

## **The Nature of the State Police Function of the Republic of Indonesia in Eradication of Narcotics Criminal Acts**

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**Abstract:** The purpose of this study is (1) To find out, know and analyze the nature of the functions of the Republic of Indonesia National Police in eradicating narcotics crime in the Directorate of South Sulawesi Regional Police and Staff according to the applicable laws, (2) To find out and analyze the effectiveness of the functions of the Republic of Indonesia National Police in the eradication of narcotics crime in the Directorate of South Sulawesi Regional Police and Staff, (3) To find out and analyze the factors that affect the effectiveness of the functions of the Republic of Indonesia National Police in the eradication of narcotics crime in the Directorate of South Sulawesi Regional Police and Staff. This type of research is a descriptive study with a juridical-empirical approach is a study that studies the rules of positive law (law in book) in order to get answers to existing problems by linking facts or phenomena about the nature of the functions of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia in eradicating criminal acts narcotics in the South Sulawesi Regional Police Directorate and the ranks, while the normative determines what is permissible and what should not be regulated in the applicable legislation.

**Keywords:** The Republic of Indonesia National Police, Eradicating Narcotics Crime, Directorate of South Sulawesi Regional Police and Staff

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### **I. INTRODUCTION**

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Article 1 paragraph (3) states that the Indonesian State is a State of Law. The State of Indonesia highly upholds and respects one of the pillars of the rule of law, namely protection and respect for Human Rights as stated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Article 27 paragraph (1) which reads "All Citizens are at the same time in law and government and must uphold the law and government with no exception".

Along with the rapid advancement of science and technology, transportation, communication, and information have led to symptoms of increasing narcotics illicit trafficking which is increasingly widespread and having an international dimension. Lately, narcotics crimes have been transnational in nature which are carried out with a modus operandi and sophisticated technology.

Law Number 35 of 2009 Concerning Narcotics Article 1 states that narcotics are substances or drugs originating from plants or non-plants, both synthetic and semisynthetic. The impact of consuming narcotics can cause a decrease or change in awareness of loss of taste, reduce to eliminate pain, and cause dependence.

The National Police as the law enforcer has the authority to tackle the spread of narcotics in South Sulawesi Province. In this case, the police have the duty and authority to foster the community to increase community participation, community legal awareness and obedience of the citizens of the law and regulations (Article 14 paragraph (1) letter c of Law Number 2 of 2002) and prevent and cope with the growth of community diseases (Article 15 paragraph (1) letter c of Law Number 2 of 2002).

The function of the Police in eradicating narcotics crime in the South Sulawesi Regional Police and Directorate has been carried out through repressive measures including investigation and investigation that have been regulated in Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code. Narcotics crimes that occur in the South Sulawesi Regional Police area have increased every year.

The effectiveness of the functions of the Police in the South Sulawesi Province is highly dependent on all levels of the police in carrying out efforts to eradicate the spread and abuse of narcotics. With the Police function in the investigation will be able to reveal and make clear the allegation of narcotics abuse so it must be supported by supporting factors that can facilitate the course of the investigation conducted by the police.

Law enforcement of narcotics abuse has little difference from other criminal acts in general. One of the law enforcement processes carried out by the police in the context of an investigation is to create and/or approve

a condition of a criminal offense or narcotics criminal event. The creation and/or synchronization referred to is in order to reveal the path of distribution in other words who is the dealer or even who is the producer of the narcotics. This can be done by undercover buy back. To be able to support law enforcement, it requires a lot of costs in this case operational costs to uncover the spread and abuse of narcotics.

## **II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

1. What is the nature of the function of the Indonesian National Police in eradicating narcotics crime in Dit. South Sulawesi Regional Police Department and Staff according to the applicable law?
2. What is the effectiveness of the functions of the Indonesian National Police in the eradication of narcotics crime in the Directorate of South Sulawesi Regional Police and Staff?
3. What factors influence the effectiveness of the functions of the Indonesian National Police in eradicating narcotics crime from the Directorate of the South Sulawesi Regional Police and Staff?

## **III. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

### **A. Theoretical Basis**

#### **1. Legal Purpose Theory**

The law is in every community, anytime, anywhere, and however the state of the community. This means that the existence of law is very universal, regardless of the state of the law itself is strongly influenced by the style and color of society. So, basically the law is the equipment of the community to ensure that the needs in the community can be met regularly. Law must be able as a system so that public policy goals can be realized in society. This is due to the inherent characteristics of the law, Satjipto Raharjo (Hamza Baharuddin, 2010:19-20), namely: 1) the presence of law gives rise to stability and order in human endeavors, 2) the presence of law provides a social framework for the needs in society.

#### **a. Ethical theory**

The ethical theory was first put forward by the Greek philosopher, Aristotle, in his work *Ethica and Rhetoric*, which states that law has a sacred purpose of giving everyone what is rightfully his. According to this theory law is solely aimed at justice. The content of the law is determined by our ethical beliefs which are fair and which are not. This means that the law according to this theory aims to realize justice.

#### **b. Utilities Theory**

According to this theory the law aims to produce the maximum benefit in humans in realizing pleasure and happiness. Adherent of this theory is Jeremy Bentham in his book "Introduction to the morals and legislation". This opinion is focused on things that are useful to many people and are general without regard to aspects of justice.

#### **c. Mixed Theory**

According to Apeldoorn, the aim of the law is to regulate order in society in a peaceful and just manner. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja explained that the need for order was a fundamental condition for an orderly and peaceful society. And in order to bring about the peace of society, just conditions of society must be created by making a balance between the interests of one another, and each person (as far as possible) must obtain what is his right. Thus this opinion is said to be the middle ground between ethical theory and utilities (Muladi and Barda Nawawi Arief, 2002:164).

#### **2. Legal Function Theory**

The theory of the function of law in society can be seen from two sides, first, where the progress of society in various fields requires the rule of law to regulate it, so that the legal sector is also drawn in by the development of that society. And the second side is where good law can develop society or direct the development of society. Then Aubert (Munir Fuady, 2013:246) states that the legal function in society is as follows:

- a. Regulation function (governance)
- b. Resource distribution function
- c. Safeguard function for community expansion
- d. Conflict resolution function
- e. The function of the expression of values and ideals in society.

