provides authority to the Republic of Indonesia National Police to carry out various actions in the criminal justice process.²³ This authority serves as the legal basis for investigators in conducting investigations in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and related laws and regulations. The scope of this authority includes arrest, detention, searches, confiscation, examination of documents, summoning witnesses and suspects, presenting experts, terminating investigations, and other actions that are legally accountable. The implementation of this authority aims to support the process of effectively disclosing criminal acts and ensuring the achievement of legal certainty.

3.2. Obstacles and Solutions in the Implementation of Law Enforcement in the Investigation Process of Illicit Narcotics Trafficking Crimes

1. Obstacles to Law Enforcement

Law enforcement in the investigation of narcotics illicit trafficking crimes is an important part of the criminal justice system, which aims to uncover crimes, identify perpetrators, and collect evidence for the purposes of proof in court. The success of an investigation is not only determined by the investigator's authority in applying statutory provisions, but is also influenced by various interrelated factors. Lawrence M. Friedman stated that the effectiveness of law enforcement is influenced by legal substance, legal structure, and legal culture. This view is in line with Satjipto Rahardjo's thinking regarding law enforcement as a process of realizing legal objectives, as well as Gustav Radbruch's theory that places legal certainty, justice, and utility as values that must be realized in a balanced manner. The results of interviews with investigators from the Bareleng Police Narcotics Investigation Unit indicate that the implementation of investigations still faces obstacles originating from legal factors, law enforcement officers, facilities and infrastructure, the community, and legal culture.

2. Legal Factors (Legislation)

Legal factors are one aspect that influences the effectiveness of law enforcement in the investigation of narcotics trafficking crimes. Good legal substance must provide certainty, clarity, and consistency in its application, ensuring that every

²²M. Yahya Harahap, Discussion of Problems and Application of the Criminal Procedure Code: Investigation and Prosecution, Op. Cit., p. 39.

²³Law Number 5 of 2026 concerning the Republic of Indonesia National Police, Article 16.

investigator's action has a clear legal basis and can be accounted for. Clarity of legal substance also plays a role in reducing differences in interpretation of criminal provisions, enabling effective law enforcement.

Based on interviews with investigators from the Barelang Police Narcotics Unit, the investigation of narcotics trafficking crimes has a fairly comprehensive legal basis. However, several obstacles remain in its implementation, particularly in the application of criminal provisions to each case, which has different characteristics. The complexity of the narcotics trafficking network requires investigators to conduct careful analysis to determine the role of each perpetrator and the articles to be applied. This situation requires investigators to adjust the application of legal provisions to the facts discovered during the investigation process to avoid errors in case construction.

Obstacles faced by investigators in legal aspects include:

- 1) The different characteristics of each case require the application of articles that are tailored to the role of each perpetrator in the narcotics trafficking network.
- 2) Developing a case to uncover other perpetrators in the network often takes longer because it must be supported by sufficient evidence.
- 3) Proving the perpetrator who acts as a controller or supplier of narcotics requires a more in-depth investigation process, especially if the perpetrator is outside the jurisdiction of the Barelang Police or still has the status of Wanted Person (DPO).²⁴.

In carrying out investigations, investigators from the Barelang Police Narcotics Unit are guided by various provisions of laws and regulations, including:

- 1) The Criminal Procedure Code, as a guideline for the implementation of investigations, inquiries, coercive measures, examination of witnesses and suspects, and completion of case files.
- 2) Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, as the main legal basis for handling criminal acts of narcotics abuse and illicit trafficking.
- 3) Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Republic of Indonesia National Police as last amended by Law Number 5 of 2026, which grants authority to the Republic of Indonesia National Police to carry out investigative and inquiry functions.

²⁴Results of an interview with Kompol Dr. Arsyad Riyandi, S.IP., MH, Head of the Narcotics Research Unit of the Barelang Police, Batam, June 22, 2026.

4) Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 6 of 2019 concerning Criminal Investigation, as a technical guideline for the implementation of investigations starting from the administration of investigations to the completion of case files.

The research results show that the effectiveness of law enforcement depends not only on the completeness of the laws and regulations, but also on the ability of investigators to apply legal provisions according to the facts and evidence obtained. The complexity of narcotics trafficking crimes, the differences in the roles of perpetrators, the use of covert communication, and the involvement of cross-regional networks require precision in determining legal construction and the application of articles. This condition reflects Lawrence M. Friedman's concept of legal substance, which places legal substance as the basis for law enforcement, but its success is determined by its proper application.²⁵ This view is in line with Satjipto Rahardjo's theory, which views law enforcement as an effort to realize legal objectives through the actions of law enforcement officers.²⁶ The proper application of legal provisions also reflects Gustav Radbruch's legal objectives, namely to provide legal certainty, justice, and benefits in eradicating the crime of illicit narcotics trafficking.²⁷

Thus, legal factors not only serve as the legal basis for conducting investigations, but also serve as an obstacle when the application of legal provisions must be adapted to the characteristics of each case. This situation demands professionalism from investigators in understanding statutory provisions and the ability to construct legal evidence appropriately so that the investigation process continues to provide legal certainty, justice, and benefit to all parties.

