

Overview Of Women's Legal Analysis As A Criminal Act Of Drug Circulation In Medan City

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Abstract

Medan as the third largest city in Indonesia, which is where the spread of narcotics illicit trafficking cases often occurs, making the city of Medan the largest recipient of narcotics illicit trafficking cases in Indonesia, this causes women to be involved in narcotics illicit trafficking crimes which have violated the noma and decency from women. The law enforcement officers, in this case the National Narcotics Agency of North Sumatra Province, are active in carrying out their duties and authorities in eradicating and preventing women in North Sumatra, especially in the city of Medan. The results of this study use the nature of quantitative research and normative juridical methods and are strengthened from empirical juridical, which examines scientific material, legislation, and conducting research or mini-research at the Medan Women's Class II A Prison and the BNNP SUMUT. The results showed that the number of cases of illicit narcotics trafficking that arose among women in the city of Medan was caused by economic factors and local environmental factors. Of the many cases of illicit drug trafficking among women, the BNNP SUMUT has implemented several policies through repressive and preventive efforts and carried out the P4GN program. Until now cases of illicit drug trafficking carried out by women are still common, this is due to the lack of awareness of the role of the community in the city of Medan. Of the many cases of illicit drug trafficking among women, the BNNP SUMUT has implemented several policies through repressive and preventive efforts and carried out the P4GN program. Until now cases of illicit narcotics trafficking carried out by women are still common, this is due to the lack of

awareness of the role of the community in the city of Medan. Of the many cases of illicit drug trafficking among women, the BNNP SUMUT has implemented several policies through repressive and preventive efforts and carried out the P4GN program. Until now cases of illicit narcotics trafficking carried out by women are still common, this is due to the lack of awareness of the role of the community in the city of Medan.

I. Introduction

Indonesian National Development was formed in order to create a just and prosperous Indonesian nation and society, prosperous and peaceful based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Thus what is needed in the welfare of the nation and society in a country must comply with legal norms in a country. country, this is viewed from various aspects, including the criminological aspect of a person. For the criminological aspect, to observe and understand a crime event that occurred is not easy. Because crime is a very complex phenomenon and can be understood from different angles, therefore, it is not foreign if in a crime event there will be various arguments that are different from each other.¹

Legal experts argue that a crime in a country must be eliminated or at least can be handled. The will of these jurists has emerged since the 19th century which was realized with the birth of a new science called "criminology". However, in Indonesia, the development of the science of criminology is still felt slowly, while the development of the science of crime is currently very fast. This is because traditional crimes are far behind when compared to modern crimes.

At this time the crime that is rampant is organized crime compared to crimes committed by individuals. Crimes committed using the system have been made regularly and very neatly. Examples of modern crimes that are more visible today are narcotics crimes. Narcotics-related crime is one of the transnational crimes, where narcotics crime is an extraordinary crime, this is because narcotics crimes are not regulated in the Criminal Code (KUHP) only that narcotics crimes are Special provisions in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, where the legal term that refers to narcotics crimes as "Lex specialis derogate legi generali" which means special regulations in addition to general regulations.²

¹Wahyu Muljono. Introduction to criminology theory, Yogyakarta: Pustaka Yustisia, 2012. Pg. 3.

²Muhammad Hatta, Ph.D, Extra Ordinary Crime, Lhokseumawe : Unimas Press, 2019, Pg. 9

In this case, the regulation on narcotics crime does not refer to the Criminal Code (KUHP) as the basis for its regulation, but the basis for regulating narcotics crime uses Law no. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics and Psychotropics on the amendment of Law no. 22 of 1997 on Psychotropics. However, the procedural law in narcotics crimes still refers to the procedures contained in the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP), but there are some exceptions as regulated by Law No. 35 of 2009.³

Narcotics crime is not only in Indonesia, it has even spread throughout the world, so it has become ingrained for us. This can be unsettling for the younger generation. Not a few world bodies are involved in eradicating narcotics crime, but it turns out that the illicit trafficking of narcotics continues to run rampant. Especially in the Medan City area, the crime of illicit narcotics trafficking is quite large, conveyed that Medan City is ranked first in narcotics crime cases, this is due to the geographical position in Medan City, there are many air routes and sea routes close to neighboring countries.

