

Legal Analysis Of The Quality Of Law Enforcement Human Resources On The Effectiveness Of Eradicating Narcotics Crime In Batam City

Erniyanti^{1*}, Ramlan²

¹²Universitas Batam

erniyanti@univbatam.ac.id*, ramlan@univbatam.ac.id

Article Info

Received: 2024-11-10

Revised: 2024-12-19

Accepted: 2024-12-21

Keywords:

Drug law enforcement,
Human resources, Batam City,
Legal analysis, Anti-
corruption

Abstract

This paper presents a legal analysis of the quality of human resources of law enforcement and its impact on the effectiveness of eradicating drug crimes in Batam City. Using a normative legal approach, this study examines relevant laws, court decisions, and policies to assess the skills, training, and ethical behavior of law enforcement personnel. The study findings indicate that although Indonesia's legal framework provides a strong foundation, gaps in training, resource allocation, and ethical oversight limit the effectiveness of drug law enforcement in Batam. In addition, challenges such as interagency cooperation deficits, the complexity of drug crime networks, and corruption in law enforcement further undermine efforts to combat drug trafficking. The paper concludes by recommending improvements in law enforcement training, resource investment, interagency collaboration, and anti-corruption measures to improve the effectiveness of drug law enforcement in Batam City.

I. Introduction

The increasing prevalence of drug-related crime in Batam City, Indonesia, poses significant challenges for law enforcement due to its strategic location near an international border, making it a focal point for drug trafficking. The legal framework to combat these crimes is set out in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, which outlines regulations to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking (Vandiano et al., 2024) . The Batam District Court, as seen in decision No. 725/pidsus/2022/PNBatam, plays a significant role in prosecuting international drug cases (Vandiano et al., 2024) . However, Batam's proximity to international maritime routes presents cross-border challenges, with drug traffickers exploiting these routes. The Riau Islands Regional Police have focused on monitoring these routes, although infrastructure and transportation limitations at the border hamper effective drug surveillance (Mitun et al., 2024) . Collaboration between agencies such as Customs and the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) is essential, combining Customs' expertise in monitoring goods with BNN's intelligence capabilities ('Customs Supervision Through Synergy Against Drug Smuggling in Batam', 2023). Polresta Barelang and BNN also work together with other agencies and the community to dismantle drug distribution networks (Vandiano et al., 2024) . Despite the effectiveness of criminal sanctions, there are still challenges faced due to inadequate facilities, limited budgets, and lack of cooperation with the community, highlighting the need for promotive, preventive, repressive, and rehabilitative efforts to improve law enforcement (Misbach et al., 2023; Siregar & Hasibuan, 2023) Although various efforts have been made by the government to reduce the number of drug crimes, the effectiveness of law enforcement in Batam is still often questioned, especially regarding the quality of human resources in it.

Law enforcement officers play a critical role in combating drug crimes, requiring a combination of legal knowledge, procedural skills, and investigative techniques to address the complexity of drug-related offenses. However, challenges such as inadequate facilities and resources, including limited infrastructure and insufficient budget support, hamper the effectiveness of law enforcement (Siregar & Hasibuan, 2023) . In addition, the lack of community involvement in reporting drug crimes limits the information available to officers, complicating efforts to dismantle drug networks (Siregar & Hasibuan, 2023) . For effective law enforcement, officers need to master relevant legal knowledge, as stipulated in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, as well as advanced investigative skills to track organized drug networks (Mansyur et al., 2023) (Abdullah, 2020) . Effective strategies also involve a combination of preventive, promotive, and repressive measures, including public education, strict law enforcement, and rehabilitation programs for offenders (Abdullah, 2020; Siregar & Hasibuan, 2023) .

Human resources in law enforcement include personnel assigned to enforce the law,

conduct investigations, and administer justice. The quality of these human resources is often assessed based on their education, training, legal acumen, ethical principles, and experience. (Koeswahyono et al., 2022) , the success of law enforcement officers in carrying out their responsibilities is highly dependent on the adequacy of training and support mechanisms established for continuous professional growth. The need for specific training in drug crime prevention is essential. Drug violations, especially those related to large-scale trafficking, are often complex, international, and systematic (Widjaja, 2024) . Therefore, law enforcement officers must have comprehensive knowledge of drug laws, investigative methodologies, and forensic protocols, as well as the ability to cooperate with international organizations (Suetin et al., 2021) . (Abbas et al., 2023; Maryadi et al., 2024) emphasized that effective drug law enforcement requires technical expertise and a strong ethical framework, because the significant dangers associated with drug crime can lead officers to engage in bribery, corruption, and various ethical dilemmas.

