

## The Analysis of Undercover Techniques by Involving in Narcotics Circulation Network

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### Abstract.

*This study aims to find out and analyze how the undercover technique involves being involved in the narcotics distribution network to uncover cases at the Batang Police Resort. This study uses a sociological juridical approach and data collection through interviews, literature study and documentation. Based on the research, it was concluded that the Undercover technique by involving oneself in the narcotics distribution network to uncover cases at the Batang Police Resort was an attempt to enter into the narcotics distribution network and then lure the suspect in the operation target to leave by conducting narcotics transactions through the Undercover Buy technique or surrender. It was monitored and arrested before the transaction took place by ensuring that the suspected goods were in the possession of the suspect. The target of the technique is the elements of criminal acts as regulated in the Narcotics Law, such as the "whoever" element and the "controlling" element as well as the "circulating" element. The element of "whoever" is the target of the operation, in this case the suspect. The element of "control" means that it must be ensured that the alleged seller "controls" the narcotics goods. While the element of "circulating" is like selling narcotics. This technique was carried out because of the difficulty of uncovering the illicit trafficking of narcotics using a disconnected and neat system.*

*Keywords: Distribution; Investigation; Narcotics; Network, Technique.*

### 1. Introduction

Narcotics crime is an extraordinary crime because its modus operandi covers cross-country. Narcotics comes from the word narcotic which means something that can relieve pain and can cause a stupor effect, anesthetic substances and anesthetics.<sup>1</sup> Hari Sasangka also explained that other definitions of narcotics are opium, marijuana, cocaine, substances whose raw materials are taken from these objects, namely morphine, heroin, codeine, hashish, cocaine. And also includes synthetic narcotics that produce substances, drugs belonging to the Hallucinogens, Depressants, and Stimulants.<sup>2</sup>

Narcotics abuse from year to year has increased which ultimately harms the nation's future cadres.<sup>3</sup> According to Azmiyati in Sholihah, drug abuse is the use of one or several types of drugs on a regular or regular basis outside of medical

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<sup>1</sup>B.A Sitanggang, (1999), *Pendidikan Pencegahan Penyalahgunaan Narkotika*, Karya Utama, Jakarta, p. 13.

<sup>2</sup>Hari sasangka, (2003), *Narkotika dan Psicotropika dalam Hukum Pidana*, Mandar Maju, Jakarta, p. 33-34

<sup>3</sup>Hamidah Abdurrachman, (2012), "Disparitas Putusan Hakim dalam Kasus Narkoba", *Jurnal Pandecta*. Volume 7 Nomor 2. July, Universitas Negeri Semarang, p. 201

indications, causing physical, psychological and social functioning disorders. Drug abuse has a bad impact, which can lead to addiction which results in dependence.<sup>4</sup>

The criminal system for perpetrators of narcotics crimes as regulated in Act No. 35 of 2009 concerning narcotics does not only prioritize the provision of punishment but opens the possibility of implementing actions in the form of medical and social rehabilitation with the aim of freeing the perpetrators from narcotics dependence. This reflects a humanistic approach that pays attention to the circumstances of the perpetrators who are essentially narcotics abusers as well as victims of narcotics illicit trafficking.<sup>5</sup>

Policy formulation of criminal law against the perpetrators and Narcotics trafficker based on Act No. 35 of 2009 still indicates ambiguity and multiple interpretations. The formulation of Article 112 can ensnare abusers of narcotics as provided for in Article 127. Instead Narcotics traffickers in Article 112 could take refuge with Article 127 Narcotics Act if evidence is found small amounts as set forth in (SEMA) No. 4 of 2010 and a urine test result is positive, and this no Justice Value in the application of the Criminal Law.<sup>6</sup>

The UNODC World Drug Report 2020 recorded that around 269 million people in the world abuse drugs (study in 2018). This number is 30% more than in 2009 with the number of drug addicts recorded at more than 35 million people (the third booklet of the World Drugs Report, 2020). UNODC also released a global phenomenon where as of December 2019 there had been reports of the addition of more than 950 types of new substances. Meanwhile in Indonesia, based on data from the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) Laboratory, to date, as many as 83 NPS have been detected, of which 73 NPS have been included in Permenkes No.22 of 2020.<sup>7</sup>

Investigating narcotics crimes is not easy, because narcotics abuse crimes are carried out in a neat, organized and hidden manner. So neat is the crime of illegal narcotics circulation, often those who are caught by law enforcement are only small perpetrators as dealers, while narcotics dealers are difficult to trace. This is because suppliers are generally not identified until they reach the distributors in the field. This situation makes it difficult for law enforcement to arrest illegal narcotics suppliers. Given that it is so difficult to uncover narcotics crimes, certain or special techniques are needed in uncovering narcotics crimes. One of the techniques used by investigators in investigating narcotics crimes is covert purchasing techniques.

