

Legal Aspects of Preventing the Circulation of Methamphetamine in Cirebon City

Ghina Nur Afifah, Endang Sutrisno

Universitas Swadaya Gunung Jati, Cirebon, Indonesia

Email: ghinanurafifah0606@gmail.com, endang.sutrisno@ugj.ac.id

Abstract

Methamphetamine trafficking remains a serious legal and social problem in Indonesia, including in Cirebon City, due to its increasing circulation, organized distribution networks, and harmful impacts on public health and social security. Despite the existence of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics and various prevention programs, methamphetamine abuse cases continue to fluctuate at relatively high levels. This study aims to analyze the legal provisions regulating the prevention of methamphetamine trafficking and to examine the effectiveness of their implementation in Cirebon City. The research employed a normative juridical method with a qualitative descriptive approach. Primary legal materials included laws and regulations related to narcotics, while secondary legal materials were obtained from books, journals, and previous studies. Data collection techniques involved literature studies, observations, and interviews with relevant law enforcement institutions. The findings indicate that preventive, repressive, and rehabilitative measures have been implemented by the Cirebon City Police and the National Narcotics Agency through socialization, mapping of vulnerable areas, rehabilitation programs, and law enforcement operations. However, the effectiveness of these legal provisions remains suboptimal due to limited resources, evolving digital-based trafficking methods, and low community participation. In conclusion, strengthening institutional capacity, technological adaptation, and community involvement is necessary to improve the effectiveness of methamphetamine trafficking prevention in Cirebon City.

Keywords: law enforcement of methamphetamine narcotics trafficking; legal certainty; Cirebon

INTRODUCTION

One type of narcotic that is often abused is methamphetamine, also known as MET or Desoxyn. Based on Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, methamphetamine is categorized as a Schedule I narcotic that is not allowed to be circulated in society or used in medical services, except for scientific purposes in limited quantities with the approval of the Minister based on the recommendation of the Head of the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency. Narcotics abuse often occurs because it is influenced by several main factors, including individual factors and social environmental factors. Individual factors include high curiosity and the desire to experience certain sensations, such as pleasure, while social environmental factors include peer association, environmental pressure, socioeconomic conditions, and family disharmony (Gula, Puluhalawa, & Apripari, 2024).

The use of narcotics can cause dependency, which may result in decreased or altered consciousness, physical and mental disorders, and hallucinations that create a pseudo-effect in the form of calmness and comfort. This condition encourages users to continue consuming narcotics in increasing doses, even though the impacts are very serious. Narcotics abuse not only damages physical and mental health, but also affects economic and social aspects and can even threaten life safety, leading to unnatural death. Although these risks are widely known, some people still attempt to use narcotics (Syamsuddin, Thalib, & Razak, 2023). The effectiveness of law enforcement and prevention programs in Cirebon City cannot rely solely on a single institution, but requires a collaborative

governance approach that integrates the roles of multiple stakeholders, including government agencies, law enforcement, and the community, in addressing complex social problems (Permana & Hidayat, 2019).

As a country with a large population and a strategic geographical location, Indonesia is one of the potential markets for illegal narcotics circulation. The large number of entry routes by sea, air, and land makes Indonesia vulnerable to narcotics smuggling. Initially, Indonesia served as a transit country, but over time, it has not only become a transit destination but also developed into a narcotics production location, which has contributed to increasing levels of abuse (Akbar & Harahap, 2022).

The increase in narcotics abuse occurs at both global and national levels. Global data show that around 5.8% of the world's population aged 15–64 years has been exposed to narcotics. Meanwhile, nationally, the BNN reported that drug misuse prevalence reached around 3.3 million people, or 1.73% of the Indonesian population, in 2024, showing that narcotics abuse remains a major national challenge. This confirms that drug prevention is not only a criminal law issue but also a matter of national resilience, public health, and social protection.

This phenomenon also occurs at the regional level, including in Cirebon City. Data show that cases of methamphetamine abuse in the jurisdiction of the Cirebon City Police have fluctuated with an increasing trend, from 23 cases in 2023 to 55 cases in 2024 and 53 cases with evidence reaching 790.73 grams in 2025. Despite the slight decrease in 2025, the figure remains relatively high, indicating that the circulation of methamphetamine-type narcotics in Cirebon City has not been fully controlled, even though prevention and enforcement efforts have been implemented.

