

Padangsidimpuan Police Narcotics Unit's Strategy in Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking in Padangsidimpuan City

Olivia Oninta Karo - Karo, Mhd Azhali Siregar, T. Riza Zarzani

Abstract

Illicit drug trafficking is a form of crime that continues to develop and poses a serious threat to security, order, and the younger generation in Padangsidimpuan City. This situation demands an effective strategy from law enforcement officers, particularly the Narcotics Investigation Unit (Satresnarkoba) of the Padangsidimpuan Police, in combating narcotics crimes. This study aims to determine the strategies implemented by the Padangsidimpuan Police Narcotics Unit in combating narcotics illicit trafficking and to analyze the effectiveness of preventive and repressive strategies in suppressing the number of narcotics crimes. The research method used is empirical legal research with a sociological juridical approach. Data were obtained through interviews, observations, and literature studies which were then analyzed qualitatively. The results of the study indicate that the strategies implemented by the Padangsidimpuan Police Narcotics Unit are carried out through preventive efforts in the form of legal counseling, socialization of the dangers of narcotics to the community and students, and collaboration with relevant agencies and community leaders. In addition, repressive efforts are being implemented through investigations, arrests, the development of networks, and law enforcement against drug dealers and users. This strategy is considered quite effective in suppressing drug trafficking, although several obstacles remain, such as limited personnel, extensive drug trafficking networks, and low public participation in providing information. Therefore, increased synergy between law enforcement officials, local governments, and the community is needed to create a more effective and sustainable response to drug crime.

Keywords: *Countermeasure Strategy, Narcotics Crime Unit, Illicit Narcotics Trafficking, Narcotics Crime, Padangsidimpuan Police.*

Olivia Oninta Karo - Karo¹

¹Law, Universitas Pembangunan Panca Budi, Indonesia
e-mail: oliviagurusinga@gmail.com¹

Mhd Azhali Siregar², T. Riza Zarzani³

^{2,3}Law, Universitas Pembangunan Panca Budi, Indonesia
e-mail: azhalisiregar@dosen.pancabudi.ac.id², rizazarzani@dosen.pancabudi.ac.id³

2nd International Conference on Islamic Community Studies (ICICS)

Theme: History of Malay Civilisation and Islamic Human Capacity and Halal Hub in the Globalization Era

<https://proceeding.pancabudi.ac.id/index.php/ICIE/index>

Introduction

The development of drug crime in Indonesia over the past few decades has shown a very significant increase and has become a serious problem that threatens the lives of communities, the nation, and the state. Drug abuse and illicit trafficking not only impact individual health but also impact social, economic, cultural, and even national security aspects. Narcotics have developed into a form of extraordinary crime due to their organized networks, cross-regional and cross-national reach, and involve various segments of society.^[1] This condition means that eradicating narcotics crimes requires a special strategy that is carried out systematically, integrately and sustainably.

Essentially, narcotics are substances or drugs that are beneficial in healthcare and scientific development when used according to medical guidelines. However, unauthorized and unlawful use of narcotics can lead to dependency and physical and mental harm to users.^[2] The dangers of narcotics are not only felt by users, but also have widespread social impacts, such as increased crime rates, violence, theft, and decreased productivity among young people. Therefore, drug abuse and illicit trafficking must be viewed as a serious threat to the nation's future.

The Indonesian government has undertaken various efforts to combat drug crimes through the establishment of regulations and stricter law enforcement. Regulations regarding narcotics are stipulated in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, which serves as the primary legal basis for eradicating drug abuse and illicit trafficking in Indonesia. This law authorizes law enforcement officials, particularly the Indonesian National Police, the National Narcotics Agency, and other law enforcement agencies, to take preventive and repressive action against perpetrators of drug crimes.^[3] Article 4 of Law Number 35 of 2009 states that the aim of regulating narcotics is to guarantee the availability of narcotics for health and scientific purposes, prevent narcotics abuse, and eradicate the illicit trafficking of narcotics.

Despite the existence of fairly strict legal regulations, illicit drug trafficking continues to thrive in various regions across Indonesia, including at the district and city levels. Advances in information technology, ease of communication access, and extensive drug distribution networks make drug crime increasingly difficult to eradicate.^[4] Drug offenders are utilizing a variety of new methods and modus operandi to carry out their activities, from closed network systems to the use of social media and electronic transactions. This situation requires law enforcement officials to implement more effective and adaptive countermeasures strategies.