The authority of Polri investigators to make undercover buys is contained in Article 75 letter j and Article 79 of Act No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, namely carrying out investigation techniques for covert purchases and submissions under

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<sup>4</sup>Kurniawan Rahmadika, (2018), "Penyalahgunaan Narkoba Pada Warga Binaan Di Rutan Klas I A Surakarta", Jurnal Publikasi, Universitas Muhammadiyah, Surakarta, p. 2

<sup>5</sup>Dafit Supriyanto Daris Warsito, Sistem Pemidanaan Terhadap Pelaku Tindak Pidana Penyalahgunaan Narkotika' in Jurnal Daulat Hukum Vol. 1. No. 1 March 2018, p. 40, <http://jurnal.unissula.ac.id/index.php/RH/article/view/2562/1919>

<sup>6</sup>Ade Christian Manapa, Policy Formulation of Criminal Law against Narcotics Traffickers Based On Justice Value, in Jurnal Daulat Hukum Volume 2 Issue 4, December 2019, p. 534, <http://jurnal.unissula.ac.id/index.php/RH/article/view/8385/3895>

<sup>7</sup>Badan Narkotika Nasional, *Press Release Akhir Tahun 2020; "Sikap BNN Tegas, Wujudkan Indonesia Bebas Dari Narkoba"*, <https://bnn.go.id/press-release-akhir-tahun-2020/>, accessed on 26 September 2021.

supervision. The technique of investigating covert purchases and submissions under supervision is carried out by investigators on a written order from the leadership.

Covert purchase investigation techniques, investigators can directly enter the narcotics distribution network. Problems that arise in covert purchasing techniques by involving themselves into narcotics networks, namely in Act No. 35 of 2009 it is clearly stated that this covert purchase is an investigative technique and must be carried out by investigators based on written orders from the leadership as written in Article 79 of the Narcotics Law. Meanwhile, in the Decree No. SKep/1205/IX/2000 which revised the field manual on investigations, it was regulated about the implementation of covert purchases. This means that the undercover technique by involving oneself in the narcotics distribution network has not been specifically regulated in the Narcotics Law. In addition, the undercover technique by involving themselves in the narcotics distribution network means that investigators or investigators also commit narcotics crimes and there is no regulation regarding this matter in the Narcotics Law. In connection with the description above, the author intends to conduct research on the technique. This study aims to find out and analyze how the undercover technique involves being involved in a narcotics distribution network to uncover cases at the Batang Police Resort

## 2. Research Methods

This research is a qualitative research with a sociological juridical approach. It is hoped that the qualitative method can find hidden meanings behind the implementation of the undercover technique by involving oneself in the narcotics distribution network to uncover cases at the Batang Police Resort. Collecting data through interviews, literature study, namely literature review which is intended to obtain complete information and to determine actions to be taken as an important step in scientific activities<sup>8</sup> and documentation studies, namely research on documents related to research

## 3. Results and Discussion

### 3.1. Undercover Technique by Involving in Narcotics Circulation Network to Reveal Cases at the Batang Police Resort

*Undercover* is an undercover activity as a special competence to find out whether a criminal act has been proven in an undercover place or not.<sup>9</sup> Undercover techniques in the investigation of narcotics crimes include supervised delivery and covert purchases. This is as stated in Article 75 letter j of the Narcotics Law that Investigators of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia are authorized to carry out investigations of supervised submissions and covert purchasing techniques.

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<sup>8</sup>P. Joko Subagyo, (1997). *Metode Penelitian Dalam Teori dan Praktek*, Rineka Cipta, Jakarta, p. 109.

<sup>9</sup>Sujanarko, Pro dan Kontra Operasi Undercover dan Penjebakan dalam mengungkap Tindak Pidana Korupsi. <https://www.dpr.go.id/dokakd/dokumen/K3-14-94d14d3a1807dcb47b161ea700f68f07.pdf>, accessed 20 November 2021.

### Supervised submission<sup>10</sup>

The word "surrender" in everyday usage refers to a situation where one person gives something to another. For this reason, several things need to be clarified, namely: (1) who gave/given something; (2) who is entrusted/given something; and (3) what was the object that was given/given?