This condition is reinforced by the large amount of narcotics evidence successfully secured by law enforcement officials, which reflects organized and large-scale activities. This confirms that the narcotics problem is not only an individual issue, but also involves complex networks and is related to organized crime (Martono & Joewana, 2006).

In this context, law has a strategic role as an instrument of social control in regulating, restricting, and preventing the circulation of narcotics. The state has established various policies, including Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics and Presidential Instruction Number 2 of 2020 concerning the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Narcotics Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. However, in practice, narcotics trafficking continues to occur, reflecting a gap between policy objectives and realities in the field. This phenomenon also shows that narcotics abuse has spread with increasingly diverse perpetrator characteristics and involves organized networks (Ivana, Kasita, & Sudarmo, 2023).

Drug trafficking remains a serious global legal and public health problem because it threatens social security, public order, and human development. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime reported that drug markets and drug-related harms continue to expand globally, with an estimated 292 million people using controlled substances in 2022. This situation shows that narcotics control cannot rely only on punishment, but also requires prevention, rehabilitation, legal certainty, and community participation.

Previous research has emphasized that narcotics prevention requires cooperation among law enforcement institutions, government, and society. Kasita and Sudarmo's study on collaborative governance in drug abuse prevention in Surakarta found that coordination among stakeholders is important for strengthening prevention programs. Similarly, studies on the implementation of the Prevention and Eradication of Narcotics Abuse and Illicit Trafficking program show that prevention, eradication, rehabilitation, and community empowerment must be integrated to reduce narcotics abuse effectively.

Other studies also highlight that rehabilitation and community-based intervention are essential in handling victims of drug abuse. Research on collaborative governance in Medan found that cooperation among government institutions, foundations, and health institutions could improve rehabilitation services and counseling for victims of drug abuse. This shows that law enforcement should not only focus on arresting users, but also on rehabilitating victims and targeting distribution networks.

However, the gap in existing studies lies in the limited discussion of how legal provisions are implemented at the regional level, particularly in preventing methamphetamine circulation in Cirebon City. Many studies discuss narcotics law generally, but fewer analyze the relationship among legal norms, police enforcement, BNN prevention programs, local government policy, and actual case data in one local context. Therefore, this research is important because it connects normative legal provisions with empirical implementation in the field.

The urgency of this research is strengthened by the changing modus operandi of narcotics trafficking. The manuscript explains that methamphetamine transactions in Cirebon City are increasingly conducted through social media, online communication, money transfers, and location-point systems, making perpetrators harder to trace. This development requires law enforcement strategies that are adaptive to digital crime patterns and supported by adequate human resources, facilities, and community awareness.

The novelty of this research lies in its focus on the legal aspects of preventing methamphetamine circulation in Cirebon City by examining both legal provisions and their practical implementation by the Cirebon City Police and BNN. This study does not merely describe narcotics abuse, but analyzes the effectiveness of law through the perspectives of legal certainty, justice, and utility, while also considering obstacles such as limited resources, community resistance, and technology-based trafficking methods.

Therefore, the purpose of this research is to analyze the legal provisions governing the prevention of methamphetamine circulation and to assess their implementation in Cirebon City. This research contributes to legal scholarship by providing a regional analysis of narcotics law enforcement, while its practical benefit is to offer recommendations for strengthening prevention, improving institutional coordination, expanding community-based programs, and developing technology-based strategies to suppress methamphetamine trafficking more effectively and sustainably.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a normative juridical approach, which is legal research that focuses on the study of legal norms in laws and regulations and legal literature related to the research object to obtain material in the form of relevant theories, concepts, legal principles, and normative provisions (Soekanto & Mamudji, 2010). The type of research used is qualitative with an analytical descriptive nature, namely examining data in depth in the form of narratives from written and oral sources as well as real behaviors observed to obtain a complete understanding (Fajar & Achmad, 2010). The source of legal materials consists of primary legal materials in the form of the Criminal Code, the Criminal Code, Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, as well as the Decree of the Mayor of Cirebon Number 227 of 2025 concerning Drug-Free Villages in 2025, and secondary legal materials from books, journals, and previous research. The technique of collecting legal materials is carried out through literature studies and observations as well as interviews to obtain factual data, with the preparation of a systematic question instrument before the interview (Soekanto, 2014).