Padangsidempuan City, as one of the regions in North Sumatra, is also not immune to the threat of illicit drug trafficking. Padangsidempuan City's strategic geographic location, as a connecting route between regions in the southern Tapanuli region, makes it vulnerable to drug distribution activities. Furthermore, high levels of community mobility contribute to the potential for increased drug abuse. The phenomenon of drug abuse in Padangsidempuan City not only involves adults but has also targeted teenagers and students, the nation's future generation.^[5] This condition certainly raises concerns because it can damage the quality of human resources and disrupt social stability in society.

The rise in drug crime cases in Padangsidempuan City demonstrates that drug trafficking remains a challenging problem to address. Drug abuse is not limited to individual users but also involves organized distribution networks. In practice, perpetrators exploit the community's economic situation, low legal awareness, and weak environmental oversight to carry out illicit drug trafficking activities. Therefore, serious efforts are needed from law enforcement officials to optimally address the problem through preventive and repressive approaches.^[6]

In Indonesia's criminal law enforcement system, the Indonesian National Police (Polri) plays a strategic role in preventing and eradicating narcotics crimes. One of the police's narcotics units is the Narcotics Investigation Unit (Satresnarkoba). The Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit is responsible for conducting investigations, prosecutions, arrests, and uncovering narcotics distribution networks within the jurisdiction of Padangsidempuan City.

Furthermore, the Satresnarkoba also plays a role in preventive activities through outreach, legal counseling, and public education regarding the dangers of narcotics.^[7]

Preventive strategies are a crucial step in combating drug crimes, as they aim to prevent the public from becoming involved in drug abuse and distribution. Preventive strategies implemented by the police include legal education in schools, universities, and the community, the installation of anti-drug banners or campaign media, and collaboration with local governments and community leaders.^[8] It is hoped that these preventive efforts will increase public legal awareness, thereby creating active participation in combating narcotics trafficking.

Di sisi lain, strategi represif dilakukan melalui tindakan penegakan hukum terhadap pelaku tindak pidana narkoba. Upaya represif meliputi penyelidikan, penyidikan, penangkapan, penahanan, serta proses hukum terhadap pelaku penyalahgunaan dan peredaran gelap narkoba.^[9] On the other hand, repressive strategies are implemented through law enforcement against perpetrators of drug crimes. Repressive efforts include investigations, inquiries, arrests, detentions, and legal proceedings against perpetrators of drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

However, efforts to combat narcotics crime by the Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit still face various obstacles. Limited personnel, inadequate supporting facilities and infrastructure, the vast area of surveillance, and the evolving modus operandi of perpetrators hinder law enforcement.^[10] Furthermore, low public awareness and participation in providing information regarding drug trafficking activities are also factors that impact the effectiveness of drug eradication efforts. Many people are afraid or reluctant to report cases due to threats from perpetrators or a lack of trust in law enforcement.

In addition to these internal and external factors, advances in information technology also pose new challenges in combating drug crime. Drug trafficking is now conducted not only through conventional means but also through digital media and electronic transactions, which are difficult for law enforcement to track.^[11] The perpetrators utilize specific communication applications to evade surveillance by authorities, requiring specialized skills and strategies to uncover modern drug trafficking networks. This situation demonstrates that eradicating narcotics requires synergy between law enforcement officials, the government, and the community as a whole.

Based on the description, it can be understood that narcotics crime is a complex problem that requires an effective countermeasure strategy. The Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit as a law enforcement officer has an important role in carrying out preventive and repressive efforts to suppress the number of illicit narcotics trafficking in Padangsidempuan City. Therefore, this study is important to be conducted to determine the strategies implemented by the Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit in tackling illicit narcotics trafficking and to analyze the effectiveness of preventive and repressive strategies carried out in suppressing the number of narcotics crimes. This study is expected to contribute to the development of criminal law science, especially in the field of law enforcement against narcotics crimes, as well as become evaluation material and recommendations for law enforcement officers in increasing the effectiveness of narcotics eradication in Padangsidempuan City.