In the Narcotics Law and the Psychotropic Law, it is stated that this is the authority of the State Police Investigator of the Republic of Indonesia. Thus, the party submitting it is the Investigating Officer of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia. In the case of investigators according to the Criminal Procedure Code regarding investigators, certain Police Officers are at least a Second Lieutenant Assistant (Pelda = Assistant Police Inspector II/Aipda) who are appointed (appointed) by the National Police Chief. And PNS Investigators are certain PPNS with the lowest rank of Group II-b who are appointed by the Minister of Justice at the suggestion of the Department in charge of the PPNS concerned.<sup>11</sup>

### Undercover Buy

The word "purchase" is quite clear in its meaning, namely a situation where one party buys something from another party. Similar to "supervised delivery", it is also necessary to clarify here: (1) who is buying; (2) who is selling; and (3) what item was purchased?<sup>12</sup> In line with what has been explained in "supervised delivery", here as the buyer is the investigator, the seller is the person who is the target of the investigation/investigation, and the object purchased is narcotics or psychotropic substances.

The word "covered" has a hidden meaning. In this case the Investigator hides his true position as an Investigator and acts as a narcotics/psychotropic addict or as a co-distributor in the distribution of Narcotics or Psychotropics. The Investigator's actions in this regard are different from the incident where the Investigator obtains information about the imminent sale and purchase of narcotics or psychotropic substances, and for this reason the Investigator conducts surveillance, and conducts ambushes when the sale and purchase transaction is actually carried out. Actions regulated in Article 75 Letter j of the Narcotics Law and Article 55 Letter a of the Psychotropic Law are actions where the initiative (initiative) is on the side of the Investigator. In this case, the Investigator acts directly as the buyer of Narcotics or Psychotropics.<sup>13</sup>

Covert buying itself, it seems that this can be equated with trapping sanctioned by law. However, what needs to be known, in addition to the obligation to have orders from superior investigators, should covert purchases target the arrest of narcotics sellers and especially on a large scale and not target narcotics crimes on a small scale.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>10</sup>Swendlie F. Santi, "Teknik Penyidikan Penyerahan Yang Di Awasi Dan Teknik Pembelian Terselubung Undang-Undang Narkotika Dan Psikotropika", *Lex Crimen* Vol.I/No.1/Jan-Mrt/2012, p. 24-26.

<sup>11</sup>H.M.A. Kufal, *Penerapan KUHP Dalam Praktik Hukum*, Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang, p.51

<sup>12</sup>Ibid, p. 26-27

<sup>13</sup>Ibid, p. 27.

<sup>14</sup>Ricky Gunawan, *Kajian dan Anotasi Peradilan Putusan Ket San: Menelusuri Fenomena Penjebakan Dalam Kasus Narkotika*, Dictum Edition 1 - October 2012, p. 25

The problem with covert buying techniques is that there is no further description in Act No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics regarding covert purchases and supervised delivery. Both types of operations are prone to fraud. One cannot confirm whether a “trapping” that happened to him was really a covert purchase or supervised delivery. In the example in the fourth pattern, how can you ensure that the agent has completed his term of office, so that he does not abuse his position as an undercover agent.<sup>15</sup> When a person is framed with a covert purchase, the entrapment has its legitimacy in 2 (two) things, namely first, the person does have the intention to commit a criminal act. Second, the covert buying technique to catch the person is a legitimate operation.

In the jurisdiction of the Batang Police Resort, it is also an area that cannot be separated from narcotics abuse. Based on data from the Narcotics Unit of the Batang Police Resort, the disclosure of drug abuse cases, until October 2021 there were 41 (forty one) cases. The most cases occurred in March 2021 as many as 8 (eight) cases with 7 (seven) suspects. While the lowest case occurred in June 2021 as many as 2 (two) cases with 1 (one) suspect. From this data, it can be concluded that until October 2021 every month in the jurisdiction of the Batang Police Resort there are cases of drug abuse.

Furthermore, until October 2021 in the Batang Police Resort area there are types of drug abuse including methamphetamine, marijuana, psychotropic substances and hazardous materials. Of these types of drugs, cases of narcotics abuse of methamphetamine type occupy the highest rank with 30 (thirty) cases with 37 (thirty-seven) suspects, followed by hazardous substances in 7 (seven) cases with 9 (nine) suspects. Cases of marijuana abuse and psychotropic abuse are at the bottom with 2 (two) cases and 2 (two) suspects respectively. Based on this, it can be concluded that narcotics abuse has the highest rank in drug abuse in the jurisdiction of the Batang Police.