The validity of the data is tested through source triangulation, and theoretical triangulation to ensure the accuracy of the data (Sugiyono, 2007). The analysis of legal materials is carried out in an analytical descriptive manner by describing the phenomenon of preventing narcotics crimes and analyzing them using the concept of legal objectives and the concept of law enforcement to assess the suitability between legal provisions and their application, so that solutions can be formulated in efforts to prevent narcotics crimes in Cirebon City.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Legal Provisions for the Prevention of Trafficking in Methamphetamine Narcotics based on Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics

Legal provisions related to the prevention of methamphetamine-type narcotics circulation are regulated in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, particularly Articles 54–59, which regulate preventive efforts through rehabilitation obligations for abusers, as well as the role of the government and the community in prevention through education, counseling, and community empowerment. In addition, Articles 111–114 regulate criminal sanctions against parties who illegally plant, possess, store, control, or trade narcotics. These provisions show that prevention is not only carried out through a repressive approach, but also through integrated preventive and rehabilitative approaches.

The results of the research conducted by Luqyana et al. (2025) reveal that, along with the increasing crime rate, law has a very important role as an instrument for overcoming various problems. In essence, law functions as a guideline in community life and is expected to operate effectively while providing real benefits to society. In this context, law functions not only as a tool of social control, but also as a means of protecting human interests.

According to Gustav Radbruch (1961), law has three main objectives, namely justice, legal certainty, and utility. These three elements are interrelated and inseparable

in forming an ideal legal system. Laws and regulations, including Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, must be able to reflect these three elements in a balanced manner.

From the aspect of justice, the provisions in Law Number 35 of 2009 seek to provide proportionate protection, both for the community as victims of narcotics abuse and for perpetrators, especially abusers who are given the opportunity to undergo rehabilitation. This is in line with the view that justice does not always mean equal treatment, but rather the proportional placement of each party according to their respective conditions.

From the aspect of legal certainty, this law has provided clear, firm, and systematic regulations regarding prohibitions, sanctions, and mechanisms for the prevention and control of narcotics. This legal certainty provides guidelines for the public regarding permissible and prohibited acts, as well as guarantees of protection against arbitrary actions.

Meanwhile, from the aspect of utility, the existence of provisions regarding prevention through education, counseling, and community empowerment shows that the law is not only oriented toward punishment, but also toward efforts to provide broader benefits to society. From this perspective, law is expected to create safer and healthier social conditions by reducing narcotics abuse and rehabilitating victims of abuse.

In addition to the law, there are also implementing regulations that govern technical preventive mechanisms, such as supervision of narcotics distribution, inspection of luggage, and intervention in vulnerable areas. In this case, legal harmonization has a strategic role in realizing legal certainty, justice, and normative order within the rule-of-law system (Mintarsih & Sutrisno, 2026).

Furthermore, the success of narcotics countermeasures is greatly influenced by the involvement of various parties, such as the police, the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), and local governments, as well as community participation in supporting the implementation of prevention policies. This synergy plays a role in increasing the effectiveness of prevention efforts through a more comprehensive approach (Ivana et al., 2023).

Legal certainty is not only related to the content of legal norms, but also includes the structure of the regulatory hierarchy, implementation mechanisms, and guarantees of protection for citizens' rights. Therefore, the government has an obligation to formulate and implement effective policies in controlling the distribution, circulation, and use of methamphetamine-type narcotics as an effort to protect the public from their negative impacts (Mintarsih & Sutrisno, 2026).

Based on the description of the normative provisions in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, it can be seen that the law has provided a comprehensive framework for preventing and eradicating the circulation of methamphetamine-type narcotics. However, the effectiveness of a legal provision is not only determined by the formulation of its norms, but also by how the provision is implemented in practice.

Implementation and Analysis of the Effectiveness of Legal Provisions in the Prevention of Methamphetamine Narcotics Trafficking in Cirebon City

1. Implementation of Prevention of Methamphetamine Narcotics Trafficking by the Cirebon City Police

In law enforcement practices in Cirebon City, efforts to prevent and crack down on the circulation of methamphetamine narcotics have been carried out in real terms by law enforcement officials in accordance with the applicable legal provisions. This is strengthened by a statement from the Head of the Investigation/Investigation Sub-Unit of the Cirebon City Police, namely AIPDA Herman, S.H., M.H., who stated that the Cirebon City Police has conducted a mapping of areas that are prone to narcotics trafficking known as the red zone. Some areas that are often the location of drug "sticks" include Pulau Baru, Kesambi, and Pecilon, while the most dominant methamphetamine narcotics circulation is found in the Kesambi, Pekalipan, and Harjamukti areas. Until now, the most significant and widely found type of narcotics in the jurisdiction of the Cirebon City Police is methamphetamine, so methamphetamine is at the first level.

