

Law Enforcement of Narcotics Cases in Anti Lodaya Operations by Kuningan Police

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Abstract

Drug abuse in Indonesia has become a serious problem that threatens the younger generation and the welfare of society. Narcotics, which come from plants or synthetics, have the potential to cause dependence and extensive negative impacts, both socially, economically and culturally. This research aims to analyze law enforcement against narcotics cases through Operation Antik Lodaya by Kuningan Police, which is a systematic effort in eradicating drug trafficking. The research method used is empirical juridical with descriptive analytical approach, relying on primary data from interviews and observations. The results show that Operation Antik Lodaya does not only focus on law enforcement, but also includes prevention and rehabilitation efforts for drug abuse. Despite this, the operation faced various obstacles, including organized crime networks and the risk of information leaks. Effective law enforcement requires synergy between law enforcement officials, the government, and the community to create a safe and drug-free environment. This research is expected to contribute in formulating more effective strategies in handling narcotics cases in Kuningan and surrounding areas.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Narcotics are substances or drugs that can come from plants, synthetic or semi-synthetic, which can result in a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of sensation, reduction or elimination of pain, and the potential to cause dependence. On the one hand, narcotics have a function as drugs or materials that are useful in the world of medicine, health services and scientific advancement, but on the other hand they can create addiction which is very detrimental if used without strict and careful control, supervision. Various indicators show that narcotics crimes fall into the category of extraordinary or frequently referred to crimes *as an extra ordinary crime*. One of them is that narcotics crimes have very significant and diverse effects on society, culture, economics and politics and have many detrimental impacts.[1] The young generation is the nation's next generation to continue the development of the nation and state, but the problem is that the young generation is not ready mentally and physically because they are addicted to drugs. Causes of addiction If you look at what is happening in Indonesia, the news shows that in this country there is a narcotics problem that affects both adults and children. Apart from that, narcotics does not only occur in big cities, but also in remote villages. Drug addiction has poisoned the younger generation by abusing drugs.[2] The problem of drug abuse is increasing in Indonesia, even though the government and the people have made various efforts to reduce the number of narcotics trafficking. Drug abuse is indeed difficult to eradicate, it can only be done by preventing and controlling it so that the problem does not

spread, so that it does not harm the nation's future.[3] Indonesia is currently in a state of emergency. Of course, this shows that the situation in Indonesia is in a very worrying condition regarding drug cases, so there needs to be attention and vigilance from various levels of society to control and prevent drug trafficking. One of the causes of the rapid spread of drugs in Indonesia is the rapid development of communication and transportation technology. The development of this technology will ultimately have other impacts, namely easy access to dangerous and prohibited goods into Indonesia, which will become a challenge for the authorities, especially the police.[4] At this time, sanctions are not only seen as a reaction or to create a deterrent effect, but are also expected to provide additional benefits for the perpetrator and defendant. In general, rehabilitation is divided into two types, namely medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation. Medical rehabilitation aims to overcome the dependence of addicts and individuals who are victims of narcotics abuse and are already dependent. Social rehabilitation functions to restore physical, mental and social conditions so that addicts and victims of narcotics abuse can resume their normal lives. Normatively, this aspect of rehabilitation is regulated in Article 54 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. Referring to this provision, Supreme Court Circular Letter (SEMA) Number 4 of 2010 was issued which regulates the placement of abusers and victims of abuse in medical and social institutions.[5] Drug trafficking is not only carried out by individuals, but also in groups and closed organizations, cases of drug abuse, especially in Indonesia, have increased, so drug trafficking has become a serious threat to the government. Drug addicts are people who use drugs without approval from the authorities, and can be said to be against the law.[6]