Research Methodology

This research uses empirical legal research with a sociological-juridical approach. Empirical legal research is conducted by examining applicable legal provisions and connecting them to facts on the ground.^[12] The sociological juridical approach is used because this research not only examines the normative aspects of narcotics crimes as regulated in laws and regulations, but also examines the implementation of the Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit's strategy in tackling the illicit trafficking of narcotics in Padangsidempuan City.^[13] With this approach, this research is expected to be able to provide an overview of the suitability between legal regulations and their implementation in law enforcement practices.

The nature of this research is analytical descriptive, namely research that aims to provide a systematic, factual and accurate description of the facts related to the research object, which are then analyzed to obtain conclusions.^[14] In this study, the author describes the preventive and repressive strategies carried out by the Padangsidimpuan Police Narcotics Unit and analyzes the effectiveness of these strategies in reducing the number of narcotics crimes in Padangsidimpuan City.

The research location was the Narcotics Investigation Unit (Satresnarkoba) of the Padangsidimpuan Police. The selection of the research location was based on the consideration that the Satresnarkoba of the Padangsidimpuan Police is a law enforcement institution with direct authority to prevent and eradicate narcotics crimes in the jurisdiction of Padangsidimpuan City. Furthermore, Padangsidimpuan City is one of the areas with a high level of vulnerability to illicit narcotics trafficking, making it relevant as a research location.

The data sources in this study consist of primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained directly from the field through interviews with personnel from the Padangsidimpuan Police Narcotics Unit, law enforcement officers, and other parties involved in the research.^[15] Interviews were conducted in a focused manner to obtain information regarding strategies for combating the illicit trafficking of narcotics, obstacles faced in carrying out tasks, and the effectiveness of preventive and repressive efforts implemented by the Padangsidimpuan Police Narcotics Unit.

Meanwhile, secondary data is obtained through literature studies by collecting and studying primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials.^[16] Primary legal materials include laws and regulations related to narcotics crimes, particularly Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. Secondary legal materials consist of books, scientific journals, articles, research findings, and other scholarly works related to strategies for combating narcotics crimes and the effectiveness of law enforcement. Tertiary legal materials include legal dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other supporting materials relevant to this research.

Data collection techniques were conducted through interviews, observations, and documentation studies. Interviews were conducted to obtain data directly from sources regarding the strategies implemented by the Padangsidimpuan Police Narcotics Unit in combating illicit drug trafficking. Observations were conducted by observing the implementation of narcotics countermeasures tasks and activities carried out by the Padangsidimpuan Police Narcotics Unit. Meanwhile, documentation studies were conducted by collecting documents, reports, case files, and other data related to narcotics crimes within the Padangsidimpuan Police jurisdiction.^[17]

The data analysis method used in this study was qualitative analysis. Qualitative analysis was conducted by systematically processing data from interviews, observations, and literature studies and then classifying them based on the research problem.^[18] The data obtained was analyzed by connecting legal theory, provisions of laws and regulations, and facts found in the field so that an understanding was obtained regarding the strategies implemented by the Padangsidimpuan Police Narcotics Unit and the effectiveness of preventive and repressive strategies in reducing the number of narcotics crimes.

Drawing conclusions is done using the deductive method, namely a method of thinking that starts from general provisions to specific conclusions.^[19] Through this method, the author analyzes the legal provisions regarding narcotics crimes and their implementation in law enforcement practices by the Padangsidimpuan Police Narcotics Unit so that conclusions can be drawn regarding the effectiveness of strategies for combating illicit narcotics trafficking in Padangsidimpuan City.

Results Strategies Implemented by the Padangsidimpuan Police Narcotics Unit in Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking

1. Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit's Preventive Strategy in Combating Illicit Narcotics Trafficking

Preventive Strategy of Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit in Combating Illicit Trafficking Preventive efforts are one of the main strategies implemented by Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit in combating illicit drug trafficking in Padangsidempuan City. Preventive strategies basically aim to prevent narcotics crimes before they occur. In the context of narcotics prevention, preventive measures are directed at increasing public legal awareness regarding the dangers of drug abuse and the importance of public participation in supporting the eradication of illicit drug trafficking. Narcotics ^[20]

In implementing its preventive strategy, the Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit conducts various legal education and outreach activities for the community. These outreach activities are conducted in schools, universities, community settings, and government agencies to educate about the negative impacts of narcotics on health, social life, and the future of the younger generation. These outreach activities are crucial given that adolescents and students are vulnerable to the influence of drug abuse due to environmental factors and promiscuity. ^[21]

In addition to legal counseling, the Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit also collaborates with community leaders, religious leaders, and local government officials to create a drug-free environment. This collaboration is realized through anti-drug campaigns, the installation of warning banners, seminars, and community development activities. According to Soerjono Soekanto, the success of law enforcement is not solely determined by law enforcement officers but also influenced by public legal awareness as part of the legal culture. ^[22] Therefore, community involvement is an important factor in supporting the effectiveness of preventive strategies carried out by the police.