Judging from the location of the case, until October 2021 the place where the drug abuse case occurred at the Batang Police Resort was 10 (ten) sub-districts out of 14 (fourteen) sub-districts. The highest incidence of drug abuse cases occurred in Gringsing District with 8 (eight) cases and the lowest in Warungasem District and Bawang District with 1 (one) case each. This shows that almost all sub-districts under the jurisdiction of the Batang Police Resort have drug abuse cases.

Based on these conditions, the handling of narcotics crimes is carried out specifically. One of the special techniques in the investigation of criminal acts of narcotics abuse is using the undercover technique as regulated in the legislation. The said undercover technique can be done by involving oneself in the narcotics trafficking network. Involvement in the narcotics distribution network, including through covert purchases and supervised delivery.

Basing the terms of Article 24 of the Regulation of the National Police Chief Number 14 of 2012 concerning Investigation Management, then the investigation of criminal acts of narcotics abuse with the undercover technique is carried out with the following activities:<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>15</sup>Ibid.

<sup>16</sup>Article 24 of the Regulation of the National Police Chief Number 14 of 2012 concerning Investigation Management.

- Case Study (TKP)
- Observation:
- Interview:
- Follow-up (surveillance)
- Tracking
- Incognito (undercover)

After receiving an Investigation Warrant, the Batang Police investigators make an Investigation Activity Plan with an undercover technique to enter the narcotics network, then carry out Undercover Buys and supervised submissions to arrest the suspect, the target of the operation. Plans for Investigation Activities using undercover and Under Cover Buy techniques as well as supervised submissions to arrest suspects are prepared before carrying out investigative activities during the validity period of the Investigative Order. Planned Investigation Activities with an undercover technique ending with an Under Cover Buy and supervised submission to arrest the suspect.

In the undercover technique by involving oneself in the narcotics illicit traffic network, various information about network activities will be obtained. Through the undercover technique, investigators can arrest suspects through covert purchases or supervised submissions. Covert Purchase (Under Cover Buy) is the culmination of the undercover technique. Undercover Buy is used to make arrests of suspects who are targets of operations. Through an Under Cover Buy, it can be proven regarding the actions of the suspect as stipulated in the criminal provisions of the Narcotics Law.<sup>17</sup>

The Undercover Buy technique as a means to arrest suspects as targets for narcotics crime investigations is carried out based on the planned investigation activity plan and existing laws and regulations. In the implementation of Under Cover Buy, two techniques are used, namely:<sup>18</sup>

Based on the implementation of the Undercover technique by involving oneself in the narcotics distribution network at the Batang Police Resort, it can be concluded that this technique is an attempt to enter the narcotics distribution network and then lure the suspect of the operation target to leave by conducting narcotics transactions through the Undercover Buy technique or the surrender of money is supervised and arrests it before the transaction occurs by ensuring that the suspected goods are in the possession of the suspect.

To provide an overview of the implementation of the Undercover technique by involving oneself in the narcotics distribution network to uncover cases at the Batang Police Resort, the following example is given based on the investigation file as follows:<sup>19</sup>

Whereas the arrest of Br. M. Furqon as Gogon bin (alm.) Sa'an (suspect in another file) on Thursday 19 August 2021 at approximately 06.22 WIB in Setono Gg. V, RT 005/ RW 001, Ex. Setono, Kec. East Pekalongan, Pekalongan City because they

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<sup>17</sup>Interview with Bripka Johar Manggara, Investigator of the Batang Police Narcotics Unit, March 3, 2022

<sup>18</sup>Ibid

<sup>19</sup>Batang Polres Narcotics Unit, Resume of Investigation Dossier of Suspect Teguh Susanto bin (alm.) Utomo.

were caught in the act of possessing, storing, controlling or providing Narcotics Gol I type of methamphetamine. After being interrogated, Br. M Furqon als Gogon explained that his friend, the suspect, Teguh Susanto bin (alm.) Utomo, used to buy shabu for his friends. Based on this information, the suspect became the target of the Batang Police Resort Narcotics Unit for arrest.

Furthermore, on Thursday 9 September 2021, the Batang Police Narcotics Special Unit, Isworo Adhi Nugroho, SH, together with AIPDA Anang Prabawa and BRIPKA Johar Manggara conducted an investigation using covert purchasing techniques and submissions under supervision until Thursday 9 September 2021 at approximately 19.45 WIB on the side of the highway Jend. Sudirman No. 127, to be precise in front of the Rame Putri shop, enter Ex. Kasepuhan, dist. Batang, the suspect, Teguh Susanto bin (alm.) Utomo, was caught in the act of possessing, storing, controlling, or providing 1 (one) package of shabu with Gol I Narcotics in a plastic clip.

