

**ANALYSIS OF EFFORTS TO SUPERVISE THE DISTRIBUTION OF ILLEGAL DRUGS BY THE FOOD AND DRUG SUPERVISORY AGENCY (BBPOM) OF PEKANBARU CITY**

Sela Gustiana<sup>1\*</sup>, Ikhwani Ratna<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Faculty of Economics and Sosial Sciences UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

<sup>2</sup> Faculty of Economics and Sosial Sciences UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Corresponding Author Email: [selagustiana64@gmail.com](mailto:selagustiana64@gmail.com)

**ABSTRACT**

**Received: 09-09-2024**

**Accepted: 29-02-2025**

**Keywords:**

*Supervision, Illegal Drugs, BBPOM*

This research is motivated by the existence of illegal drugs or drugs without distribution permits in circulation. There are two objectives in this study, namely: 1) to determine the supervision of the Pekanbaru City BBPOM in eradicating illegal drugs, 2) to determine the factors that influence the circulation of illegal drugs in Pekanbaru City. This type of research uses a qualitative descriptive method, with interview data collection techniques, observation and documentation studies. The informants of this study consisted of the Head of the BBPOM Inspection Distribution Facility Team, Young Expert Pharmacy and Food Employees (PFM) of BBPOM, and the community. The results of the study indicate that the supervision of illegal drugs carried out by BBPOM in Pekanbaru is not optimal. BBPOM in Pekanbaru carries out the function of supervision before circulation which includes setting drug standards, drug safety and supervision after distribution which includes monitoring and assessment actions and taking corrective actions. In addition, BBPOM also cooperates with related agencies including the Police, Customs, and the Health Service. However, there are still several obstacles including the lack of human resources, the intensity of supervision that is not yet effective and the lack of participation and awareness from the community.

**1. INTRODUCTION**

In Indonesia, the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM) recorded a fairly high growth in the circulation of illegal drugs in the last few years. Based on data from BPOM, there was an increase in the number of counterfeit drug findings over the last three years (from 2012 to 2014), where in 2012 six items were found, 2013 13 items were found and 2014 14 items were found. In the 2014 data, it was found that the most counterfeited drug types from the class of telrapi, respectively, came from the class of anti-convulsants, antitussives (olpiolides) and anti-diabetic drugs. Meanwhile, the data from the leaflet of the location where the most fake drugs were found were on the island of Java. The most frequently found fake drugs were in the provinces of DKI Jakarta, Tangerang, Central Java, East Java and Yogyakarta (Sulistiyawati, 2019). The abuse of drugs that occurred in Banjarmasin occurred in July 2017, conveyed by the Head of the Police Agency, Pelnny K. Lukitol: "The Police Agency found that the drugs that were often misused were Carnolpheln, Trihelxyphehnidyl (THP), Tramadol, and Selleldryl totaling 436 pills or around 11,717,560 pills with an economic value of 43.6 billion rupiah.". In the same year in July 2017, 200 thousand illegal Carnolpheln pills were

found by the Banjarmasin BBPOIM (Ikhsanudin, 2019). Meanwhile, drug abuse also occurs when people try to do self-involvement (swameldication) without visiting health service facilities such as hospitals or clinics. Daud explained, "data from the National Social and Political Survey (Suselinas) shows that more than 60 percent of Indonesian residents do self-indication. This proves that most people are used to storing unused drugs in their homes. As a result, the process of destroying expired and damaged drugs is not optimal. In the end, another problem will arise, namely the emergence of recycled drugs." (Widiarini, 2019). The impact of using used drugs is very dangerous, such as throwing drugs into the environment. There are certain drugs that will decompose into toxins for flora and fauna, and even humans. Several types of drugs such as antibiotics, antiseptics, antiviruses, antifungals, antiworms, etc., if they reach the soil, will cause an imbalance in flora and fauna in the soil, because they can kill normal microorganisms. Especially for antibiotics, it can cause the immunity of harmful microorganisms to the antibiotic. In addition, used antibiotics that are thrown away will contaminate groundwater. Or those that are thrown into the water channel eventually flow into the sea, contaminating fish and other marine creatures which eventually enter our stomachs (wwf.qlr.id, 2019).