In practice, the Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit also maps areas deemed vulnerable to illicit drug trafficking. Certain areas with high levels of vulnerability become the focus of surveillance and guidance to prevent the development of drug trafficking networks. This strategy is implemented using a persuasive approach through routine patrols, neighborhood monitoring, and active communication with the surrounding community. ^[23] This measure aims to narrow the scope of movement of narcotics traffickers and increase public awareness of suspicious activities.

Furthermore, the use of information media is also part of the preventive strategy implemented by the Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit. Police officers utilize social and electronic media to disseminate information about the dangers of narcotics and the criminal penalties for drug offenders. The use of digital media is considered effective in reaching the wider community, especially the younger generation who actively use information technology. ^[24] With ongoing education, it is hoped that the public will have better awareness and understanding of the negative impacts of narcotics so that it can reduce the number of narcotics abuse in Padangsidempuan City.

However, the implementation of preventive strategies still faces various obstacles. Low public awareness, lack of participation in providing information, and social environmental influences are all factors that hinder efforts to prevent drug trafficking. ^[25] Furthermore, advances in information technology have also influenced drug trafficking patterns, making them increasingly modern and difficult to detect. Therefore, increased coordination between law enforcement officials, local governments, educational institutions, and the community is needed to strengthen preventive strategies to more effectively combat illicit drug trafficking.

2. Repressive Strategy of the Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit in Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking

In addition to preventive strategies, the Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit also implements repressive strategies as a form of law enforcement against drug offenders. Repressive strategies are actions taken after a crime has occurred, with the aim of prosecuting the perpetrator and providing a deterrent effect so they don't repeat their actions. ^[26] In the

context of narcotics crimes, repressive strategies are an important step in breaking up the illicit drug trafficking network that is developing in society.

The repressive strategy is implemented through investigations and prosecutions of drug offenders. The Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit conducts information gathering, surveillance, and arrests of drug users and dealers suspected of involvement in illicit drug trafficking networks.^[27] This action was carried out based on legal provisions stipulated in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, which gives the police the authority to enforce the law against perpetrators of narcotics crimes.

In the enforcement process, the Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit focuses not only on arresting drug users but also on developing cases to uncover broader drug trafficking networks. Network development aims to identify the source of drug distribution, distribution routes, and parties involved in illicit drug trafficking activities.^[28] This step is important to take because narcotics crimes are generally carried out in an organized manner and involve complex networks.

In addition to law enforcement, the Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit also conducts routine raids and operations in locations deemed vulnerable to drug abuse. These operations are conducted at nightclubs, lodgings, bus terminals, and areas suspected of being drug transaction locations. These raids aim to restrict the perpetrators' freedom of movement and foster a sense of security within the community.^[29] The existence of routine operations also has a preventive effect because the public becomes more alert to the threat of drug abuse.

In implementing repressive strategies, the Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit faces a number of obstacles, such as limited personnel, minimal supporting facilities and infrastructure, and the development of narcotics crime modus operandi.^[30] The perpetrators often use modern communication technology and closed network systems to avoid the supervision of law enforcement officers. In addition, economic factors and the high profits from the narcotics business cause this crime to continue to develop despite intensive enforcement.

Combating narcotics crimes cannot be done only through a repressive approach, but must be accompanied by strengthening the social system and increasing public legal awareness.³¹ This opinion demonstrates that law enforcement against drug crimes requires a comprehensive approach involving various elements of society. T. Riza Zarzani echoed this sentiment, stating that the effectiveness of drug eradication is greatly influenced by the synergy between law enforcement officials, the government, and the community in creating an environment free from drug abuse.^[32]

Based on the above description, it is clear that the repressive strategy implemented by the Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit plays a crucial role in reducing the number of drug crimes in Padangsidempuan City. Law enforcement through investigations, inquiries, arrests, and the development of drug distribution networks demonstrates the police's serious efforts to eradicate illicit drug trafficking. However, the success of this repressive strategy still requires the support of preventive strategies and active community participation to ensure optimal and sustainable efforts to combat drug crimes.