Based on this, the legal function can be distinguished as follows:

#### **a. Function of Law Creation**

The creation of a law that gives birth to a system of generally accepted law is done or occurs through a number of ways, namely through the decision of a judge (jurisprudence), a habit that grows as a practice in the life of the community or the state or legislation as a written decision by the official and the environment in authority generally applies. Indirectly, law can also be formed through the teachings of law (doctrine) that are accepted and used in the formation of law.

**b. Legal Renewal Function**

Legislation is an effective instrument or tool in law reform compared to the use of customary law or jurisprudential law, the formation of legislation can be planned, so that legal reform can be planned. Legislation not only performs the renewal function of existing regulations, but on the other hand the legislation can also be used as a means of renewing jurisprudence, customary law or customary law, in the field of customary law or customary law, legislation functions to replace customary law or customary law which is not in accordance with reality while living and developing in the midst of society.

**c. Function of Integration of Legal System Pluralism**

Legal pluralism must be distinguished between legal system pluralism and the rule of law pluralism. This is possible in implementation. Because in the application of law there is a western legal system, customary legal system and so forth. Pluralism of the current legal system is one of the colonial heritages which must be reorganized.

The rearrangement as a legal system, should be intended to negate various legal systems, especially the living legal system as a reality that is maintained in people's lives. The development of the legal system is in the framework of integrating various legal systems so that they are arranged in a harmonious order with one another.

**3. Function Theory**

The word function comes from the Dutch word "functie" which is related to the origin of state administration law in the Netherlands. Based on the Law Dictionary, functie means "position" (Yan Pramadya Puspa, 1997:387). Similarly, the function in the English-Indonesian Dictionary comes from the word "function" which means "position, position" (S. Wojowasito, 1996:64).

Ridwan (2006:73) provides an understanding of the function is a detailed work environment in its overall relationship. Functions are called positions. Position is an institution with its own scope of work that was formed for a long time and to which tasks and authority are given. Functions can be named positions, in the opinion of N.E Algra and H.C.J.C. Janssen as *Een ambt is een anstituut met eigen werkring waaraan bij de instelling duurzaam en welomschreventaak en bevoegdheden zijn verleend.* (position is an institution with its own scope of work formed for a long time and to which given duties and authority).

Tambunan (1998:18) states the function of a state agency is the environment of activities carried out by this agency in the framework of the overall activities that describe its role or usefulness in the life of the state. Understanding the functions contained in the authority and duties, so that the functions of a body can be carried out on it, it needs to be given certain powers and tasks, with the note that the tasks must be carried out while the authority is not always. So the task, authority and function have an understanding not level or not in one level. Functions are at the highest level, authority and tasks are at the lower levels.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the function has a meaning related to the duties, authorities and obligations or activities. If you pay attention to the meaning of the task word namely; something that must be done or determined to do; work which is the responsibility of a person for work that is charged; function/position; functions that can be done, and the meaning of authority; functions that may not be done and the meaning of the obligations of something relating to the task or job. Function is the burden of responsibility or duty in the form of permanent interests to be devoted to the public interest, organization. The burden of responsibility is carried out in carrying out tasks in the interest of a permanent nature for the service of the public interest in the administration of local government.

**4. Theory of Authority**

Authority is often equated with the term authority. The term authority is used in the form of nouns and is often equated with the term *bevoegheid* in Dutch legal terms. According to Philipus M. Hadjon (1998:20) "when examined there is a slight difference between the term authority with the term *bevoegheid*". The difference lies in the legal character. The term *bevoeghei* is used in the concept of public law and in private law. In our legal concept, the term authority or authority should be used in the concept of public law.

Judicially, the definition of authority is the ability given by statutory regulations to cause legal consequences. According to HD Stoud (Irfan Fahrudin, 2004:4) "Understanding of authority can be explained that the overall rules are pleasing to the acquisition and use of government authority by subject public law in public law".

Authority must be based on existing legal provisions (the constitution), so that the authority is a valid authority. Thus, officials (organs) in issuing decisions are supported by the source of authority. The authority of an organ (institution) of the government is an authority that is strengthened by positive law to regulate and maintain it. Without authority a right juridical decision cannot be issued.

## **5. Role Theory**

Role is a dynamic aspect in the position of something. If a person performs his rights and obligations according to his position, then he performs a role (Soekanto, 2012:212). In a large Indonesian dictionary, the role is a set of behaviors that are expected to be owned by people who are domiciled in the community.

Role is a concept of what can be done by individuals in society as an organization. The role can also be said as individual behavior that is important for the social structure of society (Soekanto, 2012:213). Each role aims to ensure that the individuals who carry out this role with those around them are involved, or, in relation to that role, there is a relationship governed by social values that are accepted and adhered to by both parties.

The role attached to a person must be distinguished from the position or place in social relations. The position or place of someone in society (social-position) is a static element that indicates the place of individuals in community organizations. While the role refers more to the function, meaning that someone occupies a certain position in society and performs a role. A role includes at least 3 things, namely:

- a. Roles include norms that are connected with one's position or place in society;
- b. Role is a concept of what individuals can do in society; and
- c. Role can be said as individual behavior that is important for the social structure of society.

According to Biddle and Thomas (1966) in Sarwono (2013:215), role theory is divided into four groups namely those concerning: (1) People who take part in social interactions; (2) Behavior that appears in the interaction; (3) Position of people in behavior; (4) The link between people and behavior.

## **6. Synergy Theory**

Definition of Synergy According to experts, derived from the word synergy can also be called synergism or synergy which means a combination of elements or parts that can produce better or greater expenditure.

According to Deardorff and Williams (2006:37-40) synergy is not something that we can hold in our hands but a term that means to multiply the effect (multiplier effect) that allows individual work energy or services to multiply exponentially through joint effort. Group synergy is described as an action that develops and flows from groups of people who work together in sync with each other so that they can move and think as a whole. This synergy action is carried out by instinct, positive, empowering, and using group resources as a whole.

## **7. Legal Effectiveness Theory**

The theory of effectiveness as stated in the Indonesian dictionary that effectiveness comes from the effective word which means to have effective, influence or effect, or effective can also be interpreted by giving satisfactory results. Effectiveness comes from English, which is effective, which means successful or appropriate. Effectiveness indicates the level of achievement of a goal, an effort is said to be effective if the effort reaches its goal. Effectiveness is the relationship between goals and stated results, and shows the degree of conformity between stated goals and the results achieved.