Law Enforcement Factors

The law enforcement apparatus is one of the determinants of the effectiveness of law enforcement in investigating narcotics trafficking crimes. The success of the legal structure is determined not only by the existence of authorized institutions, but also by the capacity, professionalism, and integrity of the officers in carrying out their duties. Conversely, limited personnel, high workloads, and the complexity of case handling can impact the effectiveness of investigations. Therefore, the competence of investigators is a crucial aspect in comprehensively uncovering narcotics trafficking crimes.

Interviews with investigators from the Bareleng Police Narcotics Unit indicate that the challenges faced are not related to their investigative authority, but rather stem from the ever-evolving complexity of narcotics cases. Each case has different characteristics, both in terms of the number of suspects, the type and

²⁵Lawrence M. Friedman, *The Legal System: A Social Science Perspective*, Op.Cit., p. 15–18.

²⁶Satjipto Rahardjo, *Law Enforcement Problems: A Sociological Review*, Op.Cit., pp. 18–22.

²⁷Gustav Radbruch, *Legal Philosophy*, Op.Cit., p. 107–109.

quantity of evidence, and the involvement of perpetrators who are members of a narcotics trafficking network outside the jurisdiction of the Barelang Police. This situation requires investigators not to stop at questioning the suspects who have been detained, but also to develop the investigation to trace other parties related to the crime. Case development is carried out to identify suppliers, couriers, controllers, and other perpetrators who still play a role in the narcotics trafficking network so that the entire series of crimes can be comprehensively revealed.²⁸.

Obstacles faced by investigators in terms of law enforcement include:

- 1) The number of investigators who have to handle many cases at the same time means that the investigators' workload becomes quite high.
- 2) Developing cases to uncover illegal narcotics trafficking networks requires time, precision, and more intensive coordination.
- 3) The main perpetrators or network controllers are often outside the jurisdiction of the Barelang Police or even abroad, making the process of comprehensive disclosure difficult.
- 4) The modus operandi of perpetrators continues to develop in line with advances in information technology, requiring investigators to continuously improve their abilities and competencies.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, the author concludes the following: 1. Based on the research results, the implementation of law enforcement in the process of investigating narcotics illicit trafficking crimes at the Barelang Police Narcotics Unit has been carried out in a structured manner and in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, starting from receiving public information, investigations, arrests, searches, confiscations, examination of witnesses and suspects, Forensic Laboratory examinations, to filing and handing over cases to the public prosecutor, by prioritizing professionalism, objectivity, and case development to uncover narcotics illicit trafficking networks; however, the investigation process still faces the complexity of providing evidence and disclosing organized networks of perpetrators, thus indicating that the implementation of the investigation has been carried out in accordance with legal provisions, but still requires consistency and strengthening in disclosing networks so that legal certainty, justice, and benefits can be realized optimally. 2. Based on the research results, the implementation of law enforcement in the process of investigating narcotics illicit trafficking crimes at

²⁸Results of an interview with Kompol Dr. Arsyad Riyandi, S.IP., MH, Head of the Narcotics Research Unit of the Barelang Police, Batam, June 10, 2026.

the Barelang Police Narcotics Unit is influenced by various factors, namely legal factors, law enforcement officers, facilities and infrastructure, the community, and legal culture, which overall play a role in the effectiveness of investigations, where the main obstacles lie in the complexity of law enforcement, disclosure of perpetrator networks, limited supporting facilities, low community participation, and a less than optimal legal culture, so that efforts made to overcome this include optimizing the application of laws and regulations, increasing investigator competence, strengthening inter-agency coordination, utilizing and improving infrastructure, and increasing community participation and legal awareness in order to realize a more effective, professional investigation process and provide legal certainty.

5. References

Journals:

Hafidz, Jawade, 2020, "Kebijakan Hukum Pidana dalam Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Narkotika", *Jurnal Daulat Hukum*, Vol. 3 No. 2.

Laksana, Andri Winjaya. 2016. "Tinjauan Hukum Pemidanaan terhadap Pelaku Penyalahguna Narkotika dengan Sistem Rehabilitasi." *Jurnal Pembaharuan Hukum*, Vol. 3, No. 2.

Laksana, Andri Winjaya. 2021. "Sociological Analysis of Narcotics Circulation Treatment on Students." *Jurnal Pembaharuan Hukum*, Vol. 8, No. 1.

Mansyur, Ali, 2019, "Penegakan Hukum dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana di Indonesia", *Law Development Journal*, Vol. 1 No. 1.