The undercover technique used was to enter the network of suspect Teguh Susanto bin (alm.) Utomo through suspect M. Furqon as Gogon bin (alm.) Sa'an (suspect in another file) who had been arrested earlier. Then M. Furqon as Gogon bin (alm.) Sa'an (suspect in another file) asked the suspect to find shabu and the suspect bought shabu from Mr. Lehor. At the time of communication and the process of purchasing or ordering meth between M. Furqon as Gogon bin (alm.) Sa'an (suspect in another file) with the suspect and Lehor under the supervision of investigators from the Batang Police Resort Narcotics Unit until the suspect was caught.<sup>20</sup>

The process is that the suspect has received a WhatsApp message from his friend, Mr. Furqon als Gogon which essentially asks the suspect to find shabu in exchange for being able to use it for free and the suspect agrees or is willing to find shabu. The suspect then sent a WhatsApp message to Mr. Lehor, who basically said that the suspect ordered crystal meth, then Mr. Lehor sent the BCA account number to the suspect and ordered the suspect to transfer IDR 700,000, - (seven hundred thousand rupiah), then a WhatsApp message from Mr. The suspect sent the lehor to Br. Furqon aka Gogon. At approximately 17.50 WIB, Mr. Furqon als Gogon send proof of transfer of IDR 700,000, - (seven hundred thousand rupiah) to the suspect then the message was forwarded by the suspect to Mr. Lehor.<sup>21</sup>

Next Mr. Lehor sent a WhatsApp message to the suspect containing the address to take methamphetamine, which was in front of Alfamart Jl. KH. Mas Mansyur, precisely under the Alfamart billboard there is a brick, underneath there are ceramic shards stuck to the bottom. After receiving the address for taking meth from Mr. Lehor, the suspect, Teguh Susanto bin (alm.) Utomo, immediately borrowed a white Honda Beat motorcycle belonging to his cousin, Br. Thomas Budiharto, but the suspect did not explain that the motorcycle would be used to take methamphetamine.<sup>22</sup>

Furthermore, by riding the motorcycle, the suspect took the methamphetamine according to that address alone. After finding the

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<sup>20</sup>Op.cit

<sup>21</sup>Ibid

<sup>22</sup>Ibid

methamphetamine, the meth was placed on the dashboard to the left of the Honda Beat motorcycle and the suspect immediately informed Mr. Furqon als Gogon said that the ingredients (*shabu*) were already there and agreed to meet on the side of the road around Batang Square until the suspect was caught red-handed on the side of the highway Jend. Sudirman No. 127 to be exact, in front of the Rame Putri shop in Kasepuhan Village, Batang District, Batang Regency.<sup>23</sup>

Judging from the theory of legal effectiveness, the use of undercover techniques in disclosing criminal acts of narcotics abuse by involving themselves in the narcotics distribution network to uncover cases at the Batang Police Resort is part of efforts to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement. As stated by Soerjono Soekanto that the effectiveness of law enforcement is influenced by several factors which include statutory factors as legal factors, law enforcement factors as forming and implementing laws, supporting facilities or facilities for law enforcement, community factors where the law is applied to community cultural factors. .

Judging from the legal factors, the use of undercover techniques in disclosing criminal acts of narcotics abuse by involving themselves in the narcotics distribution network has been regulated by various laws and regulations such as the Narcotics Law which regulates it in Article 75 letter J in addition to that, the use of undercover techniques has also been accommodated in internal implementing regulations within the Polri environment, such as: Regulation of the National Police Chief Number 14 of 2012 concerning Investigation Management.

The arrangement of the undercover technique is based on the consideration that narcotics crime is an extraordinary crime, namely a crime with a very detrimental impact with a large number of cases and difficult case disclosure. For this reason, legislators carry out various policy efforts in eradicating narcotics crime. One of the policies in eradicating narcotics crime is the undercover technique, either through undercover buys or supervised delivery.

In practice the illicit trafficking of narcotics is a crime involving a network with a disconnected system. Between buyers and sellers do not know each other. The perpetrators who are caught are generally small dealers, while the big dealers are difficult to catch because the distribution of narcotics is cut off from small dealers. Transactions that occur in the illicit circulation of narcotics are also interrupted transactions, there is no physical contact or direct meeting between buyers and sellers. Communication is done through telecommunication tools, and payments are made through bank transfers or other payment facilities such as using virtual payments such as e-money, for example OVO, Gopay and so on.