In an effort to prevent this, the Cirebon City Police carried out P4GN counseling and socialization activities to various levels of society, ranging from educational environments (schools), urban villages, to government agencies such as Kesbangpol. In addition, socialization was also carried out to the freight forwarding service sector such as J&T and JNE to anticipate the mode of delivering narcotics through packages. In addition, the Police also followed up on community reports and searched locations suspected of being narcotics trafficking places.

In the aspect of supervision, the Cirebon City Police implements strict checks on luggage carried by prisoner visitors which are carried out in the guard section. This is done because the mode of narcotics smuggling is often carried out by hiding prohibited goods not only in food but also in daily necessities such as shampoo. Through the applicable procedures, every food, drink, and other item is inspected in detail by opening the packaging even into the rice as an early detection effort, because drugs are often found tucked into it.

In addition to preventive efforts, the Cirebon City Police also carried out repressive actions through the investigation and arrest process of methamphetamine narcotics trafficking. One of the methods used is undercover buy to uncover dealer networks. This prevention and enforcement activity is carried out periodically two to three times a month, and can increase in intensity if there is a request from outside parties such as schools, urban villages, RTs, RWs, or agencies such as Kesbangpol.

In practice, based on the results of the prosecution, the majority of the perpetrators arrested are users, with a percentage of around 60% compared to dealers of 40%, even under certain conditions the number of users can reach 90%. Abusers generally consume methamphetamine-type narcotics in small amounts, around 0.5 grams used together, but in some cases it can reach 1 gram per day depending on the pattern of use (Interview, December 8, 2025).

Table 1. Data on Suspected Abuse of Methamphetamine Narcotics in the Jurisdiction of the Cirebon City Resort Police for the Period of 2023 – 2025

No.	Moon	2023		2024		2025	
		Case	Gram	Case	Gram	Case	Gram
1	JANUARY	3	68,51	1	1,88	8	9,06
2	FEBRUARY	1	1,28	3	45,92	6	25,52
3	MARCH	-	-	2	1,53	7	21,61
4	APRIL	-	-	2	22,14	6	181,83
5	MAY	1	11,40	4	129,05	5	3,21
6	JUNE	3	20,31	2	11,79	3	253,37
7	JULY	3	24,46	7	27,76	6	105,38
8	AUGUST	2	15,07	8	234,96	2	34,48
9	SEPTEMBER	1	3,82	2	0,98	4	99,34
10	OCTOBER	2	1,86	7	30,24	1	39,50
11	NOVEMBER	7	246,16	9	170,64	5	17,43
12	DECEMBER	-	-	8	125,03		
	TOTAL	23	392,87	55	801,92	53	790,73

Source: Cirebon City Police (2023-2025), processed.

Based on the findings of the study regarding the number of suspects who are entangled in the crime of methamphetamine narcotics abuse, it is known that the number of cases is still relatively high and has experienced fluctuating dynamics in the last three years. In 2023, there were 23 cases recorded with a total of 392.87 grams of evidence. This number then increased significantly in 2024 to 55 cases with a total of 801.92 grams of evidence. This increase shows that the circulation of methamphetamine narcotics in the jurisdiction of the Cirebon City Police is still experiencing quite serious development and indicates the expansion of the narcotics circulation network that is increasingly wide and organized.

Entering 2025, the number of cases has decreased slightly to 53 cases with a total of 790.73 grams of evidence. However, the decline has not shown a significant decline as the number of cases is still at a relatively high level.

The Cirebon City Police also face various obstacles related to the development of increasingly complex modus operandi of narcotics crimes. The circulation of methamphetamine narcotics is now mostly carried out online through social media such as Instagram, Facebook, and WhatsApp, as well as communication via phone without face-to-face. In addition, transactions no longer use the cash on delivery (COD) system, but through transfer and determination of location points (maps) for the collection of goods, so that the identity of the perpetrator becomes difficult to trace. The use of unregistered phone numbers and only data quota-based phone numbers also makes the detection and profiling process by law enforcement officials more difficult.

Facing these obstacles, the Cirebon City Police optimized law enforcement strategies through the undercover buy method as the main approach in uncovering narcotics trafficking networks. This strategy is considered effective in penetrating a

closed and technology-based circulation system, although it still requires caution and adequate resources.