According to Peter Drucker (Kisdarto, 2012:139), "effectiveness is to do the right things". (effectiveness is doing the right thing) or "effectiveness means how far we achieve the goal" (effectiveness means how far we reach the goal). So, effectiveness is one of the achievements to be achieved by an organization.

## **8. Law Enforcement Theory**

Henry Campbell (1999:578) in the Black's Law Dictionary defines law enforcement as "the act of putting something like a law into effect; the execution of a law; the carrying out of a mandate or command. Law enforcement has a very broad meaning including preventive and repressive aspects, suitable with the condition of Indonesia where the government elements are actively involved in raising public awareness of the law. Conceptually, the core and meaning of law enforcement lies in the activity of harmonizing the relationships of values that are set out in solid rules and attitudes to act as a series of translation of the final stages of value to create, maintain and maintain peaceful social relations (Soerjono Soekanto, 2010:5 )

According to KoesnadiHardjasoemantri (2005:399), law enforcement does not always have to be done through the courts, but can be carried out through various channels with various sanctions, such as administrative sanctions, civil sanctions and criminal sanctions. Law enforcement is very essential in the process of working the law in people's lives. The law is a powerful instrument for realizing order in the public life system. The essence of the law is needed to prevent the emergence of dangers that can disturb people's lives, so that every member of the community feels safe and secure because they get legal protection (Wahyu Affandi, 2014:4)

The law is not a human goal, law is only one tool to achieve human goals in living in a society and a state, in this relationship is interpreted as a legal goal. The purpose of the law is to create an orderly community

order, create order in the community, and protect the interests of the community. This relates to what was stated by GustafRadbruch in terms of: Three Legal ideas or Three Basic Legal Values, namely: justice, expediency, and legal certainty. According to Achmad Ali (2009:288), GustafRadbruch's opinion is actually a legal objective in a broad sense, so that the legal objective is justice, expediency, and legal certainty.

#### **B. Review of Criminal Acts**

The basis for the imprisonment of an act relating to a matter of legal sources or the basis of legality to declare an act as a criminal offense or not (Barda Nawawi Arief, 2008:98). The criminal act in the Criminal Code is not explicitly formulated but only mentions the elements of the criminal act, but in the concept it has been formulated or formulated, for example in the Criminal Code concept Article 11 is stated which states that:

1. A criminal offense is an act of doing or not doing something which is stated by legislation as an act that is prohibited and threatened with criminal action.
2. To be declared a criminal act, in addition to the act being prohibited and threatened with crime by statutory regulations, it must also be against the law or contrary to public legal awareness.
3. Every crime is always seen as against the law, unless there is a justification.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that whatever the reason for the distinction between crime and violation, what is certain is that the type of violation is lighter than crime, it can be seen from the criminal threat that violations are not threatened with imprisonment, but in the form of imprisonment and fines whereas crime is more dominated by the threat of imprisonment.

#### **C. Definition and Classification of Narcotics**

Narcotics is a group of medicines that can be either synthetic or semi-synthetic plants or non-plants which can cause a decrease or change in the state of pain loss and can cause dependence.

According to RusliMaslim (2013:3) that narcotics is identical to psychotropic and psychopharic drugs, so that drugs that work selectively on the Central Nervous System (CNS) and have a major effect on mental activity and behavior (mind and behavior altering drugs), are used to treat disorders of the disorder psychiatric (psychotherapeutic medication).

Juridical understanding of narcotics has been formulated in Article 1 point 1 of Law Number 35 of 2009, it is stated that narcotics are substances or drugs originating from plants or non-plants, both synthetic and semi-synthetic, which can cause a decrease or change in circumstances, loss of taste, reduce to eliminate pain and can cause dependence.

Noting the definition of narcotics as formulated in Article 1 point 1 of Law Number 35 of 2009, it can be understood that narcotics from the medical and/or health sciences aspects, are substances or drugs derived from natural elements or synthesis, but they are not synonymous with narcotics. Narcotics have psychoactive properties through selective influences on the central nervous system, which can cause distinctive changes in mental activity and behavior.

To protect the public from the dangers of narcotics misuse and eradicate illicit trafficking of narcotics, the Narcotics Law regulates narcotics raw materials (precursors), because narcotics precursors are starting substances or substances or chemicals that can be used in narcotics manufacturing. In the Narcotics Act is attached regarding narcotics precursors by classifying the types of narcotics precursors. In addition, it also regulates criminal sanctions for the abuse of narcotics precursors. To create a deterrent effect on narcotics abuse offenders, it is regulated regarding the provision of criminal sanctions, both in the form of special minimum penalties, 20 (twenty years) imprisonment for life imprisonment, and capital punishment. The criminal offense is carried out based on the class and type, size, and amount of narcotics.

#### **D. Crimes of Narcotics Abuse**

Narcotics abuse results in the form of addiction, which is a desire or need to continue using it in any way and try to get it in various ways. The negative impact of narcotics abuse, is to bring a very serious sense of dependence on the ongoing needs so that it will directly affect the physical condition, behavior and mental use.

Narcotics abuse is qualified as a criminal offense or a criminal act as expressly regulated in Chapter XV of Law Number 35 of 2009. For more details, article by article is described as follows:

1. Article 111 of Law Number 35 of 2009, confirms:
  - a. Any person without the right or against the law to plant, maintain, possess, deviate, control, or provide narcotics in class I in the form of a plant shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of four years and a maximum of twelve years and a maximum fine of eight hundred million rupiahs and at most eight billion rupiah.
  - b. In the case of the act of planting, maintaining, possessing, storing, controlling, providing Narcotics of Group I in the form of plants as referred to in paragraph (1) weighing more than one kilogram or exceeding five trees, the offender shall be liable to life imprisonment or a maximum jail sentence of five a year and a maximum of twenty years and a maximum fine as referred to in paragraph (1) plus a third.

2. Article 112 of Law Number 35 of 2009, outlines:

a. Any person who has no right or is against the law has, deviated, controlled, or provided non-plant class narcotics is punishable by imprisonment for a minimum of four years and a maximum of twelve years and a maximum fine of eight hundred million rupiahs and a maximum of eight billion rupiahs .

b. In the case of having, storing, possessing or supplying non-plant first class narcotics as referred to in paragraph (1) weighing more than five grams, the offender is liable to life imprisonment or imprisonment for a minimum of five years and a maximum of twenty years and a criminal Maximum penalties as referred to in paragraph (1) plus one third.