The anti-lodaya operation is an operation carried out by the West Java Regional Police (Polda Jabar) which aims to eradicate drug trafficking in the West Java region. This operation is usually carried out over a certain period with an emphasis on prevention, uncovering drug networks, and taking legal action against perpetrators of narcotics abuse. These operations often involve various police elements, including drug detectives, in order to maintain public order and security from the dangers of narcotics. This anti-lodaya operation aims to eradicate the distribution of liquor and the abuse of narcotics and other addictive substances in the West Java region. The West Java Regional Police carries out strict law enforcement against the sale of liquor. This operation aims to create a safer and more conducive area for the community. Anti Lodaya operations prioritize law enforcement activities supported by preemptive and preventive activities. The West Java Regional Police also conduct outreach and education to the public regarding the dangers of narcotics abuse and the importance of maintaining an environment free from the circulation of alcoholic beverages. With this anti-lodaya operation, it is hoped that it can reduce potential security vulnerabilities that often occur due to alcohol consumption and prevent drug and addictive substance abuse which is a serious threat to the welfare of society.[7] Effective law enforcement is key to eradicating drug crime. To achieve this, synergy is needed between improving laws, increasing the capacity of law enforcement institutions, and establishing a legal culture that upholds the values of honesty and integrity. Barda Namawi Arief emphasized the importance of legal reform which not only touches the substantive aspects, but also legal structure and culture, including improving ethics and legal education.[8]

Based on data obtained from news sources, the Narcotics case occurred in the Kuningan area. In October 2024, the Kuningan Police succeeded in uncovering drug cases in its area, including in Sindangagung and Cilimus Districts. Kuningan Police arrested perpetrators who were involved in the abuse of narcotics, psychotropics and limited hard/free drugs. From this disclosure, cases related to methamphetamine and psychotropic

narcotics as well as hard/free drugs were limited, with evidence in the form of 83 packages of methamphetamine weighing 26.58 grams, 44 pills of psychotropics and 254 pills of hard drugs. The Kuningan Police Chief stated that he would continue to improve supervision and action against drugs and invite the public to participate in eradicating drugs.[9] Kuningan Police, West Java, arrested an honorary employee of Disdukcapil who was involved in the distribution of methamphetamine, as part of uncovering a drug case during the first week of October 2024. During the search, the police found 64 packages of methamphetamine weighing a total of 26.58 grams, including four packages in the suspect's bag and 60 packages in his motorbike seat, as well as suction devices, digital scales and plastic clips. At that time, the Kuningan Police Chief revealed that the perpetrator distributed methamphetamine through the patch method and direct meetings. The four suspects are currently facing legal proceedings, with a minimum sentence of 5 years for methamphetamine dealers and a maximum sentence of 12 years for hard drug offenses.[10] Inside To realize a drug-free Kuningan Regency, the Kuningan National Narcotics Agency (BNN) held a thematic workshop on Preventing and Eradicating Narcotics Abuse and Illegal Trafficking (P4GN) at Prima Resort on September 13 2024, to measure the Drug-Prone Area Index (IKRN). BNN states that the challenges are increasingly complex with the emergence of more than 1,200 new types of drugs, the development of distribution modes, and the many routes for drugs to enter Indonesia.[11]

Marlina Kristiyani and Vieta Imelda's previous research discussed law enforcement for narcotics crimes based on the fulfillment of the elements of Article 114 paragraph (1) and Article 127 paragraph (1) letter (a) of the Narcotics Law. Meanwhile, this research aims to compare this focus with a discussion of the obstacles faced by the Kuningan Police in enforcing the law on narcotics cases in the Kuningan area, in contrast to previous research which focused on the jurisdiction of the Surabaya Police, East Java.[12] Datu Nur Fathahita's previous research discussed the implementation of police discretion in narcotics cases at the Bulukumba Police, especially arrests without a warrant based on quick and firm considerations. Meanwhile, the author's research focuses on anti-lodaya operations for narcotics cases in the Kuningan area, so there are differences in focus between the two studies.[13] Novi Novitasari and Nur Rochaeti's previous research discussed factors that influence children as perpetrators of narcotics abuse, such as the desire to gain sensational new experiences. Meanwhile, the author's research focuses on law enforcement in narcotics cases in the Kuningan area, showing differences in the focus of the study between the two studies.[14]