When viewed, the definition of Narcotics is an extension of Narcotics, psychotropic substances and other addictive substances, namely chemicals that can change thoughts, moods, feelings and feelings of humans if consumed and if according to Article 1 Paragraph (1) of Law Number 35 years 2009 Regarding Narcotics, narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants, both synthetic and semi-synthetic, which can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to eliminate pain, and can cause dependence, which are divided into groups as attached in this law.

Narcotics if viewed from the historical aspect are drugs or materials that are useful in the field of treatment or medical services and the development of science. Therefore, narcotics are divided into three groups based on Article 6 Paragraph (1), namely;

1. Narcotics Category I;
It is used only as a science development and is not used for other treatments, because it has the potential to cause dependence.
2. Narcotics Category II;
Which can be used for treatment that has efficacy can also be used in the development of science.
3. Narcotics Category III;
It has a fairly low dependence effect and is also efficacious in the use of medicine.

The crime of narcotics crime has been regulated in Chapter XV Article 111 to Article 126 of the Narcotics Law. In this case, with the form of Law No. 35 of 2009

³Drs. Suhasril, SH. DKK Narcotics Crime, Bogor:Ghalia Indonesia 2017, pages 12-14

concerning Narcotics, narcotics crimes in Indonesia have been widely revealed, even ironically at this time narcotics crimes are carried out regardless of gender status, where not only men but even women also participate. as well as in committing the crime of illicit drug trafficking. Basically, if you look at the definition from the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) the word woman comes from the word "master" which is defined as a noble, honorable, guiding, and nurturing creature.

Therefore, at this time women are doing acts that violate the norms of the law is very strange for us who see it. Thus, currently, there are many cases circulating involving women, which is due to a new mode of action for illicit narcotics trafficking which involves women as the main role. In this case, women are made as objects of narcotics traffickers syndicates, where victims of narcotics crimes sometimes do not know if they will become objects of narcotics traffickers. The case of illicit narcotics trafficking against women shows that women's human rights have been violated, in which not a few women are victims of narcotics crimes at this time.

Based on the description above, the problem point in this study focuses on the factors that cause women to become narcotics traffickers and the modus operandi used in carrying out illicit narcotics trafficking in the city of Medan and the ways of handling carried out by the National Narcotics Agency of North Sumatra Province against perpetrators of illicit narcotics trafficking by women. Therefore, the authors are interested in bringing up the title of the study with the title "Review of Legal Analysis of Women as Perpetrators of Narcotics Circulation in the City of Medan"

2. Research Method

In this study, the authors combine normative and empirical research. Normative research focuses on a library research approach, which collects data, analyzes laws and regulations, and looks for additional sources in books or scientific journals. Empirical research, the author conducted research in several instances, namely, in class prisons !! A women and the National Narcotics Agency of North Sumatra Province, in order to strengthen the research results from this paper.

Sources of legal materials used by researchers in this study are primary and secondary data. Primary data obtained directly from the first source, namely, from the behavior of perpetrators of narcotics illicit trafficking, which was obtained through research in the field. In this study, the author uses a reference source of legislation, RI Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics and the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP). While secondary data the author obtained from library research which is in the form of materials. Usually secondary data is used immediately because it is ready.⁴

Analysis of the data obtained from this research is using qualitative data, which describes the data and results in the field with an evaluation and knowledge. Then it is analyzed with deductive data, namely the direct source process of general facts about the processed data and analysis by explaining in the form of sentences.