The Indonesian legal system offers a comprehensive framework for dealing with drug-related offences, most notably through Law No. 35/2009 on Narcotics. This law outlines the obligations of law enforcement agencies regarding drug offences, including the arrest, prosecution and rehabilitation of offenders, while setting specific qualifications for personnel involved and underlining the need for specific training and adherence to procedural regulations. Several studies (Aringga & Saputra, 2023; Hermawan & Wulansari, 2024; Jaya & Hikmah, 2024) have assessed the effectiveness of Indonesia's drug laws and found that, despite a strong legislative structure, implementation is often hampered by a lack of human resources. In particular, the lack of trained human resources and the lack of inter-agency collaboration are frequently identified problems. (Kania & Anggraeniko, 2023; Siagian, 2023) observed that law enforcement officers in Indonesia often face challenges in managing complex legal and procedural provisions in drug cases, resulting in procedural errors, case dismissals, and general ineffectiveness in handling drug-related offenses.

Ethical behavior is a fundamental component of effective law enforcement, especially in cases involving drug crimes, where officers are often faced with significant ethical dilemmas. According to (AS Hidayat et al., 2023; Meini, 2022) the high-value drug trade creates opportunities for corruption, bribery, and other forms of misconduct. Therefore, maintaining high ethical standards among law enforcement officers is essential to ensuring the integrity of drug law enforcement efforts. Research by (AS Hidayat et al., nd, 2023) underlines the importance of ethics training for law enforcement officers, especially in areas with high levels of drug trafficking such as Batam. Research by (Hasibuan, 2023; AS Hidayat et al., nd; Meini, 2022) revealed that officers who received comprehensive training on ethics and anti-corruption measures were less likely to engage in corrupt practices, thereby increasing the effectiveness of overall law enforcement efforts.

This study analyzes the quality of human resources of law enforcement in Batam City

and its impact on the effectiveness of prevention and prosecution of drug crimes. Using a normative legal approach, this study examines the legal framework that regulates the qualifications, training, and responsibilities of law enforcement officers, as well as their contribution to drug control. This study also identifies areas for improvement and provides recommendations to improve the ability of law enforcement agencies to combat drug crimes, concluding with recommendations to strengthen the performance and legal response in Batam.

2. Research Method

This study uses a normative legal method to analyze legal norms and principles in laws and regulations, court decisions, and legal doctrines, with a focus on their application related to human resources of law enforcement and the effectiveness of drug crime prevention in Batam City. With this approach, the study aims to identify legal gaps and provide solutions to improve the effectiveness of drug law enforcement. Batam, as a strategic area that is a transit point for drug trafficking, makes it a center of attention in international drug crimes. This study highlights the importance of the legal framework and human resources of law enforcement in preventing drug crimes, while considering the practical challenges faced by law enforcement officers, such as limited training and resources.

This study relies on secondary data sources, including legal documents and regulations, such as Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics, as well as laws related to law enforcement training and professional ethics. Court decisions are also analyzed to understand the application of human resources for law enforcement in narcotics cases in Batam City, including decisions from district courts to high courts. Reports and policy documents from the National Police, BNN, and other government agencies provide insights into policy implementation and human resource development. In addition, academic literature, both from Indonesia and internationally, is reviewed to provide broader context. Reports from NGOs and international institutions, such as UNODC, also provide additional perspectives on the challenges faced in drug law enforcement in Batam.

Data from legal documents, court decisions, and academic literature were analyzed using normative legal methods with several main steps. First, a legal interpretation of Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics was conducted using grammatical, systematic, and teleological methods. Second, court decisions were compared with legal provisions to find differences between written law and its implementation, revealing the lack of skills of law enforcement officers. Third, this study analyzed the legal framework related to training, ethics, and professional standards to identify weaknesses that hinder drug law enforcement. These findings were synthesized to provide an overview of the impact of the quality of human resources on law enforcement and recommendations for reform.