This research regarding law enforcement in narcotics cases in the Antik Lodaya Operation by the Kuningan Police is important because the increase in narcotics abuse in the area has a negative impact on the security and welfare of the community. Effective law enforcement is very important to disrupt drug trafficking networks and protect the younger generation from the dangers of narcotics. The novelty of this research lies in the specific analysis of the strategy and effectiveness of Operation Antik Lodaya, as well as how the approach can be optimized in the local context to handle narcotics cases more efficiently.

Based on the background above, the researcher is interested in researching and writing it in the final assignment with the title "Law Enforcement of Narcotics Cases in the Antik Lodaya Operation by the Kuningan Police".

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research in this research is empirical juridical research, namely research that relies on primary data as the main source and secondary data as additional. The research approach used in this research is descriptive analytical, which means this research only describes the overall condition of the research object and is analytical by grouping and

categorizing data according to the research objectives and to answer the problems in the research.[15]

This research uses two types of approaches, namely the statutory approach and the case approach. The specifications in this research are descriptive, namely to present data as accurately as possible about people, situations or symptoms without aiming to draw general conclusions. The data used in this research is primary data. Primary data is based on interview and observation data. Interviews were conducted with the Kuningan Police, Narcotics Investigation Department and other related parties.

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (12 Pt

How is Law Enforcement in Narcotics Cases in the Lodaya Antique Operation

The implementation of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics instructs the public, especially law enforcers, to deal with the problem of narcotics abuse with the aim of ensuring that there are medical and social rehabilitation arrangements for the victims. abuse and narcotics users. The statutory instructions are specifically aimed at judges who handle and decide narcotics abuse cases (including suspects abusers and those who experience severe dependence).[16] UU no. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics has several objectives, namely: (a) ensuring the availability of narcotics for the purposes of health services and/or the development of science and technology; (b) prevent and protect the Indonesian people from narcotics abuse; (c) eradicating the illegal circulation of narcotics and substances precursor narcotics; (d) regulate medical and social rehabilitation measures for narcotics users and addicts (Article 4 of Law No. 35 of 2009).[17] In dealing with this case, the steps taken by the Kuningan Police through the Lodaya Antique Operation are very important. This operation focuses not only on law enforcement, but also on prevention and education. The Antik Lodaya Operation carried out by the Kuningan Police, as stated by the Kuningan Police Chief AKBP Willy Andrian, shows a serious commitment to eradicating narcotics trafficking in the Kuningan area.[18] These intensive steps include strict law enforcement against dealers and prevention efforts through public education. By involving the Narcotics Head AKP Udiyanto, the Kuningan Police emphasized the importance of collaboration in facing this challenge. This initiative aims not only to reduce the number of narcotics trafficking, but also to increase public awareness, especially the younger generation, about the dangers of abuse. Thus, the Lodaya Antique Operation became a symbol of Kuningan Regency's real steps in creating a safer and healthier environment, as well as reducing the number of narcotics abuse in the area. Initially, Operation Antik Lodaya was an operation initiated by the National Police Headquarters to eradicate the distribution and abuse of narcotics in Indonesia. This operation is carried out in a coordinated manner in various regions, with different implementation times according to the needs and situations in each region. Each region has specific treatment, adjusted to the level of narcotics problems in the area, so that the strategy and time for carrying out operations can vary. The main aim of this operation is to reduce drug trafficking and arrest narcotics criminals in order to enforce the law more effectively. Antik is anti-narcotics while lodaya is the code for the West Java Regional Police. This Lodaya Antique Operation is a routine activity once a year and is a program of the West Java Regional Police. This anti-lodaya operation was carried out simultaneously for 10 consecutive days and in its implementation, it had certain targets or had its own targets. Antique Lodaya operations in 2024 will be held on 5-14 July 2024. Parties involved in Anti Lodaya operations are a combination of the Kuningan Police narcotics research unit, 35 people from the Kuningan Police Chief and only 10 people from the detectives.[19]