3. Article 113 of Law Number 35 of 2009, outlines:

a. Any person without the right or against the law produces, imports, exports or smuggles Narcotics of Group I shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of five years and a maximum of fifteen years and a fine of at least one billion rupiahs and a maximum of ten billion rupiahs.

b. In the case of acts of producing, importing, exporting or distributing Narcotics category I as referred to in paragraph (1) in the form of plants weighing more than five trees or in the form of non-plants weighing more than five grams, the offender is sentenced to death sentence, life imprisonment or criminal a maximum of five years in prison and a maximum of twenty years and a maximum fine as referred to in paragraph (1) plus a third.

4. Article 114 of Law Number 35 of 2009, outlines:

a. Any person who without rights or violates the law offers to sell, sell, buy, accept, be an intermediary in buying and selling, exchanging or submitting Type I Narcotics to be sentenced to life imprisonment or imprisonment for a minimum of five years and a maximum of twenty years and a fine of at least one billion rupiah and a maximum of ten billion rupiah.

b. In the case of offering to sell, sell, buy, become an intermediary in buying and selling, exchanging or receiving first class narcotics as referred to in paragraph (1) in the form of plants weighing more than one kilogram or exceeding five tree trunks or in non-plant form weighing five gram the offender is sentenced to death, life imprisonment or imprisonment for a minimum of 6 (six) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and a maximum criminal plus one third.

Some of the articles that have been stated above are to have an offense for narcotics abuse, which in Law Number 35 of 2009 is also classified as a crime.

#### **E. The Function of the Indonesian National Police in the Eradication of Narcotics Crimes**

The Police of the Republic of Indonesia (abbreviated as the National Police) as the leading subsystem of the legal system so that it often gets the spotlight, criticism, and blasphemy when carrying out the tasks judged by the community is not in accordance with their wishes and expectations, so that there is demanded a change in the legal culture that prioritizes preventative and preventive actions rather than repressive actions. Various changes in the organizational structure aspects of the Police of the Republic of Indonesia, increased facilities and infrastructure, increased budget allocations, increased number of personnel, and increased ability of the Republic of Indonesia Police in law enforcement especially eradication of narcotics networks.

In police law there are three dimensions including the juridical aspect. The legal aspects of the police law are related to the national legal system as stipulated in Article 5 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia State Police No. 2 of 2002. The Republic of Indonesia National Police is a State tool that plays a role in maintaining public order and security, law enforcement, and providing protection, protection, and service to the community in the context of maintaining Domestic Security. In addition, the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia is the National Police which is a unity in carrying out its role.

The investigation process as a series of actions carried out by the investigator, where in the investigation process requires extreme care and clear, convincing and relevant reasons. This aims to maintain the credibility and authority of the National Police investigators so that they are not in a hurry to conduct an investigation of the handling of narcotics crime cases.

The task of investigations carried out by Polri investigators is the sole investigator for general criminal offenses, his task as an investigator is very difficult and requires great responsibility, because the investigation is the initial stage of a series of criminal case settlement processes which will later affect the next stage of the judicial process.

The investigator can give someone a status as a suspect, if there is sufficient preliminary evidence and provide instructions that the person should be suspected of being the person who committed the crime. Preliminary evidence in question is objects, witness statements, letter instructions and others that can provide instructions for the perpetrators of crime. In an effort to gather sufficient evidence and information by the investigator he is authorized to make arrests, and detain a person.

For reasons as mentioned above, the investigator (at the investigation level) or the public prosecutor (at the prosecution level) has the right to detain. However, the suspect or defendant can suspend detention if they can convince investigators or prosecutors if the reasons/objectives of detention as mentioned above can be

avoided. Thus, the National Police can better fulfill its function as law enforcement and community protector without being intervened by various outside interests.

#### IV. Discussion

##### A. Overview of Research Locations

The South Sulawesi Regional Police, abbreviated as South Sulawesi Regional Police, is the executor of the Indonesian Police in the South Sulawesi Province. This regional police is classified as type A, because it is led by a regional police chief with a two-star rank (Inspector General of Police). The South Sulawesi Regional Police is responsible for security stability in the South Sulawesi region.

Formerly this Regional Police was named Regional Police Command (Komdak or Kodak) XVIII/South and Southeast Sulawesi, then became South Sulawesi Regional Police until 1996 after that became South Sulawesi Regional Police which was in charge of the West Sulawesi region because in the province the regional police had not yet formed an autonomy. Until June 2016, National Police Chief General Pol. Badrodin Haiti officially lifted the West Sulawesi Regional Police Chief signifying its official standing of the West Sulawesi Regional Police and being separated from the South Sulawesi Regional Police.

The South Sulawesi Regional Police is currently led by Police Inspector General Drs. Mas Guntur Laupe, S.H., M.H. The South Sulawesi Regional Police oversees all Polres in the South Sulawesi region. Maintaining security and order, enforcing the law, providing protection, protection and services to the community are the main tasks of the South Sulawesi Regional Police.

##### B. Research data

The function of the Police in eradicating narcotics crime in the South Sulawesi Regional Police and Directorate has been carried out through repressive measures including investigation and investigation that have been regulated in Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code. Narcotics crimes that occur in the South Sulawesi Regional Police area have increased every year.

The number of narcotics crime cases in Dit. South Sulawesi Regional Police and Staff from 2014 to 2018, can be seen in the following table.