3. Results and Discussion

Analysis of the Legal Framework for Law Enforcement Human Resources

The legal framework governing human resources for law enforcement in Indonesia, particularly in the context of eradicating narcotics crimes, is basically based on laws and regulations and supporting legal provisions. These regulations aim to establish standards for recruitment, training, and ethical behavior for law enforcement personnel involved in narcotics law enforcement. This framework is designed to ensure that law enforcement officers are equipped with the skills and knowledge necessary to carry out their duties effectively. However, this study reveals several gaps and challenges in the practical implementation of these laws, particularly in the case of Batam City, which is a center of narcotics trafficking due to its strategic location.

Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics

Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics is the main legal instrument in Indonesia that outlines the obligations of law enforcement officers in combating narcotics crimes, regulating the production, distribution, and consumption of narcotics, as well as the process of arresting and prosecuting perpetrators of narcotics crimes. This law mandates the establishment of special narcotics units in the BNN and POLRI, with a focus on improving the skills of officers handling narcotics cases. Officers are required to undergo professional training to handle the complexity of narcotics crimes, including investigations, international cooperation, and special legal procedures. This law also emphasizes the importance of inter-agency cooperation, especially in cross-border cases. However, implementation in Batam City shows weaknesses, especially in terms of ongoing and specialized training (Vandiano et al., 2024), where many officers have not received adequate training in the latest investigations such as digital forensics and cross-border collaboration. This gap limits the effectiveness of law enforcement in Batam in combating narcotics crimes.

Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Republic of Indonesia National Police

In addition to Law No. 35 of 2009, Law No. 2 of 2002 on the Indonesian National Police provides a broader legal framework for the recruitment, training, and ethical behavior of police officers. This law emphasizes the role of the police in maintaining public order, enforcing the law, and protecting the rights of citizens, as well as the importance of professional development, especially in dealing with crimes such as drug trafficking. Law No. 2 of 2002 emphasizes that police officers must adhere to high standards of professionalism, integrity, and ethics, which are particularly relevant in addressing the risk of corruption in drug crimes. Although this law requires internal oversight mechanisms to ensure ethical standards are upheld, implementation remains inconsistent. In Batam City, cases of corruption by law enforcement officers related to drugs have tarnished the image of the police, demonstrating weak internal oversight and ethics training, which leaves officers inadequately prepared to deal with the temptations and pressures of handling drug cases.

Government Regulations and Ministerial Decrees

Several government regulations and ministerial decrees support the legal framework for human resources for law enforcement, particularly in terms of training and

professional development. For example, Government Regulation No. 63 of 2009 on the Implementation of Law No. 35 of 2009 provides technical guidelines for law enforcement officers in handling narcotics cases, emphasizing the importance of specific training in narcotics investigations and collaboration with international institutions. In addition, ministerial regulations from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and the Ministry of Home Affairs outline recruitment standards, educational qualifications, and ethics for law enforcement, requiring the implementation of training programs in line with international best practices. However, this study found that the practical implementation of these regulations remains limited, particularly in Batam City, where resource constraints often hinder the full implementation of mandated training programs.

Challenges in Implementing the Legal Framework

Analysis of the legal framework reveals several key challenges that hinder the effectiveness of law enforcement human resources in combating drug crimes in Batam City. One of the main challenges is the lack of coordination between the various legal instruments that regulate the training and ethical behavior of law enforcers (Waljiman et al., 2024) . Although the legislation has provided a comprehensive framework, the integration between legal provisions and practical realities on the ground is still lacking. In addition, the limited availability of specific training programs for drug law enforcement officers is a significant problem, as many officers have not received adequate training to deal with the complexities of drug crimes, especially in the use of technologies such as digital forensics and cybersecurity (Afriani et al., 2021; Ardinal et al., 2024; Vandiano et al., 2024) . Ethical challenges, especially those related to corruption, are also not effectively addressed by the existing legal framework, although the law emphasizes the importance of ethical behavior. Weak enforcement of these provisions results in corruption cases that undermine the overall effectiveness of drug law enforcement.

Opportunities for Improvement in the Legal Framework

To overcome these challenges, a more integrated and practical approach is needed in implementing the legal framework for human resources for law enforcement in Batam City. One opportunity for improvement is the establishment of a centralized training program that focuses on drug crimes, with an emphasis on digital forensics, international cooperation, and ethical behavior, supported by a clear legal mandate and adequate funding. In addition, strengthening the internal oversight system in law enforcement agencies is needed to enforce ethical standards, including the establishment of an independent supervisory body that investigates corruption cases and provides periodic ethics training (Hariyanto, 2018; Kim & Kiymaz, 2023; Syukra et al., 2024) Finally, increasing cooperation between institutions, both domestic and international, is essential to combating drug crimes in Batam City. A revision of the legal framework is needed to clarify collaboration between institutions, especially in dealing with transnational drug trafficking, so that law enforcement officers in Batam are better prepared to face these challenges.