The Effectiveness of Preventive and Repressive Strategies Implemented by the Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit in Reducing the Number of Narcotics Crimes 1. Effectiveness of the Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit's Preventive Strategy in Reducing the Number of Narcotics Crimes

The preventive strategy implemented by the Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit is the first step in efforts to reduce drug crime in Padangsidempuan City. The preventive strategy essentially aims to prevent the public from becoming involved in drug abuse and illicit trafficking by increasing legal awareness and providing social development.^[33] In the context of combating narcotics crimes, the effectiveness of preventive strategies can be seen from the extent to which preventive efforts are able to reduce the level of narcotics abuse and increase community participation in supporting narcotics eradication.

The Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit conducts various preventive activities, such as legal counseling, outreach on the dangers of narcotics, anti-drug campaigns, and education for schoolchildren, college students, and the general public. These activities are conducted regularly in schools, universities, community settings, and government agencies to raise awareness of the negative impacts of narcotics on health, the economy, and social life.^[34] Legal counseling is considered quite effective because it is able to increase public knowledge regarding the criminal threats against perpetrators of narcotics crimes while simultaneously building public awareness to stay away from narcotics.

The effectiveness of preventive strategies is also evident in the increased public involvement in providing information to the police regarding activities suspected of being related to drug trafficking. Public participation is a crucial factor in successful law enforcement because the public holds a strategic position in detecting drug trafficking activity in their local communities.^[35] With good communication between the police and the community, monitoring of potential narcotics distribution can be carried out more effectively.

In addition, the Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit also collaborates with local governments, religious leaders, community leaders, and educational institutions to strengthen drug abuse prevention efforts. This approach is implemented through seminars, anti-drug declarations, youth development, and other community outreach activities.^[36] According to Mhd Azhali Siregar, preventive efforts involving various elements of society have a big influence in creating a social environment that supports the eradication of narcotics because overcoming narcotics crimes cannot be the responsibility of law enforcement officers alone.^[37]

However, the effectiveness of preventive strategies still faces several obstacles. One major obstacle is the low level of legal awareness among some communities about the dangers of narcotics. Some people still view drug abuse as a personal matter, thus neglecting drug eradication efforts in their communities.^[38] In addition, economic factors, the influence of free association, and the development of information technology are also factors that influence the increase in drug abuse, especially among the younger generation.

The development of communication technology has made it increasingly difficult to monitor drug distribution patterns because perpetrators utilize social media and digital communication applications to conduct transactions secretly.^[39] These conditions require conventional preventive strategies to be supported by a more modern and technologically adaptive approach. Therefore, the Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit needs to increase the use of digital media as a means of education and monitoring drug trafficking activities.

In general, the preventive strategies implemented by the Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit can be said to be quite effective in raising public awareness of the dangers of narcotics. However, this effectiveness is not yet fully optimal, as cases of drug abuse and distribution are still found in Padangsidempuan City. Therefore, improving the quality of legal education, strengthening cross-sectoral cooperation, and active community participation are needed for preventive strategies to be more effective in reducing the number of drug crimes.

2. The Effectiveness of the Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit's Repressive Strategy in Reducing the Number of Narcotics Crimes

In addition to preventive strategies, the Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit's repressive strategies also play a crucial role in reducing drug crime rates. These repressive strategies involve law enforcement against drug offenders, with the goal of providing a deterrent effect and disrupting illicit drug trafficking networks.^[40] The effectiveness of the repressive strategy can be seen from the level of disclosure of narcotics cases, arrests of perpetrators, and the ability of law enforcement officers to reduce narcotics distribution activities in the jurisdiction of Padangsidempuan City.

In its implementation, the Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit carries out various repressive measures, including investigations, searches, arrests, searches, and confiscation of narcotics evidence. Law enforcement is based on the provisions of Law Number 35 of 2009

concerning Narcotics, which authorizes police officers to take legal action against perpetrators of narcotics crimes.^[41] Through routine operations and network development, the Narcotics Unit has succeeded in uncovering a number of narcotics distribution cases involving users and dealers.

The effectiveness of the repressive strategy is also evident in the efforts to develop the drug distribution network carried out by the Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit. In practice, police officers go beyond arresting users and also expand the case to uncover larger distribution networks.^[42] This step is crucial because drug crimes are generally carried out in an organized manner and involve extensive distribution networks. By uncovering drug trafficking networks, perpetrators' freedom of movement can be narrowed, thereby reducing the number of drug crimes.