**Table 1. Data on the number of narcotics crime cases in the South Sulawesi Regional Police Directorate and the Board of the Year 2016 – 2018**

Years	Report Status (L) (case)	Completed Status (S) (case)	Information
2016	1565	1573	Complete with 8 additional cases
2017	1789	1439	Not yet completed 350 cases are still under investigation
2018	1846	1720	Not yet completed 126 cases are still under investigation
Average	5200	4732	-

Source: South Sulawesi Regional Police Directorate and Staff, 2019

Based on the data in the above table, it can be explained that the number of narcotics crime cases received or the status of "Report" on the DIT. The South Sulawesi Regional Police and the ranks of the South Sulawesi Police Department increased from 2016 to 2018, namely for the "Report (L)" status in 2016 totaling 1,565 cases and increasing continuously until 2018 to 1,846 cases. Furthermore, the number of narcotics criminal cases received by Dit. The South Sulawesi Regional Police and the Police Department experienced fluctuations during 2016 to 2018, namely the status of "Report (L)" in 2016 as many as 1,573 cases and decreased in 2017 to 1,439 cases, and then increased in 2018 to 1720 cases. Even so, the number of cases that have not yet been resolved or are still being investigated in 2018 shows progress compared to 2017 of 350 unresolved cases. This shows that the performance of the National Police in resolving narcotics crime cases is quite good, where the reduction of unfinished criminal cases occurred in 2018 of 126 cases which is lower than in 2017 of 350 cases that have not been completed because there is not enough evidence to check the truth of the report crimes received and are also still in the process of investigation to find strong evidence because the differences between users, dealers, couriers, and addicts are almost invisible so it is difficult to make a classification. Thus, the handling is still not optimal, but it is still sought to continue to be completed. Therefore, the function of the Police in the eradication of narcotics crime in the South Sulawesi Regional Police Department Directorate and Staff still needs to be maximized and effective so that the increase in narcotics crime can be reduced as low as possible in the future.

Furthermore, detailed data on narcotics crime in the South Sulawesi Regional Police Directorate of Drugs and the 2017-2018 Period, can be seen in the following table.

**Table 2. Data on Drug Crimes in the Directorate of Narcotics of the South Sulawesi Regional Police and 2017 – 2018 Periods**

No	UNITY	Years				TREND				RANK
		2017		2018		+/-	%	+/-	%	
		R	C	R	C	Report	Completed			
1	Directorate of Drugs	190	126	264	188	+66	34,73	+62	49,2	II
2	Makassar RESTABES	476	352	424	381	-52	-10,92	+29	+8,23	I
3	RES PEL MKS	103	68	121	111	+18	+17,47	+43	63,23	IV
4	RES GOWA	101	51	141	150	+40	+39,6	+99	+194,11	III
5	RES MAROS	44	41	58	54	+14	+31,81	+13	31,73	VIII
6	RES PARES	42	41	47	41	+5	+11,9	0	0	XII
7	RES PANGKEP	47	15	27	21	-20	-42,55	+6	+40	XIX
8	RES BARRU	34	35	31	30	-3	-8,82	-5	-14,28	XVIII
9	RES PINRANG	96	80	99	119	+3	3,125	+39	+48,75	VI
10	RES SIDRAP	127	136	106	115	-21	-16,53	-21	-15,44	V
11	RES ENREKANG	12	8	15	9	+3	+25	+1	+12,5	XXIII
12	RES TATOR	11	12	17	17	+6	+54,54	+5	+3,47	XXII
13	RES LUWU	38	29	32	44	-6	-15,78	+15	+51,74	XVII
14	RES PALOPO	67	73	53	54	-14	-20,89	-19	-26,02	X
15	RES LUTRA	30	32	38	26	+8	+26,66	-6	18,75	XIV
16	RES LUTIM	23	10	33	29	+10	+43,47	+19	+190	XVI
17	RES BONE	55	57	55	60	0	0	+3	+5,26	IX
18	RES WAJO	70	66	72	57	+2	+2,85	-9	-13,63	VII
19	RES SOPPENG	23	20	20	22	-3	-13,04	+2	+10	XX
20	RES SINJAI	23	15	35	29	+12	+52,17	+14	+93,33	XV
21	RES SELAYAR	15	4	15	15	0	0	+11	+275	XXIII
22	RES B. KUMBA	62	59	40	57	-22	-35,48	-2	-3,39	XIII
23	RES BANTAENG	25	28	18	17	-7	-28	-11	39,28	XXI
24	RES JENEPONTO	33	39	50	32	+17	+51,51	-7	17,94	XI
25	RES TAKALAR	42	42	35	42	-12	-28,57	0	0	XV
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.789</b>	<b>1.439</b>	<b>1.846</b>	<b>1.720</b>	<b>+57</b>	<b>+3,18</b>	<b>+281</b>	<b>+19,52</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: South Sulawesi Regional Police Directorate Director, 2019

The data in the table above shows that the data of drug crime in South Sulawesi Regional Police Directorate and the 2017-2018 period, namely in 2017 with a status of “report” as many as 1,789 cases and then increased in 2018 to 1,846 cases. Furthermore, for the status of “completion” in 2017 as many as 1,439 cases, which means there are still 57 cases or 3.18% that have not been resolved. As for the status of “completion” in 2018, there were 1,720 cases, which meant that there were still 281 cases or 19.52% that were not yet finished. Drug crime data in the South Sulawesi Regional Police Directorate and the 2017-2018 period, which ranks first is Makassar Policerest, which shows a decrease from 2017 for the status of “report” as many as 476 cases to 424 cases in 2018 or a decrease of 10.92 %. Whereas the status of “completion” shows an increase namely from 2017 as many as 352 cases to 381 cases in 2018 or an increase of 8.2%. This means that efforts to resolve narcotics cases in Makassar National Police are quite effective, but they still need to be effective in order to minimize the increase in narcotics crime in Makassar City.

Furthermore, narcotics crime data in the South Sulawesi Regional Police and the 2017-2018 period, which occupies the smallest proportion is Enrekang Regional Police, which shows an increase from 2017 to “report” status by 12 cases to 15 cases in 2018 or an increase of 25%. Furthermore, the status of “completion” shows an increase namely from 2017 as many as 8 cases to 9 cases in 2018 or an increase of 12.5%. This means that efforts to resolve narcotics crime cases at Enrekang Police Station are quite effective, but they still need to be effective in order to minimize the increase in narcotics crime in the future.

Furthermore, data on the number of narcotics crimes in the South Sulawesi Regional Police Directorate and Staff in 2017 to 2018 can be seen in the following table.

**Table 3. Data on the number of narcotics crime cases by sex in South Sulawesi Regional Police Directorate and 2017-2018**

No.	Gender	Information	Years		Total
			2017	2018	
1	Male	F	2506	2392	4898
		%	51,16	48,84	100%
		+/-	-	-4,55%	Get down
2	Female	F	206	101	307
		%	67,1	32,9	100%
		+/-	-	-50,97%	Get down
<b>Total</b>			<b>2607</b>	<b>2493</b>	<b>5205</b>

Source: South Sulawesi Regional Police Directorate and Staff, 2019

Based on the data in the above table, it can be explained that the number of narcotics crime cases based on sex in the South Sulawesi Regional Police and the Directorate of Drugs in 2017 and 2018 experienced a decline, namely for 2017 men as many as 2,506 people (51.16%) and decreased to 2,392 people in 2018 (48.84%), resulting in a decrease of 4.55%. Whereas for women in 2017 there were 206 people (67.1%) and decreased to 101 people in 2018 (32.9%), resulting in a decrease of 50.97%. This means that the settlement of narcotics criminal acts based on sex in the South Sulawesi Regional Police Directorate and Staff in 2017 to 2018 is quite effective, but it still needs to be effective in supporting the realization of narcotics criminal law enforcement in the future.