Based on the findings of the research, it can be seen that the practice carried out by the Cirebon City Police shows the implementation of the provisions in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, especially in combining preventive and repressive approaches. However, the dominance of the number of users compared to dealers and the high number of cases of abuse of methamphetamine-type narcotics indicate that the implementation of legal provisions in an effort to prevent narcotics trafficking has not been fully able to reduce the number of abuse and circulation of narcotics optimally. On the other hand, the development of increasingly modern modus operandi shows that the implementation of the law needs to continue to adapt to the dynamics of crime, so that the effectiveness of the law is not only determined by the existence of norms, but also by the ability of law enforcement officials to respond to these changes.

2. Implementation of Prevention of Methamphetamine Narcotics Trafficking by BNN Cirebon City

Prevention efforts are also carried out by the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Cirebon City. This is strengthened by a statement from the Head of the Community Prevention and Empowerment Team of BNN Cirebon City, Yusdian Abdi Perdana, S.Sos., who stated that BNN has three main functions known as the “three blades,” namely prevention and community empowerment, rehabilitation, and eradication.

In the function of prevention and community empowerment, BNN conducts socialization through various media, both directly, such as face-to-face meetings, talk shows, and podcasts, and through social media platforms, such as Instagram and TikTok. In addition, BNN also conducts coaching in drug-prone areas that have shifted into red zones, namely areas where communities have been exposed to narcotics through trafficking, addiction, or victimization. Meanwhile, in green zones, BNN focuses more on preventive efforts to ensure that communities are not exposed to narcotics (Interview, February 27, 2026). In its implementation, these prevention efforts are positioned as part of a demand reduction strategy, which is carried out by strengthening protective factors and reducing risk factors (Lestari, Sanusi, & Dikrurahman, 2023).

In the rehabilitation function, BNN provides free medical and social rehabilitation services for abusers, both through outpatient and inpatient treatment, as well as through the development of community-based interventions. Meanwhile, in the eradication function, BNN carries out law enforcement through intelligence activities, pursuit and disclosure of narcotics trafficking networks, and interdiction operations conducted in collaboration with various agencies, such as customs authorities and sea border patrols with Lanal Cirebon. BNN Cirebon City also coordinates with the West Java Provincial BNN and the Directorate of Psychotropics and Narcotics Precursors in supervising the distribution of psychotropics and other high-risk narcotics (Lestari et al., 2023).

The implementation of legal counseling is carried out both at the request of the community and through direct intervention by BNN, one of which is through the Bersinar

Village Program (Desa Bersih Narkoba), which has been implemented in 17 villages in Cirebon City by training local communities to conduct socialization independently.

This program is also strengthened through the Decree of the Mayor of Cirebon Number 227 of 2025 concerning Drug-Free Villages in 2025, which demonstrates local government policy support in strengthening community-based prevention programs. This is in line with the authority of local governments to formulate policies tailored to the needs and characteristics of the Cirebon City area (Genovan, Sutrisno, Kartina, & Rahman, 2022).

In addition, legal socialization also includes an understanding of the dangers of drugs, as well as information that abusers with evidence below a certain threshold may apply for an integrated assessment for rehabilitation. BNN also develops special programs for students through the integration of an anti-drug curriculum into subjects at the elementary and junior high school levels, as well as the Ananda Bersinar program, which includes socialization and early detection of students with vulnerable behaviors. In addition, BNN empowers vulnerable groups by providing hard-skills training for former abusers and economically disadvantaged communities so that they can engage in positive and income-generating activities.

However, these efforts have not been able to completely eliminate narcotics circulation, considering the high mobility of the population in Cirebon City. Nevertheless, after interventions in the form of socialization and raids, there have been indications of micro-level success in several areas, such as Pekiringan and Jagasatru Villages, where cases were reduced to zero.

In its implementation, BNN Cirebon City also faces a number of obstacles that affect program optimization. Limited human resources constitute one of the main obstacles, as a relatively small number of personnel must cover three areas at once, namely Cirebon City, Cirebon Regency, and Indramayu. In addition, budget constraints limit the implementation of field activities, so prevention programs cannot reach all levels of society equally. On the other hand, resistance from some members of the community to BNN intervention remains, largely due to concerns about negative stigma against narcotics abusers.