From the various problems, attention is needed from various parties to handle the problem of eradicating the misuse of illegal antibiotics because in addition to harming health, it can also damage the environment which is very dangerous for human survival. Based on Article 3 of BPOM Regulation No. 12 of 2018, the BPOM Technical Implementation Unit has the task of implementing technical policies in the field of Drug and Food supervision in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations. (BPOM, n.d.). In an effort to eradicate the circulation of illegal drugs and drug abuse, as well as improve public health, the BPOM implements a collaborative and synergistic policy across the Indonesian Police and Telecommunications Association (IAI) through the Illegal Drug Alert Movement (WOI). The WOI movement is one of the community empowerment movements that is inseparable from the National Action to Eradicate Illegal Drugs and Drug Abuse (Aknas POIIPOL) which was initiated by the President of the Republic of Indonesia Jolko Widodo in 2017. The Head of the Indonesian National Police Agency, Pelnny K. Lukitol said that "this movement is a form of collaboration between the National Police Agency in an effort to improve public health and welfare through community empowerment against the dangers of drug risks to health". (Wahyu, Pramita, 2019).

## 2. THEORETICAL BASIS

### Supervision

#### Circulation

Drugs can occur when a person's cells cannot control the use of drugs that have been dispensed or use other substances, both legal and illegal, so that it interferes with the body's abilities and functions (holnelstdolcs.id, 2020). Drug abuse can cause addiction, which is when the drug affects the brain and behavior of cells so that they no longer care about how much harm can arise.

#### Illegal Drugs

Illegal drugs are fake eldar permits and do not have a registration certificate, drugs whose content does not match the writing listed on the packaging, drugs whose standards do not match fake drug claims, abuse of expired drugs that are resold, imported drugs that enter illegally, because they do not coordinate with the BPOM and do not have an Indonesian language label. Traditional drugs that contain chemical drugs (BOLK) (prolfeltik., 2012)

#### BBPOM

BBPOM (Center for Drug and Food Supervision) Pekanbaru is an institution responsible for drug and food supervision in Pekanbaru, Riau. Its main tasks include supervision, control, and supervision of drugs, food, and cosmetics to ensure safety, efficacy, and quality in accordance with applicable regulations. The functions of BBPOM Pekanbaru include inspection, supervision of production, distribution, and handling of complaints related to drugs and food. In addition, BBPOM also provides certification and education to industry and the public regarding standards and regulations in the field of drugs and food.

## 3. RESEARCH METHODS

The research of this thesis was conducted in Kolta Pekanbaru, Riau Province. The research conducted used qualitative research to produce knowledge that is not possible to achieve. The type and source of data use secondary data and primary data. The data collection technique is by observation, interview and documentation. Qualitative research informants only include people who understand and provide clear information on the purpose of the research, research informants are the government of Kolta Pelkanbaru and the local community. The research uses a descriptive method, namely by explaining in detail the reality in the field, and with interviews that are given an explanation to draw conclusions.

## 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Illegal drug supervision is carried out by the government to protect consumers from unsafe or dangerous products. This also aims to ensure that drug products in circulation meet the safety, quality and cleanliness standards set to protect public health and safety. Drug products circulating in the community must be guaranteed from the production process or after production or after being distributed on the market. This includes the safety standards and quality standards that have been set and also label standards that are in accordance with applicable provisions. In this case, the task of supervising drug distribution is the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BBPOM) in accordance with the provisions of applicable laws and regulations.

In carrying out supervision, there must be standards set, this aims to facilitate the assessment of errors or deviations that occur during the process of carrying out work and tasks. The Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BBPOM) in Pekanbaru carries out its duties by conducting pre-market (before the product is distributed) so that before the product is distributed on the market there is a guarantee of quality, safe content and correct label standards. So that the public can feel safe in using drug products. Based on the results of the researcher's interview with the Pharmaceutical and Food Staff (PFM) Young Expert of the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BBPOM) in Pekanbaru with Mrs. Martina Yoan Hutasoit S.Si, Apt who stated that:

"The Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BBPOM) in Pekanbaru supervises the production process. So every manufacturer who wants to produce drugs is required to first register a distribution permit for their products, after that they are required to take care of the approval of the factory plan. If it has been approved by BPOM, it is mandatory to take care of the CPKB (Good Cosmetic Manufacturing Practices) certificate. If the CPKB certificate has been issued, it means that the production facilities have been recognized by BPOM as being able to produce drugs. Well, after that, the distribution permit for the drug product is registered." (interview June 7, 2024)