### **C. The Nature of the Function of the Indonesian National Police in the Eradication of Narcotics Crimes in Dit. South Sulawesi Regional Police and Staff**

Narcotics crime is categorized as crime as business in the form of crime that aims to obtain material benefits through activities in the field of business (business) which are generally carried out in an organized manner and carried out by people who are respected in society. Narcotics crime including special crime, where the provisions used include the law of the event using special provisions. It is called a special crime, because drug crime does not use the Criminal Code as a regulation, but uses Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics.

The Narcotics Law aims to: (1) guarantee the availability of Narcotics for the benefit of health services and/or the development of science and technology; (2) prevent, protect and save the Indonesian people from abuse of Narcotics; (3) combating illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors; and (4) ensuring the regulation of medical and social rehabilitation efforts for abusers and drug addicts.

Narcotics Crimes are regulated in Chapter XV Article 111 through Article 148 of Law Number 35 of 2009 which is a special provision, although it is not explicitly stated in the Narcotics Act that the criminal acts

regulated therein are crimes, but it is not necessary it is further argued that all criminal acts in the Narcotics Act constitute crimes.

Law No. 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code gives the Indonesian National Police the primary role to carry out the task of investigating and investigating crimes (in general) without limitation on the environment of power as long as it is included in the scope of public law, so basically authority to conduct an investigation and investigation of all criminal acts. In the discussion at the Working Committee and Formulation Team level there was a lot of debate so that the discussion was delayed (pending) which was based on the substance of the main article 14 paragraph (1) letter g of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, namely the term all not criminal.

The role and function of the National Police in the prevention of narcotics is not only focused on law enforcement but also on the prevention of narcotics abuse. Prevention of narcotics abuse is an entire effort aimed at reducing the demand and illicit needs of narcotics. In the concept of law enforcement by the Police of course it is inseparable from the realization of security and public order. As stated in Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning Polri, Kamtibmas is defined that a dynamic condition of the community as one of the prerequisites for the implementation of the national development process in order to achieve national goals marked by ensuring orderly and upholding the law and maintaining peace, which contains the ability to foster and develop the potential and strength of the community in counteracting , prevent, and overcome all forms of violations of the law and other forms of interference that can be unsettling to the community. Thus, it is very clear that law enforcement is one part of the task. The explanation also reaffirms what is actually the task of the police, namely the task of preventing or carrying out prevention of violations and crime or also maintaining order (order maintenance) and repressive tasks namely carrying out law enforcement.

Based on efforts to deal with narcotics crime in the South Sulawesi Regional Police Directorate and its Staff, in order to realize effective countermeasures, all activities including non-penal means which include: pre-emptive, preventive, and repressive measures must be carried out maximally so that law enforcement can be realized in the future will come.

Furthermore, the means of punishment through the existence of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics is a conducive condition that is very helpful for criminal policy, both concerning legislation and the implementation of functional articulation of official bodies contained in the criminal justice system (judges, prosecutors, and police ). Criminal provisions used in Article 59 through Article 111 of Law Number 35 of 2009, must be overcome by means of penalties to overcome obstacles experienced by the authorities in the South Sulawesi Regional Police Directorate and its Staff. Nevertheless, the Narcotics Law still has weaknesses in a juridical manner which negatively impacts the actions of the National Police officers. These mitigation measures are intended to overcome the weaknesses of the Narcotics Act in terms of formulation policy. Then it can also be explained that the function of the Police in the eradication of narcotics crime is the function of investigation, investigation, supervision of the investigation of criminal abuse and illicit drug trafficking along with its precursors, as well as coaching and counseling in order to prevent and rehabilitate victims of drug abuse.

#### **D. The Effectiveness of the Function of the Indonesian National Police in the Eradication of Narcotics Crimes in Dit. South Sulawesi Regional Police and Staff**

The Narcotics Act has expanded the authority of the police to be able to conduct inspections and open up and even confiscate letters, items and postal packages. So, on the side of understanding the sentence caught red-handed not only means the handover event that is seen directly about the object originating and/or destined for the perpetrator, but as long as the items are allegedly strongly related to the abuse of narcotics under investigation, the package the post can be inspected, opened and confiscated.

In connection with the function of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia in eradicating narcotics crime in the South Sulawesi Regional Police Directorate and its Staff, the authority of the police in carrying out these tasks based on Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, will be described as follows:

1. The function of the Police is to inspect and open parcels by post and other means of transportation that are allegedly related to the misuse of narcotics under investigation

Furthermore, the effectiveness of the Police's function in combating narcotics crime in Dit. The South Sulawesi Regional Police Department and the ranks related to the exercise of authority to inspect and open shipments by post and other transportation equipment, can be seen in the following table.

**Table 4. Respondents' answers on the effectiveness of the National Police's function in eradicating narcotics crime in the South Sulawesi Regional Police Directorate of Drugs and the related ranks of authority in examining and confiscating evidence**

No.	Answer Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Effective	29	34,94
2.	Less Effective	36	43,37
3.	In Effective	18	21,69
<b>Total</b>		<b>83</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data for 2020

Based on the data in the above table, it can be explained that the respondent's answer about the effectiveness of the National Police's function in eradicating narcotics crime in the South Sulawesi Regional Police Directorate and the Staff related to the exercise of authority to inspect and open parcels by post and other means of transportation, obtained varied answers, namely respondents who stated effective as many as 29 respondents (34.94%), stated quite effective as many as 36 respondents (43.37%), and stated ineffective as many as 18 respondents (21.69%). The data shows that the Polri's function in eradicating narcotics crime in the South Sulawesi Regional Police Directorate and the related ranks of authority to inspect and open parcels by post and other means of transportation is ineffective, so the role of the police force still needs to be effective again in eradicating acts South Sulawesi Regional Police and the ranks of narcotics criminal offenses in the future.