Law enforcement against perpetrators of narcotics crimes is carried out through preventive and repressive efforts to ensure effective prevention and prosecution. Preventive

efforts are carried out through outreach or counseling in schools and the community to increase awareness of the dangers of narcotics, as well as raids at entertainment venues with urine checks to detect drug users. Meanwhile, repressive efforts were carried out with thorough investigations, ensuring that there was evidence before an arrest was made. After arrest, perpetrators who are proven to only be users will be directed to rehabilitation according to the criteria in Supreme Court Circular Letter Number 4 of 2010 concerning the Placement of Abuse, Abuse Victims and Narcotics Addicts Indoor Institution Medical Rehabilitation and Social Rehabilitation. However, if the perpetrator is a dealer or dealer, it will be processed legally by preparing case files for a maximum of two months before being handed over to the prosecutor's office for further prosecution. This approach ensures fairness and effectiveness in handling narcotics cases.[20]

Table. Disclosure of Narcotics Cases in Lodaya Antique Operations

Year	Number of Cases	Number of Suspects
2023	59	65
2024	72	83

Source. Interview Results Bripka Yayat Hidayat, S.H.

Law enforcement in narcotics cases in the Lodaya Antique Operation reflects the implementation of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. This approach not only aims to take action against criminals, but also prioritizes rehabilitation aspects for their abuser. This is in line with the Supreme Court Circular Letter Number 4 of 2010 which encourages this abuse narcotics receive medical and social rehabilitation, in order to reduce recidivism and provide a humanist approach in solving addiction problems.

The Lodaya Antique Operation demonstrated a comprehensive strategy by combining preventive and repressive efforts. Preventive steps include public education, counseling in schools, and raids at entertainment venues to increase awareness of the dangers of narcotics. Meanwhile, repressive measures are aimed at dealers and dealers through investigations, arrests and strict legal processes. This integrated approach ensures prevention and action are carried out optimally.

The success of Operation Antik Lodaya emphasizes the importance of synergy between community-based prevention and firm legal action. With this strategy, this operation not only focuses on eradicating narcotics trafficking, but also on efforts to build public awareness, especially the younger generation. This activity supports the main objective of the Narcotics Law, namely creating a healthy, safe and narcotics-free environment.

Kuningan Police Obstacles in Law Enforcement in Narcotics Cases in Antik Lodaya Operations

The development of increasingly advanced times has also had an impact on the increase in more organized crime. One issue that often arises in society is crime, especially narcotics abuse. According to Article 1 paragraph 1 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, narcotics are defined as substances or drugs originating from plants, either synthetic or semi-synthetic, which can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, relieve pain, and cause dependence. Narcotics are also divided into certain categories as regulated in the law. In a legal context, narcotics are drugs or substances that can be used to calm nerves, relieve pain, or cause drowsiness, including marijuana and opium. Narcotics abuse is a serious problem that requires attention and appropriate handling from all parties.[21]

In Kuningan itself, the Kuningan District Court has a crucial role in preventing drug abuse in Kuningan Regency. By increasing preventive efforts, it is hoped that the number

of narcotics crime cases can be reduced. Narcotics are addictive substances that can damage the user's physical and mental health.[22]