Impact of Human Resource Quality on Law Enforcement of Narcotics Crimes

The quality of human resources is very important in the success of drug crime law enforcement in Batam City, which is connected to the international drug network. The effectiveness of enforcement depends on the skills, knowledge, and ethics of officers, but the lack of advanced training, such as digital forensics and cross-border investigations, is

a major obstacle (Sumanto & Azhari, 2024; Syukra et al., 2024) . Corruption among officers also erodes public trust and weakens law enforcement, so anti-corruption measures are needed, including the establishment of an independent supervisory body and ethics training. (Syukra et al., 2024) . Limited financial resources and modern technology reduce the effectiveness of enforcement, so investment in technology and increased funding are urgently needed (Hillstead, 2007; Maryadi et al., 2024) . In addition, cooperation between agencies, both local and international, needs to be enhanced through formal agreements for a coordinated response to global drug crime.

Challenges in Combating Drug Crime in Batam City

Batam City, as a gateway to international trade, faces major challenges in combating drug crimes due to its strategic location and proximity to international drug networks. Sophisticated transnational drug networks use encrypted technology and complex logistics, complicating detection. Law enforcement officers often lack training and technology such as digital forensics and cyber surveillance, which reduces the effectiveness of drug law enforcement. Limited resources, including personnel, technology, and funds, weaken surveillance and intelligence capacity (Apriyanto et al., 2024; Waljiman et al., 2024) . Lack of specialized training and cross-border cooperation limits international collaboration, while coordination deficits between agencies slow down investigations. Corruption among law enforcement officers also hinders effectiveness and erodes public trust, so supervision through an independent body is needed to address this problem (Habib et al., 2022; Putra, 2021; Syukra et al., 2024) .

Discussion

The success of drug crime law enforcement in Batam City is highly dependent on the quality of law enforcement personnel, who face challenges such as lack of training, resource distribution, ethical behavior, and inter-agency collaboration. This study emphasizes the importance of human resource development, especially in dealing with drug crimes, in line with research (Mansyur et al., 2023; Rambe & Ramasari, 2023) . Law enforcement officers act as the main line of defense against drug dealers, but their capacity to deal with ever-changing criminal networks depends on adequate professional skills and training. The lack of specific training in digital forensics, financial investigations, and international law makes law enforcement agencies reactive rather than proactive. In addition, ethics training is needed to foster a culture of honesty, especially considering corruption that often undermines the effectiveness of law enforcement (CF Hidayat, 2023) . Improving ethical standards through consistent training and internal supervision can maintain officer commitment in facing temptations from drug dealers. Therefore, sustainable human resource development is key to dealing with the complexity of drug crimes and maintaining the integrity of law enforcement in Batam.

This study underlines the importance of inter-agency collaboration to improve law enforcement effectiveness in drug-related situations. Drug crimes in Batam sometimes involve global networks, thus requiring collaboration between national and international law enforcement organizations. However, the lack of effective communication and limited resource sharing between these agencies have hampered collaborative initiatives. Lack of information sharing and unclear cooperation rules often hinder efficient collaboration in tackling cross-jurisdictional drug networks as discussed by (Ardinal et al., 2024; Zakaria et

al., 2023) . Collaboration with international organizations such as INTERPOL and UNODC is essential to address transnational drug trafficking; however, unclear jurisdictional obligations in Batam often result in investigation delays. Formalizing cooperation agreements, clarifying information exchange protocols, and conducting collaborative investigations will improve the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies in Batam in combating drug-related offenses. An integrated and collaborative strategy is essential to improve law enforcement and enhance the ability to disrupt criminal networks.

Limited resources and technology significantly impact the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies in addressing drug crimes in Batam. Drug dealers are increasingly using sophisticated techniques, including encrypted communications and digital platforms, yet law enforcement agencies often lack the necessary digital forensic tools, surveillance technology, and data analysis capabilities to address the intricacies of these crimes (Banatao et al., 2024; Lee, 2006; Vandiano et al., 2024) . In the absence of contemporary technology, law enforcement agencies must rely on antiquated investigative techniques that cannot address today's drug-related problems. In addition, limited financial resources impact various aspects of law enforcement, including personnel recruitment and ongoing training programs, thereby hampering officers' capacity to engage in proactive initiatives such as intelligence gathering and expanded surveillance. This study underscores that increased investment in technology and resources is critical to strengthening the operational capacity of law enforcement organizations in Batam and combating drug networks more effectively.