The nature of the research in this study, the researcher used descriptive analysis. this is because narcotics crimes are not regulated in the Criminal Code (KUHAP) only that narcotics crimes are specifically regulated in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics⁵

3. Results and Discussion

I. *Legal Policy From BNNP SUMUT For Factors That Cause Women As Perpetrators of Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics in Medan City*

Talking about legal policy, it is definitely not left behind with legal reform and justice, these two things are two things that really stand out in the minds of law enforcers. It's the same thing when Prof. Dr. Muladi, SH served as the new Minister of Justice, he often thought about the two new problems. However, in the current crisis situation, the emphasis or emphasis on law and justice reform is perceived as a very urgent need and demand. Therefore, the argument

⁴Soerjono Soekanto, Introduction to Legal Research, University of Indonesia, Jakarta, 2018 p.10.

⁵Ibid

affirmed by Prof. Dr. Muladi at that time, the court was not a place to make money, but a place to seek justice.⁶

In addition to improving the moral quality, law enforcers need to improve the quality of science, namely legislative or formulative policies and judicial policies, both of which need to be included for law enforcers in reforming the quality of their knowledge. This is if law enforcement or an authorized official is demanded to be very wise because, law enforcers in carrying out their enforcement must use an expert approach in preventing or eradicating applicable crimes.

Therefore, every law enforcement must be accompanied by a reform of the quality of its knowledge. Improving the quality of science is expected to improve the quality of legislative products and law enforcement products. There will be no meaning if laws and law enforcement agencies are formed or renewed, if legal knowledge for lawmakers and law enforcement officers is not also updated.

The results of research conducted by researchers at the Class IIA Women's Society of Medan, the residents of the Class IIA Medan Women's Prison in total amounted to 890 people, 88 prisoners and 8 prisoners. While the number of narcotics cases is 783 people, consisting of 49 users, 730 dealers and 4 users/distributors. The number of special crimes is 21 people, consisting of 17 non-corruption crimes, 1 person for trafficking and 3 people for terrorism, while the number of general crimes is 86 people.

In essence, the main factor that causes women to be involved as perpetrators of illicit narcotics trafficking in the city of Medan, especially women who are in the Class IIA Medan Women's Correctional Institution, is due to economic factors and environmental factors, as long as researchers conducted research at the Class IIA Women's Prison in Medan.

Therefore, the National Narcotics Agency of North Sumatra Province (BNNP SUMUT), regarding the legal policies carried out. Based on the results of interviews with researchers in the Eradication Sector, the BNNP SUMUT carried out law enforcement efforts for narcotics illicit traffickers, which was carried out with prevention in the community environment and carried out investigations and investigations for narcotics illicit trafficking cases. In addition, the BNNP SUMUT has also mapped areas prone to drugs, one of which is the Deli River area, which is one of the places where narcotics illicit trafficking occurs.⁷

⁶Barda Nawawi Arief, Problems with Law Enforcement and Criminal Law Policy in Combating Crime, Kencana, Jakarta, 2007, pp. 2-6

⁷Results of an interview with Ms. AKBP Nova, Head of the Eradication of the National Narcotics Agency of North Sumatra Province

In addition, the BNNP SUMUT compiles a social policy, in which the BNNP SUMUT conducts socialization to the community, private institutions and in schools, where the BNNP SUMUT helps to provide input on the dangers of drugs and narcotics illicit trafficking.⁸

From the factors of the occurrence of illicit narcotics trafficking, BNNP SUMUT strives to make efforts to prevent, eradicate abuse and illicit narcotics trafficking (P4GN) to adolescent girls in the city of Medan. BNNP SUMUT also routinely carries out outreach activities about the dangers of narcotics use in various schools with the aim of preventing the circulation and abuse of narcotics which often attacks young girls.

In this case, the BNNP SUMUT carries out an active defense strategy for the factors that cause women to participate in the illicit trafficking of narcotics in the city of Medan, the BNNP SUMUT carries out an increase in the field of active defense and defense in the SUMUT area which is the main requirement for prevention, which is designed to be priority framework for efforts to increase resilience and active defense with the aim of improving the entire series of policies to have strategic content for the success of active defense.

Based on the results of interviews at the BNNP SUMUT, the legal policies carried out by the BNNP SUMUT in handling the factors that cause women to participate in narcotics illicit trafficking, the researcher can conclude that, BNNP SUMUT carries out policies in the field of law enforcement by carrying out eradication and prevention efforts in the environment. community and school environment.