Furthermore, conducting raids and operations in locations deemed prone to drug abuse also has a positive impact on public safety and order. Regular operations can increase the public's sense of security and provide psychological support for drug offenders.^[42] According to T. Riza Zarzani, the success of repressive strategies is greatly influenced by the consistency of law enforcement officers in carrying out enforcement and the officers' ability to build coordination with the community and related agencies.^[44]

However, the effectiveness of repressive strategies still faces various obstacles. Limited personnel, inadequate facilities and infrastructure, and extensive drug trafficking networks hinder law enforcement.^[45] Furthermore, drug traffickers continue to develop new methods of operation, utilizing digital technology and closed communication systems to evade police surveillance. Economic factors and the high profits from the drug business are also key reasons why drug crime continues to thrive despite intensive enforcement efforts.

From a criminal policy perspective, repressive law enforcement is crucial to provide legal certainty and a deterrent effect on drug offenders. However, a repressive approach alone is insufficient to comprehensively address the drug problem.^[46] Therefore, repressive strategies must be balanced with preventive and rehabilitative strategies so that the handling of narcotics crimes can be carried out effectively and sustainably.

Based on the above description, it is clear that the repressive strategy implemented by the Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit is quite effective in uncovering and prosecuting perpetrators of narcotics crimes. Law enforcement through routine operations, network development, and arrests demonstrates the police's commitment to eradicating illicit drug trafficking. However, the effectiveness of this repressive strategy still requires adequate facilities and infrastructure, improvements in the quality of human resources within law enforcement, and active community participation to ensure optimal eradication of narcotics crimes.

Conclusion

The strategy implemented by the Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit in tackling the illicit trafficking of narcotics is carried out through an integrated preventive and repressive approach. The preventive strategy is implemented through legal counseling, socialization of the dangers of narcotics, anti-drug campaigns, and collaboration with local governments, community leaders, religious leaders, and educational institutions to increase public legal awareness of the dangers of narcotics abuse. In addition, the Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit also monitors areas considered vulnerable to narcotics circulation and utilizes information media as a means of public education. The repressive strategy is carried out through investigations, inquiries, arrests, raids, and network development against perpetrators of narcotics crimes based on the provisions of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. This strategy demonstrates the serious efforts of the police apparatus in breaking the chain of illicit narcotics circulation in Padangsidempuan City. The effectiveness of the preventive and repressive strategies implemented by the Padangsidempuan Police Narcotics Unit is considered quite effective in reducing the number of narcotics crimes, although not yet optimal. Preventive

strategies are able to increase public legal awareness and encourage public participation in supporting narcotics eradication, while repressive strategies have succeeded in uncovering several cases and narrowing the scope of narcotics distribution networks. However, the effectiveness of countering narcotics crimes still faces various obstacles such as limited personnel, minimal facilities and infrastructure, low public participation, and the development of perpetrators' modus operandi that utilizes information technology. Therefore, it is necessary to improve coordination between law enforcement officers, local governments, and the community, as well as strengthening supporting facilities for law enforcement so that efforts to eradicate and counter narcotics crimes in Padangsidempuan City can be carried out more effectively and sustainably