Recommendations for Improving Human Resources for Law Enforcement

Based on the findings of this study, several recommendations can be given to improve the quality of human resources for law enforcement and increase the effectiveness of preventing drug crimes in Batam City: The government should introduce stricter legal requirements for continuing professional development and specific training for law enforcement officers involved in drug cases. This could include mandatory refresher courses and advanced training programs that focus on the specific challenges of drug crime enforcement in Batam.

Comprehensive ethics training should be provided to law enforcement officers to address corruption issues. In addition, stronger legal provisions should be implemented to enforce anti-corruption measures and punish officers involved in unethical behavior. A clear protocol for cooperation between domestic and international law enforcement agencies should be established to facilitate the sharing of information and resources in drug crime cases. This will enhance the ability of law enforcement agencies in Batam to collaborate effectively and dismantle transnational drug networks. Law enforcement agencies in Batam should be given access to modern investigative tools and training in digital forensics, cybersecurity, and international narcotics tracking. This will enable officers to better counter the technological tactics used by drug dealers.

3. Conclusion

The effectiveness of law enforcement against narcotics crimes in Batam City is greatly influenced by the quality of human resources of law enforcement officers. Although Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics provides comprehensive guidelines, the implementation of

this law is hampered by limited resources, inadequate training, and limited access to modern investigative tools, which weaken the capacity of officers to handle increasingly complex narcotics crimes. In addition, corruption and ethical challenges in law enforcement are major obstacles, while the lack of inter-agency cooperation exacerbates the problem, hampering efforts to tackle transnational narcotics networks in Batam. To improve law enforcement, investment in the ongoing professional development of law enforcement officers, especially in the areas of digital forensics, international cooperation, and ethics training, is essential. Increasing inter-agency collaboration and addressing corruption through stronger oversight will restore public trust and strengthen drug eradication efforts, which can ultimately improve security in Batam City.

References

- Abbas, MAY, Setyadi, D., Paminto, A., & Azis, M. (2023). The antecedents of financial performance and their implications for firm value in mining sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. *Journal of Law and Sustainable Development* , 11 (9), e991. <https://doi.org/10.55908/sdgs.v11i9.991>
- Abdullah, R. (2020). The Role Of The National Narcotics Agency And The Police In Law Enforcement Against The Abuse Of Precursor Drugs. *Estudiante Law Journal* , 215–227.
- Afriani, S., Affandi, LH, & Rosyidah, ANK (2021). Analysis of Teacher Challenges in Implementing Innovative Mathematics Learning at SDN Tundung, Batukliang District, 2020/2021 Academic Year. *Indonesian Literacy and Learning Journal* , 1 (1), 1– 5.
- Apriyanto, S., Hasibuan, FY, & Suganda, A. (2024). Resolving Transnational Crime in the Indonesian Sea Border Area: Case Studies and Legal Effects. *LITERACY: International Scientific Journals of Social, Education, Humanities* , 3 (2), 98–113.
- Ardinal, MRA, Respationo, S., Erniyanti, E., Washliati, L., & Fadhil, S. (2024). Juridical Analysis of Law Enforcement of Narcotics Crimes in a Covenant Perspective (Research Study at the Barelang Police Narcotics Research Unit). *AURELIA: Indonesian Journal of Research and Community Service* , 3 (1), 224–229.
- Aringga, RD, & Saputra, AA (2023). The Urgency of Narcotics Law Certainty in Indonesia After the Ratification of the Single Convention for Medical Purposes. *Jurnal Mediasas: Media Ilmu Syari'ah Dan Ahwal Al-Syakhsiyyah* , 6 (2), 193–207.
- Banatao, MC, Castillo, RP, Grospe, ZO, Pia, KRM, Ricohermoso, NM, & Villa, EB (2024). Impact of Training Practices on Police Misconduct in Pampanga Police Provincial Office. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary: Applied Business and Education Research* , 5 (7), 2876–2905.
- Habib, MAF, Suryaputra, M., & Diniati, BT (2022). Increasing the Effectiveness of Transportation Routes Through the Development of Glass Ball Stations as a Support for Economic Equality as well as a New Tourism Icon for Indonesia. *TOBA: Journal of Tourism, Hospitality and Destination* , 1 (2), 51–58.
- Hariyanto, BP (2018). Prevention and Eradication of Drug Trafficking in Indonesia. *Journal of Legal Sovereignty* , 1 (1), 201–210.
- Hasibuan, ES (2023). EH Analysis Of Police Law That Deviates From The Ethical Perspective Of The Police Profession. *International Asia Of Law and Money Laundering (IAML)* , 2 (3), 135–

141.