In addition, BNN SUMUT also provides counseling to adolescent girls and parents by conducting outreach programs by providing dialogue and offering innovative ideas to prevent illicit trafficking and drug abuse among women.

II. *Legal Protection for Women as Victims of Illicit Narcotics Criminal Acts in Medan City*

If examined more deeply, legal protection for victims of criminal acts of narcotics trafficking has often been carried out by law enforcement officers, especially the National Narcotics Agency of North Sumatra Province (BNNP SUMUT) and many actions have been given in carrying out and implementing protection for victims of traffickers. narcotics, especially for female victims. Therefore, the legal protection carried out by law enforcement officers and the BNNP SUMUT aims to be able to become the main factor to prevent the rise of

⁸National Narcotics Agency (2021), The Role of Drug Counseling in Development. Retrieved from: <https://sumut.bnn.go.id/penyuluhan-Danger-narkoba-pada-cepat-mpls-di-yayasan-mamiyai-al-ittihadiyah/>, accessed on 23 May 2022

criminal cases of narcotics illicit trafficking which causes many female victims as perpetrators of narcotics illicit traffic.

The criminal act of illicit narcotics trafficking is regulated in Article 1 number (6) of Law No. 35 of 2009. With the establishment of this law, it is a form of legal effort to prevent illicit narcotics trafficking and provide legal protection to female victims as narcotics illicit traffickers. Protection for victims has been regulated in Article 48 of Law No. 35 of 2009. This is because the crime of illicit narcotics trafficking in the city of Medan is a problem related to the mission of repairing human perpetrators, and is very influential in preventing and dealing with narcotics illicit trafficking. in the city of Medan which is increasing every day.

Legal protection is an action or effort from law enforcement officers who are given the responsibility to protect the community from arbitrary actions by entrepreneurs that are not in accordance with the laws and regulations, where legal protection for victims is to create order and peace so as to enable humans to enjoy their dignity. as a human.⁹

Legal protection is very closely related to justice which is formed by the right mind, carried out fairly and honestly and is responsible for the actions taken. Where the sense of justice and law must be affirmed based on positive law that applies in Indonesia in order to enforce justice in law in accordance with the reality of society that wants the creation of a safe and peaceful society. Legal justice must be enforced in accordance with the ideals of law (rechidee) in a state of law (rechtsstaat), not just creating a state of power (machsstaat).¹⁰

In the framework of protecting human rights (HAM) basically protection for women is one of the embodiments of the right to life. These human rights are universal, which means they apply to everyone regardless of origin, gender, religion, and age. One of the efforts to protect women is through the prevention and eradication of narcotics trafficking crimes. This needs to be done continuously in order to maintain quality human resources. Quality in the protection of women should have the same degree or level as the protection of men, because everyone has the same position before the law (equality before the law).

Legal protection for women in narcotics crime crimes in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics is more focused on narcotics abuse and users only. In this case, basically legal protection efforts in Law No. 35 of 2009 for women as victims of narcotics illicit trafficking, focus on protecting the public from the dangers of abuse and illicit narcotics trafficking as regulated in Article 48 (a) of

⁹Suhasril, Protection of children and women, Rajawali Pers, Depok, 2016, page 27

¹⁰Mulyadi Journal, Legal Protection Against Addicts and Victims of Narcotics Abuse, vol 8, no 3, 2021, p. 342

the Law. narcotics law. Based on these regulations, the case is different for addicts, drug abusers, and victims of illicit narcotics trafficking who only have to undergo rehabilitation and social rehabilitation. This is clearly regulated in Article 54 of Law No. 35 of 2009.