In facing these obstacles, BNN Cirebon City has made various strategic efforts, including cross-agency cooperation with the Education Office, Social Service, Health Office, the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), and the National Police. In addition, BNN forms and trains anti-drug activists in the community as an extension of socialization and prevention implementation. Another effort has been made by submitting applications for budget grants and operational facilities to the local government to support the effectiveness of program implementation.

Based on the results of the research, the practices carried out by BNN Cirebon City show fairly comprehensive conformity with the provisions of Law Number 35 of 2009, especially in integrating preventive and rehabilitative approaches. However, further analysis indicates that limited resources and social factors within the community mean that the effectiveness of law implementation remains suboptimal. Although there are

indications of success in several areas, these successes remain limited and uneven. Therefore, institutional capacity must be strengthened and community participation increased so that prevention goals can be achieved more effectively and sustainably.

3. Analysis of Legal Effectiveness in Preventing the Circulation of Methamphetamine Narcotics in Cirebon City

To assess the effectiveness of legal provisions in preventing the circulation of methamphetamine narcotics in Cirebon City, this analysis begins with a theoretical approach to the purpose of law proposed by Gustav Radbruch, which places law as a means to achieve three fundamental values, namely legal certainty, justice, and utility. These three elements must be fulfilled in a balanced manner so that the law is not only normative, but also effective in social reality.

Based on the results of the research, especially the findings of data on suspected methamphetamine narcotics abuse in the jurisdiction of the Cirebon City Police for the 2023-2025 period, it shows that the number of cases is still fluctuating and tends to be high, even though there will be a decrease in 2025. This condition is an important indicator that the effectiveness of the law in preventing narcotics trafficking has not been fully achieved optimally.

From the aspect of legal certainty, the provisions in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics and its implementing regulations have provided a clear, firm, and comprehensive legal basis. Legal norms have regulated prohibitions, sanctions, and systematic prevention and countermeasures mechanisms, so that normatively the element of legal certainty can be said to have been met. However, if it is related to the real field conditions in Cirebon City, there is still a gap between *das sollen* and *das sein*, which can be seen from the still high rate of narcotics abuse. This shows that normative legal certainty has not been fully followed by the effectiveness of implementation.

From the aspect of justice, law enforcement in practice shows a tendency that is not completely proportional. This is reflected in the dominance of action against users compared to dealers or distribution networks. In fact, from the perspective of substantive justice, the handling of users should prioritize a rehabilitative approach, while strict enforcement is focused on the perpetrators of trafficking. This imbalance indicates that the law does not fully reflect justice oriented towards victim protection as well as the eradication of the main perpetrators of narcotics crimes.

Meanwhile, in terms of benefits, various efforts made by law enforcement officials, such as socialization, the Shine Village program, and rehabilitation for abusers, show the value of benefits in prevention efforts. Some regions have even been able to reach zero cases, which confirms that the law can have a positive impact if implemented optimally and supported by community participation. However, these benefits have not been evenly distributed and have not been able to reduce the number of narcotics trafficking significantly and sustainably, so that the goal of legal benefits has not been achieved to the maximum.

To strengthen this analysis, this condition can also be explained through law enforcement theory according to Soerjono Soekanto (2014), which states that the

effectiveness of the law is influenced by five factors, namely the law itself, law enforcement officials, facilities and infrastructure, society, and culture. In the context of this study, although legal factors have been normatively adequate, other factors such as limited apparatus resources, the development of technology-based crime modes, and low public legal awareness are the main obstacles that affect the implementation of the law in the field.

It can be concluded that the effectiveness of the law in preventing the circulation of methamphetamine narcotics in Cirebon City is still not optimal, because the three main elements, namely legal certainty, justice, and usefulness, have not been fulfilled in a balanced manner.

Therefore, to achieve optimal legal goals, a more comprehensive approach is needed, not only focusing on repressive law enforcement, but also strengthening preventive efforts, increasing the capacity of the apparatus, providing adequate facilities and infrastructure, and encouraging active community participation. Thus, the balance between legal certainty, justice, and benefits can be realized in the prevention of narcotics trafficking in Cirebon City.

CONCLUSION

The legal provisions that regulate efforts to prevent the circulation of methamphetamine in Cirebon City have been comprehensively regulated in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, which includes preventive, repressive, and rehabilitative approaches through the role of the government, the community, and rehabilitation obligations for abusers. In its implementation, the implementation of these legal provisions has been carried out by the Cirebon City Police and Cirebon City BNN through various efforts, such as counseling, socialization, mapping of vulnerable areas, supervision, as well as community empowerment and rehabilitation programs.