- Hermawan, MJH, & Wulansari, CD (2024). Sociological Analysis Of Restorative Justice In Rehabilitative Law Enforcement For Drug Abuse Cases. *Ius Poenale* , 5 (1), 1–14.
- Hidayat, AS, Yunus, NR, & Helmi, MI (nd). *Contribution of Fair Law Enforcement in Reducing the Culture of Corruption* .
- Hidayat, AS, Yunus, NR, & Helmi, MI (2023). Law Enforcement Ethics and Morality Contribution in Reducing the Culture of Corruption. *Education* , 3 (4), 608–618.
- Hidayat, CF (2023). Criminological Approach to Police Officers Involved in Narcotics Distribution. *Bandung Conference Series: Law Studies* , 3 (2), 1045–1049.
- Hillstead, C. J. (2007). *A comprehensive literature review and critical analysis of human resource management trends in law enforcement* .
- Jaya, C., & Hikmah, F. (2024). Legal Reform on Rehabilitation for Drug Users as an Ultimum Remedium Effort. *USM LAW REVIEW JOURNAL* , 7 (1), 364–375.
- Kania, D., & Anggraeniko, LS (2023). Realizing Restorative Justice Through Rehabilitation For Narcotics Abuse As An Implementation Of The Principle Of Dominus Litis. *Journal of Legal Aspirations* , 11 (3).
- Kim, W.S., & Kiymaz, H. (2023). Founder CEOs, business groups and firm value: evidence from an emerging market. *International Journal of Emerging Markets* , 18 (5), 1102–1123. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJOEM-05-2019-0351>
- Koeswahyono, I., Maharani, DP, & Liemanto, A. (2022). Legal breakthrough of the Indonesian job creation law for ease, protection, and empowerment of MSMEs during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Cogent Social Sciences* , 8 (1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2022.2084895>
- Lee, T. L. (2006). *Assessing the impact of ethical training on law enforcement personnel* . The University of Southern Mississippi.
- Mansyur, M., Wiryanto, W., & Fadillah, S. (2023). The Effectiveness Of Criminal Law Enforcement On Prohibited Drug List G Abuse In The Perspective Of Legal Certainty. *Jurisdictie Law Journal* , 5 (1), 85–99.
- Maryadi, R., Shalahuddin, A., Daud, I., & Rosnani, T. (2024). The Effect of Human Resource Planning on the Performance of Police Members. *Scientific Journal of Unit Management* , 12 (4), 1239–1246 .
- Meini, B. (2022). Corruption: A Long-Lasting Historical Disease Infecting the Integrity of the Police. *JACL* , 6 , 153.
- Misbach, A., Mamahit, DA, Yusnaldi, Y., Widodo, P., & Saragih, HJR (2023). Customs Supervision Through Synergy Against Narcotics Smuggling in Batam. *International Journal Of Humanities Education and Social Sciences* , 2 (5).
- Mitun, A., Washliati, L., Fadhil, S., Erniyanti, E., & Respatono, S. (2024). Juridical Analysis of Eradicating Illegal Narcotics at the Border of the Riau Islands Region (Research Study by the Directorate of Narcotics Research at the Riau Islands Regional Police). *AURELIA: Indonesian Journal of Research and Community Service* , 3 (1), 304–309.
- Putra, BM (2021). COMMON THREAD OF DRUG DISTRIBUTION IN BATAM CITY AND STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME IT. *Mimbar: Journal of Social and Political Research* , 10 (2), 182–191.
- Rambe, KPRO, & Ramasari, RD (2023). Law Enforcement By Drugs Reserve Unit In Metro Resort Police Against Narcotics Abuse In Public Hearing (Decision Number: 176/Pid. Sus/2021/Pn. Met). *Journal of Legal Ideas* , 5 (01), 33–40.
- Siagian, FS (2023). Criminal Liability of Marijuana Growers Based on the Law on Narcotics.