Basically there is a criminal act of narcotics trafficking in Indonesia, especially in the city of Medan, the victims do not do it alone, but are carried out by a syndicate that is perfectly organized, neat, and very secret, therefore the crime of illicit narcotics trafficking is classified as a transnational crime (transnational crime). criminality).¹¹

With the formation of Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, it is clear that it provides legal protection for addicts and victims of narcotics trafficking crimes, as has regulated medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation for addicts and victims of narcotics illicit trafficking. explained in Article 103 and Article 117 of Law No. 35 of 2009. Therefore, from the description above, the writer can conclude that although the term "victims of illicit narcotics trafficking" occurs in women in the city of Medan, as has been explained in the Law, Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics only focuses on someone who uses narcotics because he is persuaded, tricked, cheated, forced, or threatened for the victim to use narcotics, but in fact both addicts and narcotics abusers are basically victims of narcotics illicit trafficking.

If you pay attention to the protection for women who commit narcotics trafficking crimes, there is no reduction in sanctions or differences in sanctions, it's just that the criminal threats in this Narcotics Law vary according to the degree of crime committed by women. The forms of punishment currently still refer to the Criminal Code (KUHP), namely capital punishment, life imprisonment, imprisonment, and fines.

Therefore, the form of legal protection carried out by the National Narcotics Agency of North Sumatra Province (BNNP SUMUT) which is authorized to provide legal protection to women as victims of narcotics illicit trafficking as well as the rights and obligations that they must be given by the relevant agencies, is based on two forms of legal protection. , that is:

1. Preventive legal protection

BNNP SUMUT conducts socialization of narcotics laws and regulations to the public so that they do not fall into narcotics crime or become victims

¹¹Muhammad Adystia Sunggara, "Law Enforcement Policy in the Eradication of Narcotics Abuse in Detention by the National Narcotics Agency", Journal of the Faculty of Law, University of Palembang, vol 18, no: 141

of narcotics, besides that BNNP SUMUT also provides counseling to the public about the types of narcotics and the dangers of narcotics abuse.¹²

2. Repressive legal protection

BNNP SUMUT performs repressive legal protection by carrying out law enforcement in collaboration with the police intelligence in order to prevent cases of illicit narcotics trafficking in the city of Medan and in the investigation process, BNNP SUMUT conducts surveillance, raids, and arrests in order to find users and dealers along with evidence, this legal protection is aimed at reducing the number of victims of illicit narcotics trafficking in the city of Medan.¹³

In connection with the above description, in the last 5 years BNNP SUMUT has focused on handling narcotics abuse victims through rehabilitation and outpatient punishment. As mandated in Article 54 of Law No. 35 of 2009, the BNNP SUMUT is obliged to provide medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation for addicts, narcotics abusers, and for victims of narcotics abuse. The forms of rehabilitation provided by the BNNP SUMUT to female victims of narcotics illicit trafficking are:

1. Medical Rehabilitation
2. Social Rehabilitation

Therefore, as for the form of data on legal protection for female victims of narcotics illicit trafficking which was obtained by researchers from the Head of the Rehabilitation Section of the BNNP SUMUT:

Table 1. Rehabilitation and Outpatient Data for abuse victims¹⁴

No	Year	Rehabilitation	Outpatient
1	2017	355	523
2	2018	507	422

¹²Results of an interview with Mr. Rizal in the Prevention Sector of the National Narcotics Agency of North Sumatra Province, on May 26, 2022

¹³Results of an interview with Mr. Rizal in the Prevention Sector of the National Narcotics Agency of North Sumatra Province, on May 26, 2022

¹⁴Results of rehabilitation and outpatient data from the Rehabilitation Sector, at the National Narcotics Agency of North Sumatra Province, on 27 May 2022

3	2019	767	379
4	2020	1000	234
5	2021	679	76

Based on the results of interviews received by researchers, the form of legal protection through rehabilitation is a good way for the healing process of victims of narcotics abuse. For this reason, BNNP SUMUT conducts monitoring and evaluation activities to strengthen rehabilitation institutions for government agencies, community components, and post-rehabilitation. The purpose of this activity is to continue to maintain the cooperation and trust of the rehabilitation institutions with the BNNP SUMUT.¹⁵

Therefore, based on the results of research at the BNNP SUMUT conducted by researchers, a form of legal protection for women who are victims of narcotics trafficking crimes, in this case the BNNP SUMUT only applies legal protection efforts for victims of abusers or users through repressive and preventive efforts aimed at can provide awareness to the community in the city of Medan, that the community also has a responsibility in participating in implementing the prevention and eradication of narcotics trafficking crimes.