2. The function of the Police is to arrest and detain people suspected of carrying out abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics and narcotics precursors

The exercise of arrest authority is carried out no later than 3 x 24 (three times twenty four) hours from the time when the arrest warrant is received by the investigator. The arrest can be extended for a maximum of 3 x 24 (three times twenty four) hours. Respondents' responses to the effectiveness of the National Police's function in eradicating the spread and abuse of narcotics from the South Sulawesi Regional Police Directorate General and staff related to the authority to arrest and detain persons suspected of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, can be seen in the following table.

**Table 5. Respondents' answers about the effectiveness of the Police's function in arresting and detaining persons suspected of drug abuse and illicit trafficking**

No.	Answer Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Effective	29	34,94
2.	Less Effective	37	44,58
3.	In Effective	17	20,48
<b>Total</b>		<b>83</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data for 2020

Based on the data in the above table, it can be explained that the respondents' answers about the effectiveness of the Police's function in capturing and detaining people suspected of committing drug abuse and illicit trafficking, obtained varied answers, namely respondents who stated effective as many as 29 people or 34.94%, stated less effective as many as 37 people or 44.58%, and declared ineffective by 17 respondents or 20.48%. The data shows that the Polri's function in arresting and detaining people suspected of committing drug abuse and illicit trafficking has been ineffective, so the implementation of the National Police investigation needs to be made effective in order to prevent the spread and abuse of narcotics in the South Sulawesi Regional Police and the ranks of staff in the future.

3. The function of the Indonesian National Police is to tap conversations by telephone or other telecommunications equipment by people suspected of having discussed issues related to narcotics abuse. Furthermore, the effectiveness of the Police's function to tap talks by telephone or other telecommunications equipment related to narcotics abuse by the South Sulawesi Regional Police and the ranks of the Police, can be seen in the following table.

**Table 6. Respondents' answers about the effectiveness of the Police's function to tap conversations by telephone or other telecommunications equipment related to narcotics abuse**

No.	Answer Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Effective	30	36,14
2.	Less Effective	35	42,17
3.	In Effective	18	21,69
<b>Total</b>		<b>83</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data for 2020

Based on the data in the above table, it can be explained that the respondents' answers about the effectiveness of the Police's function to tap conversations by telephone or other telecommunications equipment related to narcotics abuse by the South Sulawesi Regional Police and the Board of Directors, obtained varied answers, namely respondents who declared effective as many as 30 respondents or 36.14%, stated less effective as many as 35 people or 42.17%, and stated ineffective as many as 18 respondents or 21.69%. The data shows that the National Police's function to tap talks by telephone or other telecommunications equipment related to narcotics abuse in South Sulawesi Regional Police and the ranks of personnel is less effective, so that the investigation needs to be made effective in order to prevent and deal with narcotics abuse in the future.

4. The Police's function is to carry out supervised surrender investigation techniques and covert purchasing techniques. Furthermore, the effectiveness of the Polri's function in supervised surrender investigation techniques and covert buying techniques related to narcotics abuse, can be seen in the following table.

**Table 7. Respondents' answers on the effectiveness of the National Police's function in implementing supervised surrender investigation techniques and covert buying techniques related to narcotics abuse**

No.	Answer Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Effective	26	31,33
2.	Less Effective	39	46,99
3.	In Effective	18	21,69
<b>Total</b>		<b>83</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data for 2020

Based on the data in the above table, it can be explained that the respondents' answers about the effectiveness of the National Police's function in implementing supervised surrender investigation techniques and covert buying techniques related to narcotics misuse of the South Sulawesi Regional Police and the ranks, obtained varied answers, namely respondents who declared effective as many as 26 respondents or 31.33%, stated less effective as many as 39 respondents or 46.99%, and stated ineffective as many as 18 respondents or 21.69%. The data shows that the Polri function in supervised surrender investigation techniques and covert buying techniques related to narcotics abuse has not been effectively implemented, so that the role of the police force still needs to be made more effective in preventing and overcoming narcotics abuse in South Sulawesi Regional Police and the ranks of staff in the future. .

**E. Factors Affecting the Effectiveness of the Functions of the Republic of Indonesia National Police in Eradicating Narcotics Crime in South Sulawesi Regional Police and Staff**

The effectiveness of the Police's function in eradicating narcotics crime certainly cannot be separated from the factors that influence it, including: a) Legal compliance; b) the influence of Human Resources; c) Facilities and infrastructure; and d) Operational costs. Therefore, the four factors namely legal compliance, the influence of human resources, facilities and infrastructure, and operational costs need to be assessed. The influence of these four factors on the effectiveness of the National Police's function in eradicating narcotic crime in the South Sulawesi Regional Police and the Directorate of Narcotics, will be described below.

a. Legal observance

Legal compliance is related to the legal awareness of everyone in the current era of national development, which is highly demanded. If everyone has understood their rights and obligations as legal subjects, then the community's legal observance will increase. One of the criminal acts of drug abuse is shown by the disobedience of the perpetrators of the law. The narcotics abuse crime is quite disturbing for the community for fear of having an impact on the young generation.

Furthermore, respondents' responses about the effect of legal compliance on the effectiveness of the National Police's function in eradicating narcotics crime in the South Sulawesi Regional Police Directorate and Staff, can be seen in the following table.

**Table 8. Respondents' answers about the effect of legal compliance on the effectiveness of the National Police's function in eradicating narcotics crime in South Sulawesi Regional Police Directorate and Staff**

No.	Answer Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Effective	32	38,55
2.	Less Effective	35	42,17
3.	In Effective	16	19,28
<b>Total</b>		<b>83</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data for 2020

Based on the data in the table above shows that the response of respondents regarding the effect of legal observance on the effectiveness of the National Police's function in eradicating narcotics crime in South Sulawesi Regional Police and the Directorate of Drugs, which states influence 32 respondents or 38.55%, states less influence as many as 35 people respondents or 42.17%, and stated no effect as many as 16 respondents or 19.28%. This means that in general respondents stated less influential, so it can be said that legal observance is less influential on the effectiveness of the National Police's function in eradicating narcotics crime in the South Sulawesi Regional Police and Directorate of Narcotics. Therefore, the function of the National Police needs to be effective so that the eradication of narcotics crime can be realized in the future.

b. Human Resources

The effect of human resources on the effectiveness of the National Police's function in eradicating narcotics crime in the South Sulawesi Regional Police and the Directorate of Narcotics, can be seen in the following table.