Then Mrs. Handiningtyas Devina, S.E continued:

"So later business actors will get 3 certificates from BPOM. First, the factory plan approval certificate, second, the facility certificate is suitable for producing drugs and the third is a certificate for the product, namely the distribution

permit certificate. Well, that's what is called pre-market supervision, which is supervision before the product enters the market and is distributed" (interview June 7, 2024)

From the interview above, it can be seen that the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BBPOM) in Pekanbaru carries out supervision from the start of production, proper production facilities, production plans or locations, until the drug products are distributed on the market. In order to ensure the safety of drugs that will be used by the public and consumers. If this initial production stage has been fulfilled, then the drug can be mass-produced and may be distributed legally in Indonesia.

In addition to guaranteeing existing quality and safety, the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BBPOM) in Pekanbaru also monitors the labels on the products to see if they comply with the established standards. To meet the label standards on product packaging, researchers continued the interview with the Young Expert Pharmacy and Food Staff (PFM) of the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BBPOM) in Pekanbaru, Mrs. Handiningtyas Devina, S.E. who explained that:

"The Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BBPOM) checks the packaging, labels, distribution permits, expiration dates, composition and how to use the product. The label on the packaging usually contains important things or information about the medicinal products to be used such as the product name, uses, how to use, composition, net weight, expiration date, notification number and warnings" (interview June 7, 2024)

The researcher also conducted interviews with the community in Tampan District to find out whether the community knew about what good label standards were like, Ria said:

"When buying medicines, I don't really pay attention to the contents on the label such as composition and others. Usually I buy them because the medicines are suitable for my body" (interview June 7, 2024).

Furthermore, the same thing was also conveyed by Adinda, who said:

"I don't really know about the standards for medicines that have been set, usually I buy them because they have been suitable for a long time and I only pay attention to the packaging whether it is still good or not" (interview June 7, 2024)

From the results of the interview, it can be seen that public knowledge and awareness of good and correct drug standards is still lacking. There are still people who do not know the drug products they are going to buy, whether the product has a distribution permit or not. With this public ignorance, these illegal drug products are still being traded. This is also in line with the results of the study upstream who said that the circulation of illegal drugs is still circulating in the community due to the lack of public knowledge about the composition or ingredients contained in drug products so that it is very detrimental to the community.

The researcher conducted an interview with the Head of the Inspection Distribution Facility Team of the Food and

Drug Supervisory Agency (BBPOM) in Pekanbaru, Mrs. Martina Yoan Hutasoit S.Si Apt who said:

"Illegal drugs are still circulating because public interest in these products still exists, for example Paracetamol Syrup. This product is still in great demand by some people but do not know that the product is illegal and dangerous if used in the long term. In this case, business actors benefit greatly because public interest in these products is still high. There are 2 types of business actors, some of whom do not know or because of negligence and unintentional. Then there are business actors who already know that the product they are selling is not allowed, the product they are selling is dangerous but they still sell it because many people ask for it, mothers, students are also interested. So why is it still there? Because there is demand. This is a PR for us in the future to maintain safety in the use of cosmetics by the public" (interview June 7, 2024)

Based on this indicator, consisting of several sub-indicators that researchers use, including monitoring of medicinal products and assessment of medicinal products carried out by the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BBPOM) in Pekanbaru in one of the post-market supervision tasks or after the product enters the market. This assessment is carried out by BBPOM to see how consistent the quality of a product that has been given a registration number or distribution permit from BBPOM is. It is carried out by conducting field inspections and assessing the product. Based on an interview conducted by the researcher with the Head of the Inspection Distribution Facility Team of the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BBPOM) in Pekanbaru, Mrs. Martina Yoan Hutasoit S.Si, Apt, who said:

"Our monitoring of products that have been distributed is that we do sampling. So sampling means that later we will randomly buy the medicinal product on the market like a consumer. After that we test it in the lab and we will report the results to the POM Agency, if it still meets the requirements (MK) it means it is okay and can still be distributed on the market, but if it does not meet the requirements (MK) it will be followed up by the POM Agency, later a warning letter will be given from the Central POM Agency and the drug product will be withdrawn and the results will be reported to the Central POM Agency which will then finally be destroyed" (interview June 7, 2024)