In this case, legal protection for narcotics traffickers by women has not yet been enforced, it's just that there is cooperation between the BNNP SUMUT and the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA) in preventing narcotics crimes committed by women.

III. *Countermeasures carried out by North Sumatra's National Narcotics Agency against the perpetrators of the crime of illicit trafficking of narcotics by women*

Indonesia, which is active in the context of demands for reform, good governance, has emerged as a new transplant model and is believed to be able to treat political bureaucratic bodies which are currently considered full of corruption, bribery, and abuse of power. Therefore, it cannot be denied that cases of criminal acts of illicit narcotics trafficking are increasing every day, even more so at this time women are participating in criminal acts of illicit narcotics trafficking, this is due to the existence of a bad and individualist handling model, so that with the model The new transplant, through the good governance model,

¹⁵Results of an interview with Mrs. Fitriani, in the Prevention Division of the Narcotics Agency of North Sumatra Province, on 27 May 2022

is expected to be able to provide an effective alternative in dealing with criminal acts of illicit narcotics trafficking in Indonesia.¹⁶

Handling carried out by law enforcement officials in dealing with criminal cases of narcotics illicit trafficking is currently increasingly widespread with an increase in cases considered very important in protecting the community in order to prevent the occurrence of criminal acts of narcotics illicit trafficking. When viewed from the National Narcotics Agency data, the number of narcotics abuse rates in Indonesia, which are the targets of narcotics illicit traffic, is calculated to reach 11,055 people per year who abuse narcotics and the number of people who die as a result of the effects of narcotics abuse is recorded at 30 people per day.¹⁷

Therefore, the government has established a special institution, namely the National Narcotics Agency of North Sumatra Province (BNNP SUMUT) which is directly tasked with eradicating and providing countermeasures against criminal cases of narcotics trafficking in Medan City. Based on the mandate of Law No. 35 of 2009 given to BNN.

Based on the mandate of Law No. 35 of 2009 given to BNN. BNNP SUMUT has the authority to carry out countermeasures by way of investigation and investigation of criminal cases of narcotics illicit trafficking which continues to be rampant in the city of Medan. Therefore, in Law No. 35 of 2009 has regulated the handling of all property which is the result of a criminal act of illicit narcotics trafficking which will be used as one of the steps for the implementation of countermeasures that occur in women resulting from the crime of narcotics illicit trafficking. The authority given to BNNP SUMUT was then not only strengthened by the existence of bilateral, regional and international cooperation,

Therefore, the National Narcotics Agency of North Sumatra Province as given the task and authority, in the countermeasures action by preventing and eradicating narcotics abuse and narcotics illicit trafficking in Medan City as in the form of prevention, BNNP SUMUT conducts counseling with the term P4GN. Through the handling in the form of P4GN counseling, the BNNP SUMUT can synergize with the Medan City Government and all elements of society with the aim of being able to assist in dealing with cases of illicit trafficking perpetrated by women in Medan City.

With the Strategic Plan (Renstra) program from the National Narcotics Agency, the SUMUT Provincial National Narcotics Agency aims to create

¹⁶Anang Iskandar, Politics of Narcotics Law, Jakarta, Pt Elex Media Komputindo, 2020, pp. 11-13

¹⁷National Narcotics Agency, (2021), BNN Saves 4.5 million lives, Reveals Cases in North Sumatra, Aceh and Surroundings, Retrieved from: <https://bnn.go.id/bnn-Selamatkan-4-5-juta-jiwa-Revelation-case-in-sumatra-north-aceh-and-around/>

community components, relevant government agencies and the private sector in North Sumatra Province to carry out prevention, community empowerment, eradication, rehabilitation and cooperation in the field of prevention and treatment. eradication of abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics, psychotropics, precursors and other addictive substances.¹⁸