Operation Antik Lodaya, which is a special operation to eradicate narcotics crimes, faces various significant obstacles in its implementation. One of the main challenges is the sensitivity of these operations, considering that in many cases, such operations involve organized crime networks that have very sophisticated structures and modus operandi. These networks are not only difficult to trace, but also often use advanced technology and have a high level of internal coordination, so operations require a well-thought-out strategy and a careful, detailed-planned approach. Apart from that, one of the crucial problems faced is the high risk of information leakage, both from internal parties such as unprofessional law enforcement officers, and from external parties who may collaborate or have an interest in the crime network. This information leak has the potential to damage operational efforts, such as providing opportunities for operational targets to escape, hiding or eliminating evidence, and preventing law enforcement from arresting the main perpetrators. Therefore, the success of the Lodaya Antique Operation is highly dependent on implementing high levels of confidentiality, strengthening coordination across agencies such as the police, BNN, and other related institutions, as well as strict supervision during all stages of the operation. With these steps, existing risks can be minimized, and the goal of effectively suppressing narcotics crimes can be achieved, thereby making a significant contribution to efforts to maintain security and public order.[23]

The results of the interview with Analysis Intelligence the Kuningan Regency National Narcotics Agency found obstacles

1. Many people are afraid to report incidents of narcotics crimes, because they are worried about threats or revenge from the perpetrator or group involved. This fear hinders the collection of information needed to solve narcotics cases.
2. The lack of strict supervision of narcotics perpetrators is a serious problem. Many perpetrators manage to escape the legal process or continue to carry out their illegal activities without receiving adequate supervision.
3. The availability of funds from the government also worsens efforts to eradicate narcotics, because limited funds often hinder the improvement of facilities and infrastructure needed to support more effective operations and law enforcement.[24]

The theory of the operation of law in society, according to Soerjono Soekanto, emphasizes the effectiveness of law which depends on law enforcement officers, supporting facilities, community legal culture, and applicable norms. In the context of the Lodaya Antique Operation in Kuningan, the application of this theory is relevant to facing challenges in eradicating narcotics. Obstacles such as sophisticated organized crime networks and the risk of information leakage require strengthening coordination between authorities, legal institutions and community support.

One of the main obstacles in carrying out this operation is the lack of professionalism of the authorities and a weak internal monitoring system, which has the potential to cause information leaks. Legal effectiveness can only be achieved through increasing the integrity of the apparatus, mature operational strategies, and adequate supporting facilities. On the other hand, collaboration between agencies such as the police, BNN and the community is an important element to prevent operational failures due to weak law enforcement.

The role of community legal culture also strengthens law enforcement efforts. Education regarding the dangers of narcotics and the importance of legal compliance can encourage active community participation in supporting the success of Operation Antik Lodaya. With synergy between the authorities, the community and related institutions, existing obstacles can be minimized, so that law enforcement becomes more effective and has a positive impact in maintaining order in Kuningan.

4. CONCLUSION

Law enforcement in the Lodaya Antique Operation shows the effective implementation of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. This operation prioritizes firm action against narcotics traffickers as well as rehabilitation for their abuser, in line with Supreme Court Circular Letter Number 4 of 2010. The Lodaya Antique Operation approach combines preventive efforts, such as education and raids, with repressive measures through arrests and legal proceedings against perpetrators. This strategy ensures that prevention and action are carried out optimally to suppress the circulation of narcotics. The success of this operation emphasizes the importance of synergy between law enforcement, government and society in eradicating narcotics. An integrated approach not only suppresses narcotics crimes, but also builds awareness of the dangers of narcotics in society.

Law enforcement against narcotics cases through the Antik Lodaya Operation in Kuningan faces significant challenges, especially complex organized crime networks and the risk of information leakage. These obstacles show the importance of strengthening the internal monitoring system, increasing the professionalism of officers, and implementing mature operational strategies to ensure the success of operations. The success of this operation also depends on effective collaboration between law enforcement agencies such as the police, BNN and other related agencies. Community support through active participation, education on the dangers of narcotics, and increasing compliance with the law is very necessary to strengthen overall law enforcement efforts. By applying the theory of the operation of law in society, as initiated by Soerjono Soekanto, and synergy between parties, existing obstacles can be minimized. This allows law enforcement efforts to be more effective, so that they can make a major contribution to creating security and public order in Kuningan Regency.

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