References

- [1] B. N. Arief, *Bunga Rampai Kebijakan Hukum Pidana*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Kencana, 2016, pp. 110–112.
- [2] G. Supramono, *Hukum Narkoba Indonesia*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Djambatan, 2017, p. 15.
- [3] Republik Indonesia, *Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2009 tentang Narkotika*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Sekretariat Negara Republik Indonesia, 2009.
- [4] S. Sunarso, *Penegakan Hukum Psikotropika dalam Kajian Sosiologi Hukum*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2011, p. 93.
- [5] R. Harahap, “Efektivitas Penegakan Hukum terhadap Tindak Pidana Narkotika di Indonesia,” *Jurnal Lex Crimen*, vol. 10, no. 4, pp. 55–63, 2022.
- [6] M. Hamdan, *Politik Hukum Pidana*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2012, p. 48.
- [7] A. S. Siregar, “Upaya Kepolisian dalam Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Narkotika,” *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 120–128, 2021.
- [8] S. Soekanto, *Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Penegakan Hukum*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2014, p. 37.
- [9] T. Prasetyo, *Hukum Pidana*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2016, p. 98.
- [10] M. A. Zaidan, *Kebijakan Kriminal*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Sinar Grafika, 2015, p. 74.
- [11] D. E. Purwoleksono, *Hukum Pidana di Bidang Teknologi Informasi*. Yogyakarta, Indonesia: Pustaka Pelajar, 2019, p. 66.
- [12] Soerjono Soekanto dan Sri Mamudji, *Penelitian Hukum Normatif Suatu Tinjauan Singkat*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2015, p. 14.
- [13] Zainuddin Ali, *Metode Penelitian Hukum*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Sinar Grafika, 2016, pp. 105–106.
- [14] Bambang Sunggono, *Metodologi Penelitian Hukum*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2013, p. 36.
- [15] Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung, Indonesia: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2018, p. 186.
- [16] Peter Mahmud Marzuki, *Penelitian Hukum*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Kencana, 2017, p. 181.
- [17] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung, Indonesia: Alfabeta, 2019, p. 240.
- [18] Burhan Bungin, *Analisis Data Penelitian Kualitatif*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2015, p. 70.
- [19] Johnny Ibrahim, *Teori dan Metodologi Penelitian Hukum Normatif*. Malang, Indonesia: Bayumedia Publishing, 2013, p. 300.
- [20] M. Hamdan, *Politik Hukum Pidana*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2012, p. 51.

- [21] G. Supramono, *Hukum Narkoba Indonesia*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Djambatan, 2017, p. 63.
- [22] S. Soekanto, *Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Penegakan Hukum*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2014, p. 45.
- [23] Zainuddin Ali, *Op.cit.*, p. 110.
- [24] D. E. Purwoleksono, *Op.cit.*, p. 70.
- [25] B. N. Arief, *Op.cit.*, p. 115.
- [26] T. Prasetyo, *Hukum Pidana*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2016, p. 104.
- [27] Republik Indonesia, *Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2009 tentang Narkotika*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Sekretariat Negara Republik Indonesia, 2009.
- [28] M. A. Zaidan, *Kebijakan Kriminal*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Sinar Grafika, 2015, p. 81.
- [29] A. S. Siregar, "Upaya Kepolisian dalam Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Narkotika," *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 120–128, 2021.
- [30] R. Harahap, "Efektivitas Penegakan Hukum terhadap Tindak Pidana Narkotika di Indonesia," *Jurnal Lex Crimen*, vol. 10, no. 4, pp. 55–63, 2022.
- [32] T. Riza Zarzani, "Peran Aparat Penegak Hukum dalam Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Narkotika," *Jurnal Justitia*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 140–149, 2021.
- [33] B. N. Arief, *Bunga Rampai Kebijakan Hukum Pidana*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Kencana, 2016, p. 118.
- [34] G. Supramono, *Hukum Narkoba Indonesia*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Djambatan, 2017, p. 71.
- [35] S. Soekanto, *Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Penegakan Hukum*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2014, p. 52.
- [36] A. S. Siregar, "Upaya Kepolisian dalam Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Narkotika," *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 120–128, 2021.
- [37] Mhd Azhali Siregar, "Kebijakan Penal dalam Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Narkotika," *Jurnal Hukum dan Kemasyarakatan Al-Hikmah*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 88–96, 2022.
- [38] M. Hamdan, *Politik Hukum Pidana*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2012, p. 59.
- [39] D. E. Purwoleksono, *Op.cit.*, p. 74.
- [40] T. Prasetyo, *Hukum Pidana*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2016, p. 112.
- [41] Republik Indonesia, *Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2009 tentang Narkotika*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Sekretariat Negara Republik Indonesia, 2009.
- [42] M. A. Zaidan, *Kebijakan Kriminal*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Sinar Grafika, 2015, p. 87.
- [42] R. Harahap, "Efektivitas Penegakan Hukum terhadap Tindak Pidana Narkotika di Indonesia," *Jurnal Lex Crimen*, vol. 10, no. 4, pp. 55–63, 2022.
- [44] T. Riza Zarzani, "Peran Aparat Penegak Hukum dalam Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Narkotika," *Jurnal Justitia*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 140–149, 2021.
- [45] Zainuddin Ali, *Op.cit.*, p. 118. [46] B. N. Arief, *Op.cit.*, p. 121.