Likewise, the delivery of narcotics is carried out by placing the goods without any meeting between the seller and the buyer. The seller only informs the buyer about the place where the goods are placed. Furthermore, the buyer will pick up the goods at the place that has been mentioned by the buyer.

Law enforcement factors are very important in the implementation of the undercover technique. It takes law enforcers who have expertise in handling narcotics crimes so that the undercover technique can run smoothly. This is because the undercover technique has a high risk that can threaten the life of the officer. For

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<sup>23</sup>Ibid



this reason, the undercover technique must be carried out by special officers who have been trained in accordance with their fields.

Undercover techniques must also be supported by adequate facilities and infrastructure. The supporting facilities are, for example, communication tools, communication wiretapping tools, transportation equipment to adequate budget support. Without the support of facilities and infrastructure which is a factor in law enforcement facilities, the undercover technique will not be able to run effectively.

Community factors also play a role in the effectiveness of the implementation of case disclosure with the undercover technique. The form of community participation is as an informant or reporting the occurrence of narcotics abuse. People who have awareness by helping police officers who are handling cases show a high level of legal awareness that can determine the effectiveness of law enforcement. On the other hand, people who do not have the awareness to assist police officers in uncovering cases show that the community's legal awareness is low.

If viewed from the progressive legal theory that the undercover technique in uncovering narcotics cases must be carried out solely for the sake of justice and public welfare. This means that whatever must be done in law enforcement for the sake of upholding justice and the realization of community welfare. The use of the undercover technique must be based on efforts to protect the public from the dangers of narcotics. Based on this, in carrying out the undercover technique, police officers must be able to act appropriately without being shackled to written regulations as stated in the law.

For example, in carrying out coercive measures such as searches, arrests, or confiscations, police officers may carry out such coercive efforts without showing documents as required by the regulations, such as warrants for search, arrest, or confiscation. If the police officers act as stipulated in the legislation, it is possible that the case disclosure efforts will be ineffective. For example, if a police officer is going to arrest a narcotics criminal, it must be accompanied by an arrest warrant, then the perpetrator has fled. Likewise, in the case of forced searches and confiscations, the perpetrator may lose evidence if the forced efforts have to wait for the search and confiscation warrants.

This certainly hinders law enforcement efforts in disclosing cases. For this reason, progressive action by police officers is needed in law enforcement efforts against narcotics crimes. Police officers must be able to carry out effective law enforcement efforts by overriding the text of statutory regulations if in their consideration the said legal regulations can hinder law enforcement efforts. This means that police officers must be able to make the right decisions by considering the benefits of law rather than legal certainty.

In progressive legal action, police officers can base on the constitution of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. At the opening of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, it is stated that the purpose of establishing a state is protect the entire Indonesian nation and the entire homeland of Indonesia. Based on this, the actions of police officers in implementing progressive law are solely for the sake of protecting the entire Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's bloodshed.

However, the actions of police officers in implementing progressive law should not be carried out arbitrarily. Progressive legal action must also be legally accountable. The actions of police officers in applying progressive law are solely to enforce the law effectively. For example in making coercive efforts such as searches, arrests, or confiscations in the disclosure of narcotics crimes, police officers can carry out the said coercive efforts without showing the documents as required by the regulations, such as warrants for search, arrest, or confiscation and the said documents can be completed later.

It means for protect the entire Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's bloodshed in the disclosure of narcotics crimes, police officers take actions that are deemed necessary followed by the fulfillment of the legality of these actions. In the case of disclosure of narcotics crime, coercive measures can be carried out first, followed by the fulfillment of the legality of the said coercion. In simple terms it can be said that police officers can do searches, arrests, and confiscations in the disclosure of narcotics crimes and warrants for searches, arrests, and confiscations in disclosure can be fulfilled after coercive efforts are made.

#### 4. Conclusion

The Undercover technique by involving oneself in the narcotics distribution network to uncover cases at the Batang Police Resort is an attempt to enter into the narcotics distribution network and then lure the suspect operating targets to leave by conducting narcotics transactions through the Under Cover Buy technique as well as handing over to supervise and arrest him before a transaction occurs by ensuring that the suspected goods are in the possession of the suspect. It is necessary to establish a forensic laboratory at each Police resort to support the investigation of narcotics crimes and other criminal acts so that the process of investigating criminal acts can be carried out quickly.

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