BNNP SUMUT conducts prevention through efforts to solve narcotics problems in a comprehensive and sustainable manner starting from upstream to downstream. In addition, the BNNP SUMUT in an effort to deal with cases of illicit drug trafficking by women, carries out massive prevention efforts together with all components of the nation starting from the central government, regional governments, community leaders, religious leaders, as well as several parents, which in an effort to overcome This is aimed at preventing the illicit trafficking of narcotics from women.¹⁹

Therefore, according to the North Sumatra BNNP Prevention Coordinator, there are also several superior programs from the prevention sector that have been implemented since 2020, namely:

1. Anti-drug education house
2. Anti-drug treatment reporting system application
3. Social media center (SMC)
4. CNS
5. Doing a campaign with friends #100 percent
6. Shining village (drug clean)
7. Forming anti-drug volunteers

With this program, BNNP SUMUT makes efforts in the field of eradication, namely by mapping and uncovering syndicates of narcotics illicit traffickers and confiscation of assets for non-criminal narcotics traffickers through bilateral cooperation with various parties and BNNP SUMUT digging information from perpetrators of illicit traffickers. narcotics caught.

Furthermore, BNNP SUMUT conducts demand reduction, because the increasing number of narcotics users in Medan City cannot be separated from its characteristics where Medan City is the third largest city in Indonesia with the growth of night entertainment venues and hotels that continue to increase. So efforts to tackle the illicit trafficking of narcotics by women from the National Narcotics Agency of North Sumatra Province in carrying out demand reduction efforts, by building and increasing knowledge to adolescent girls in the school

¹⁸National Narcotics Agency, Strategic Plan for Research, Data and Information Center, BNN Research Center, Jakarta, 2020, pp. 12-14

¹⁹Results of an interview with Ms. AKBP Nova, Head of the Eradication of the National Narcotics Agency of North Sumatra Province

environment and providing awareness to parents of the dangers of narcotics and narcotics illicit trafficking.

The statistical data that the researchers got from the BNNP SUMUT for cases of illicit narcotics trafficking carried out by women since the last 5 years, are as follows:

Table 2. Statistical Data on Narcotics Circulation Crimes in Medan City²⁰

No	Year	Total narcotics cases by women	Total narcotics suspects by women	Number of information distribution
1	2017	95	132	-
2	2018	90	140	73234
3	2019	72	113	1920
4	2020	62	80	-
5	2021	55	83	-

Based on the amount of statistical data, the researchers found a decrease in cases every year and an increase and decrease in suspect cases every year, with the establishment of the P4GN program from the BNNP SUMUT, it appears that the program is effective in dealing with criminal acts of illicit trafficking in the city of Medan which are committed among women. .

Therefore, researchers hope that BNNP SUMUT will carry out more active programs not only with P4GN, this is a factor that triggers women to commit narcotics crimes due to internal and external factors that influence. Therefore, it is hoped that the BNNP SUMUT will not only provide education or mapping, the BNNP SUMUT must carry out social and economic activities for the families of victims of narcotics illicit trafficking, which aims to prevent the birth of narcotics illicit trafficking cases committed by women.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of legal policy research on the factors that arise as a result of women being perpetrators of illicit narcotics traffickers in Medan City, the National Narcotics Band of North Sumatra Province carried out two legal policy events in their territory, namely, the prevention process and the eradication process. Prevention process efforts carried out by the National Narcotics Agency

²⁰Statistical Data from the Eradication of the National Narcotics Agency of SUMUT Province

of North Sumatra Province are counseling in the community, school environment, and parents. In the process of counseling in the community and school environment, the National Narcotics Agency of North Sumatra Province conducts outreach and provides dialogue that aims to convey the dangers of drugs and narcotics illicit trafficking, In this effort, the BNNP SUMUT can slowly reduce the problem of the factors that cause women to participate in the crime of illicit narcotics trafficking in the city of Medan. In addition, the BNNP SUMUT summons parents in conducting counseling which aims to involve parents in supervising their daughters in their surrounding environment in order to prevent women from participating in narcotics crimes.

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