**Table 9. Respondents' answers about the effect of human resources on the effectiveness of the National Police's function in eradicating narcotics crimes in the South Sulawesi Regional Police Directorate and Staff**

No.	Answer Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Effective	31	37,35
2.	Less Effective	37	44,58
3.	In Effective	15	18,07
<b>Total</b>		<b>83</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data for 2020

Based on the data in the table above shows that the response of respondents about the influence of human resources on the effectiveness of the National Police's function in eradicating narcotics crime in South Sulawesi Regional Police and the Directorate of Narcotics, which states influence as many as 31 respondents or 37.35%, states less influence as much as 37 respondents or 44.58%, and stated no effect as many as 15 respondents or 18.07%. This means that in general respondents stated that they had less influence so that it could be said that human resources had less influence on the effectiveness of the National Police's function in eradicating narcotics crime in the South Sulawesi Regional Police and Directorate of Narcotics.

c. Facilities and infrastructure

The implementation of the role of the police must also be followed by the provision of resources needed to support the implementation of the task well. The influence of facilities and infrastructure on the effectiveness of the National Police's function in eradicating narcotics crime in the South Sulawesi Regional Police and the Directorate of Narcotics, can be seen in the following table.

**Table 10. Respondents' responses on the effect of facilities and infrastructure on the effectiveness of the National Police's function in eradicating narcotics crime in South Sulawesi Regional Police Directorate and Staff**

No.	Answer Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Effective	32	38,55
2.	Less Effective	38	45,78
3.	In Effective	13	15,66
<b>Total</b>		<b>83</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data for 2020

Based on the data in the table above shows that the influence of facilities and infrastructure on the effectiveness of the role of the police in eradicating the spread and abuse of narcotics, which states influence as many as 32 respondents or 38.55%, which states less influential as many as 38 respondents or 45.78%, and stated no effect as many as 13 respondents or 15.66%. This means that in general respondents stated less

influential, so it can be said that facilities and infrastructure had less effect on the effectiveness of the National Police's function in eradicating narcotics crime in the South Sulawesi Regional Police Directorate and the Board of Staff.

d. Operating costs

The effect of operational costs on the effectiveness of the National Police's function in eradicating narcotics crime in the South Sulawesi Regional Police Directorate and Staff, can be seen in the following table.

**Table 11. Respondents' answers about the effect of operational costs on the effectiveness of the National Police's function in eradicating narcotics crime in South Sulawesi Regional Police Directorate and Staff**

No.	Answer Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Effective	30	36,14
2.	Less Effective	36	43,37
3.	In Effective	17	20,48
<b>Total</b>		<b>83</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data for 2020

Based on the data in the table above shows that the influence of operational costs on the effectiveness of the National Police's function in eradicating narcotics crime in the South Sulawesi Regional Police Directorate and Staff, which states influence 30 respondents or 36.14%, which states less influence as many as 36 respondents or 43.37%, and stated no effect as much as 17 respondents or 20.48%. This means that in general respondents stated less influential, so it can be said that operational costs had less effect on the effectiveness of the National Police's function in eradicating narcotics crime in the South Sulawesi Regional Police and Directorate of Narcotics.

In connection with the effectiveness of the Polri's function in eradicating narcotics crime in the South Sulawesi Regional Police and Directorate of Narcotics, it certainly cannot be separated from the constraints of inadequate operational costs. Inadequacy of funds due to overlapping factors assigned to the police. This can occur because the number and personal capacity of the police is not sufficient. The distribution and misuse of narcotics is a special crime compared to general crime because its handling in the investigation capacity in narcotics abuse requires extra work which cannot be compared to other general non-criminal handling. In addition, law enforcement on the spread and abuse of narcotics is a very organized crime in doing so because the spread and abuse of narcotics is not only for users but can reveal the narcotics network, both nationally and internationally. Therefore, a significant operational cost is needed in preventing the spread and misuse of narcotics in the South Sulawesi Regional Police and the rank and file in the future.

The process of efforts to eradicate narcotics crime carried out by the Directorate of Narcotics of the South Sulawesi Regional Police and the ranks apparently still has obstacles that severely hamper the performance of the National Police in carrying out its overall tasks. These constraints include: the number of members who are still less than the standard and the problem of leaking information when going to conduct raids that are recognized to be an obstacle from the inside that often occurs. While inadequate facilities and minimal financial support are obstacles from outside the Narcotics Unit of the South Sulawesi Regional Police and the ranks. These various obstacles will certainly affect the performance of the South Sulawesi Regional Police Directorate of Drugs and Staff in the effort to tackle and eradicate narcotics and addictive substances in the South Sulawesi Regional Police Directorate and Staff. Therefore, the prevention and eradication of narcotics and addictive substances in South Sulawesi Regional Police and the Directorate must be maximally carried out, including penal and non-criminal efforts so that law enforcement in eradicating narcotics and addictive substances can be realized in the future.

## V. CONCLUSION

1. The nature of the functions of the Indonesian National Police in the eradication of narcotics crime in the South Sulawesi Regional Police and the Directorate of Narcotics must be fully guided by or referring to the applicable laws and regulations as the basis for carrying out the investigation, investigation, supervision and investigation functions of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. the following precursors, as well as coaching and counseling in the context of prevention and rehabilitation of victims of drug abuse. In addition, philosophically the function of the Police is to provide protection against the dangers of narcotics in people's lives.

2. The function of the National Police in eradicating narcotics crime in the South Sulawesi Regional Police Directorate and the Implementation Board is less effective, a crisis of synergy between unit functions so that it affects the optimization and implementation of the Police function related to the implementation of the Police's authority in investigating, investigating, supervising investigations as a law enforcement effort and fostering and fostering extension as prevention efforts.

3. Factors of legal compliance, human resources, facilities and infrastructure, and operational costs have less influence on the effectiveness of the National Police's function in eradicating narcotics crimes in the South Sulawesi Regional Police Directorate and Staff. In addition, there are also supporting factors which include: Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning Police, National Police Regulation Number 3 of 2015 concerning Community Policing, and Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. While the inhibiting factors are the inadequate number of personnel, minimal supporting facilities and infrastructures, a fairly large area of law, an imbalance in the number of personnel and the community and a lack of public awareness.

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