However, the effectiveness of the law in preventing the circulation of methamphetamine-type narcotics in Cirebon City has not been fully optimal. This can be seen from the still high circulation rate, the dominance of the number of users, as well as obstacles in the form of limited resources, the development of technology-based modus operandi, and low community participation. Despite the successes at the local level, overall the implementation of legal provisions still needs to be strengthened in order to be able to suppress narcotics trafficking more significantly and sustainably.

As previously concluded, the researcher submitted several proposals as described below: Local governments and related agencies such as the Police and BNN, need to increase the capacity of human resources and strengthen facilities and infrastructure to support the implementation of legal provisions, especially in the detection of digital-based narcotics trafficking. Strengthening community empowerment through training of anti-drug activists and the Bersinar Village program needs to be expanded so that the community can play an active role in the prevention and early detection of narcotics trafficking. The development of technology-based strategies in the implementation of the

law is needed to anticipate the increasingly modern and hidden pattern of narcotics trafficking.

REFERENCES

- Akbar, Muhammad, & Harahap, Syahrul Bakti. (2022). Judges' Considerations in Deciding Criminal Acts of Narcotic Abuse for Yourself (Case Study Number 1/Pid.Sus-Anak/2019/PN Lubuk Pakam). *Fox Justi: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 13(1), 61–67.
- Fajar, Mukti, & Achmad, Yulianto. (2010). *Dualisme Penelitian Hukum Normatif dan Empiris*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Genovan, Yogi, Sutrisno, Endang, Kartina, Ratu Mawar, & Rahman, Alip. (2022). Strategi Hidup Kajian Lingkungan (KLHS) di Kawasan Pesisir Kota Cirebon. *Hermeneutika: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 6(1).
- Gula, Adriani A. L., Puluhalawa, Moh R. U., & Apripari, Apripari. (2024). Pemberantasan dan Penanggulangan Kejahatan Narkotika oleh Satuan Reserse Narkoba Polres Pohuwato. *Aliansi: Jurnal Hukum, Pendidikan Dan Sosial Humaniora*, 1(4).
- Ivana, Kasita, Dewi, & Sudarmo. (2023). Collaborative Governance dalam Mengatasi Penyalahgunaan Narkoba di Kota Surakarta. *Jurnal Mahasiswa Wacana Publik*, 3(1), 119–135.
- Lestari, Kemi Puji, Sanusi, & Dikrurahman, Diky. (2023). Pelaksanaan Pemenuhan Hak-Hak Anak yang Menyalahgunakan Narkoba dalam Daftar Nasional Narkoba Badan Kota Cirebon. *Hermeneutika: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 7(2).
- Luqyana, Lulu, Rahman, Alip, & Dikrurahman, Dicky. (2025). Penerapan Pasal 480 Undang-Undang Indonesia oleh Penyidik Polisi di Kantor Polisi Kuningan. *Journal of Criminal Law Sciences (Crilawsci)*, 1(1).
- Martono, Lydia Harlina, & Joewana, Satya. (2006). *Membantu Pemulihan Pecandu Narkoba dan Keluarganya*. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.
- Mintarsih, Mimin, & Sutrisno, Endang. (2026). Tinjauan Filsafat Hukum tentang Harmonisasi Tata Ruang Regional Kota Bekasi dan Regulasi Presiden tentang Minuman Beralkohol. *PALAR (Tinjauan Hukum)*, 12(1), 166–189.
- Permana, Ipik, & Hidayat, Moh Taufik. (2019). Collaborative Governance in Development and Empowerment of Street Vendors in Cirebon City. *First International Conference on Administration Science (ICAS 2019)*, 351–354. Atlantis Press.
- Radbruch, Gustav. (1961). *Einführung in die Rechtswissenschaft*. Stuttgart: K.F. Koehler.
- Soekanto, Soerjono. (2014). *Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Penegakan Hukum*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.
- Soekanto, Soerjono, & Mamudji, Sri. (2010). *Penelitian Hukum Normatif: Suatu Tinjauan Singkat*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.
- Sugiyono. (2007). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Syamsuddin, Syamsuddin, Thalib, Hambali, & Razak, Askari. (2023). Analisis Kriminologis terhadap Tindak Pidana Penyalahgunaan dan Peredaran Narkotika dan Obat-Obatan Terlarang. *Journal of Lex Philosophy (JLP)*, 4(2), 475–489.