Saputra, Andri., Vinko Rafi Joeda., dan Anggi Daman. 2025. "Strategi Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Peredaran Gelap Narkotika dalam Perspektif KUHP dan UU Narkotika." *Journal of Economic and Management*, Vol. 2, No. 1.

Books:

Asshiddiqie, Jimly. 2010. *Konstitusi dan Konstitusionalisme Indonesia*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.

Atmasasmita, Romli. 2010. *Sistem Peradilan Pidana Kontemporer*. Jakarta: Kencana.

Chazawi, Adami. 2010. *Pelajaran Hukum Pidana Bagian I*. Jakarta: PT RajaGrafindo Persada.

Effendi, Tolib. 2013. *Sistem Peradilan Pidana: Perbandingan Komponen dan Proses Sistem Peradilan Pidana di Beberapa Negara*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Yustisia.

- Faisal. 2022. Sistem Peradilan Pidana. Yogyakarta: Thafa Media.
- Friedman, Lawrence M. 1975. The Legal System: A Social Science Perspective. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.
- Hamzah, Andi. 2008. Hukum Acara Pidana Indonesia. Edisi Kedua. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.
- Harahap, M. Yahya. 2009. Pembahasan Permasalahan dan Penerapan KUHAP: Penyidikan dan Penuntutan. Edisi Kedua. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.
- Hari Sasangka. 2003. Narkotika dan Psikotropika dalam Hukum Pidana. Bandung: Mandar Maju.
- Hasibuan, Edi Saputra. 2021. Hukum Kepolisian dan Criminal Policy dalam Penegakan Hukum. Depok: Rajawali Pers.
- Lamintang, P.A.F. 2013. Dasar-Dasar Hukum Pidana Indonesia. Bandung: PT Citra Aditya Bakti.
- Mardani. 2008. Penyalahgunaan Narkoba dalam Perspektif Hukum Islam dan Hukum Pidana Nasional. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.
- Marpaung, Leden. 2009. Proses Penanganan Perkara Pidana (Penyelidikan dan Penyidikan). Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.
- Marzuki, Peter Mahmud. 2017. Penelitian Hukum. Jakarta: Kencana.
- Mertokusumo, Sudikno. 2007. Mengenal Hukum: Suatu Pengantar. Yogyakarta: Liberty.
- Moeljatno. 2008. Asas-Asas Hukum Pidana. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Muladi. 1995. Kapita Selekta Sistem Peradilan Pidana. Malang: Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.
- Nasihuddin, A.A. 2022. Teori Hukum Pancasila. Purwokerto: JDIH Universitas Jenderal Soedirman.
- Prasetyo, Teguh. 2019. Hukum Pidana. Jakarta: PT RajaGrafindo Persada.
- Prima, Riko Yulian. 2025. Aspek Hukum Tindak Pidana Peredaran dan Penyalahgunaan Narkotika. Bandar Lampung.
- Rachim, Nur Alim, dan M. Aris Munandar. 2023. Aspek Hukum Tindak Pidana Penyalahgunaan Narkotika. Bantul: Penerbit Karya Bakti Makmur Indonesia.

Rahardjo, Satjipto. 1983. *Masalah Penegakan Hukum: Suatu Tinjauan Sosiologis*. Bandung: Sinar Baru.

Rahardjo, Satjipto. 2007. *Membangun Polisi Sipil: Perspektif Hukum, Sosial, dan Kemasyarakatan*. Jakarta: Kompas.

Reksodiputro, Mardjono. 2007. *Sistem Peradilan Pidana Indonesia (Peran Penegak Hukum Melawan Kejahatan)*. Jakarta: Pusat Pelayanan Keadilan dan Pengabdian Hukum Universitas Indonesia.

Sadjijono. 2008. *Hukum Kepolisian: Perspektif Kedudukan dan Hubungannya dalam Hukum Administrasi*. Yogyakarta: LaksBang Mediatama.

Saleh, Roeslan. 1983. *Perbuatan Pidana dan Pertanggungjawaban Pidana: Dua Pengertian Dasar dalam Hukum Pidana*. Jakarta: Aksara Baru.

Siswanto Sunarso. 2004. *Penegakan Hukum Psikotropika dalam Kajian Sosiologi Hukum*. Jakarta: PT RajaGrafindo Persada.

Solikin, Nur. 2019. *Hukum, Masyarakat dan Penegakan Hukum*. Pasuruan: CV. Qiara Media.

Waluyo, Bambang. 2008. *Penelitian Hukum dalam Praktik*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.

Waluyo, Bambang. 2008. *Pidana dan Pemidanaan*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.

Regulation:

Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code.

Law Number 1 of 2026 concerning Adjustments to the Implementation of Criminal Provisions in the Criminal Code.

Law Number 20 of 2025 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code.

Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics.

Law Number 5 of 2026 concerning the Third Amendment to Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Republic of Indonesia National Police.

Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 6 of 2019 concerning Criminal Investigation.

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.