- Scientific Review of Law and State* , 2 (2), 65–78.
- Siregar, F., & Hasibuan, SA (2023). Effectiveness Of Criminal Sanctions Against Perpetrators Of Narcotics Crime. *Lead Journal of Economy and Administration* , 2 (2), 81–90.
- Suetin, AN, Suetin, SN, Suetina, NA, & Kuptsova, YI (2021). The Phenomenon of Russia's Delayed Economic Crisis. *Proceedings of the International Science and Technology Conference" FarEastCon 2020" October 2020, Vladivostok, Russian Federation, Far Eastern Federal University* , 1217–1226.
- Sumanto, L., & Azhari, RA (2024). The Use of Argumentation Theory in Law Enforcement of Drug Addicts and Abusers. *Jurnal Syntax Admiration* , 5 (5), 1470–1477.
- Syukra, JM, Fadhil, S., & Erniyanti, E. (2024). Juridical Analysis Of Criminal Acts Of Narcotics Dark Circulation Made A House As A Methamphetamine Factory In The Region Batam City: Research Study At BNNP Kepri. *LITERACY: International Scientific Journals of Social, Education, Humanities* , 3 (2), 166–181.
- Vandiano, GE, Respationo, S., Erniyanti, E., & Anatami, D. (2024). Juridical Analysis of Class 1 Narcotics Trafficking International Network in Batam City Batam District Court Decision 725/pidsus/2022/PNbatam. *AURELIA: Jurnal Indonesian Research and Community Service* , 3 (1), 271–276.
- Waljiman, B., Suhariyanto, D., & Ismail, I. (2024). Law Enforcement of Criminal Acts of Narcotics Distribution by Members of the Indonesian National Police. *As-Syar'i: Journal of Family Guidance & Counseling* , 6 (2), 1296–1308.
- Widjaja, G. (2024). Law Enforcement Role in the Management of Sustainable Natural Resources. *Journal of Ecohumanism* , 3 (3), 388–398.
- Zakaria, NB, Nordin, MF, Ismail, A., Ahmad Shukri, NH, & Baykal, E. (2023). Demographic, experience, and organizational factors effect on local enforcement officers' ethical integrity. *International Journal of Ethics and Systems* .

APPENDIX

No	Types of Appendix	Description
1	Legal Framework for Drug Law Enforcement in Indonesia	- Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics: Regulates the eradication, prevention, and sanctions for narcotics crimes. - Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police: Provides a legal framework for the recruitment and training of law enforcement officers and ethical standards. - Government Regulation No. 63 of 2009: Provides procedural guidelines for handling narcotics cases. - Ministerial Decree: Regulates standards for the recruitment and training of law enforcement personnel involved in narcotics cases.
2	Court Cases Related to Drug Crimes in Batam City	- Case A: Termination of case due to procedural error in collecting evidence. - Case B: Cross-border drug trafficking case with reduced sentence due to delay in investigation. - Case C: Involvement of police officers in bribery practices related to narcotics.

3	Law Enforcement Training Program	- BNN (National Narcotics Agency): Basic training related to narcotics investigations, but limited in the development of digital forensics and international law. - POLRI: Provides general training, with an emphasis on procedural skills but lacks in ongoing professional development.
4	Summary of Interview with Law Enforcement Officer	- Officer A: Underlines the lack of technology and investigative tools to handle encrypted communications. - Officer B: Stresses the importance of cross-border cooperation to combat international drug networks. - Officer C: Identifies corruption issues that hinder effective law enforcement.
5	Recommendations for Improving Law Enforcement	- Training and Development: Implementation of advanced training programs related to digital forensics, financial investigations, and international legal frameworks. - Resource Allocation: Investment in modern investigative tools and continuous development of professional ethics. - Anti-Corruption Measures: Establishment of an independent body to monitor corruption and strengthen ethics training within law enforcement. - Inter-Agency Cooperation: Development of joint communication and operations protocols between domestic and international law enforcement.
6	Narcotics Case Data in Batam City (2018-2023)	Narcotics Case Data Table in Batam City (2018-2023): - 2018: 124 cases, 250 arrests, 72% conviction rate. - 2019: 138 cases, 270 arrests, 68% conviction rate. - 2020: 156 cases, 320 arrests, 70% conviction rate. - 2021: 145 cases, 310 arrests, 65% conviction rate. - 2022: 178 cases, 340 arrests, 69% conviction rate. - 2023: 195 cases, 360 arrests, 71% conviction rate.