From the interview above, it can be seen that the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BBPOM) supervises illegal drugs by taking random samples on the market. Sampling is carried out to check the quality, safety and compliance of drug products with applicable regulations. If illegal products are found, BPOM will take appropriate action, including product withdrawal, product destruction and sanctions against the business actors involved. Then the Head of the Inspection Distribution Facility Team of the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BBPOM) in Pekanbaru, Mrs. Martina Yoan Hutasoit S.Si, Apt continued: "For the field monitoring schedule, we at the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BBPOM) do not have a fixed schedule. Monitoring can be carried out once every 3-4 months and can depend on how urgent the inspection is. Usually if there is an order from the Central POM Agency to supervise a drug store, meaning that the POM Agency finds that there are dangerous ingredients or illegal drugs in the store, next year supervision will be carried out again on the drug store, if there are still illegal

drugs we will issue a warning letter and withdraw the drugs and finally they will be destroyed. Then we also provide Information and Education Communication (KIE) to business actors about the dangers of illegal drugs." (interview June 7, 2024)

Then Mrs. Martina Yoan Hutasoit S.Si, Apt continued:

"Then if it is close to Eid al-Fitr and New Year, we at the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BBPOM) will more routinely conduct inspections or go to the field to monitor drug products on the market considering that people's purchasing power is increasing" (interview June 7, 2024)

A similar thing was also conveyed by a business actor in Tampan District with Ms. Fitri Nadila who said that:

"If it is close to Eid al-Fitr and New Year, we can usually carry out more frequent supervision of drug stores in Pekanbaru" (interview June 7, 2024)

In conducting inspections, the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BBPOM) in Pekanbaru also involved several related parties/related agencies.

## 5. CONCLUSION

So based on the observations and interviews conducted by the researcher, it can be concluded that the POM Center in Pekanbaru has taken corrective action, namely by providing guidance to business actors by conducting socialization regarding drug products that meet quality standards and have distribution permits, only not to all business actors. In addition, the POM Center also provides sanctions in the form of severe warnings or even to the level of *projustisia* to business actors if illegal drug products are still found and withdraws these products from circulation and destroys them.

This is done so that the public gets safe and guaranteed quality and efficacy drug products and provides a deterrent effect to business actors who do not follow the applicable rules. To carry out good supervision, one of which is that supervision must be followed by correction and improvement. The POM Center carries out its duties by providing guidance and sanctions to business actors so that the products in circulation are in accordance with the standards that should be.

## REFERENCES

- Ikhsanudin, A. (2019). BPOM finds illegal drugs worth Rp 43 billion. Retrieved January 13, 2019. <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-3632169/bpom-temukan- obat-ilegal-senilai- rp-43-miliar>
- Sulistiyawati. (2019). Check food barcode identification on the BPOM mobile application Retrieved January 13, 2020 <https://www.republika.co.id/berita/nasiona/1/umum/19/01/15/pldtuo349-cek-identifikasi-barcode-makanan-di-aplikasi-bpom- mobile>
- Angriawan, F., & Mutiarin, D. (2019). Effectiveness of Supervision of the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM) on the Distribution of Imported Food by MSME traders in Pekanbaru City. *Journal of Government and Civil Society*, 3(1), Article 1. <https://doi.org/10.31000/jgcs.v3i1.1036>
- DhananJaya, I. M. S., Budhiarta, I. N. P., & Mahaputra, I. B. G. A. (n.d.). The Role of the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency in Relation to the Distribution of Illegal Traditional Medicines Containing Chemical Drugs in Denpasar City | *Jurnal Preferensi*
- Hukum. Retrieved August 26, 2024, from <https://www.ejournal.warmadewa.ac.id/index.php/juprehum/article/view/8646>
- Ernawaty, E., & Mardiah, M. (2014). Implementation of Supervision of Imported Food Products by the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (Bbpom) in Pekanbaru City (Number 1) [Journal:eArticle, Riau University]. <https://www.neliti.com/publications/31303/>
- Fahmi, I. (2014). *Financial Performance Analysis*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Gondokesumo, M. E., & Amir, N. (2021). The Role of Government Supervision and the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM) in the Circulation of Counterfeit Drugs in Indonesia (Reviewed from Law Number 36 of 2009 and the Regulation of the Head of the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency). *Legal Perspective*, 274–290. <https://doi.org/10.30649/ph.v2i12.16>
- Handoko, T. H. (2001). *Personnel and Human Resource Management* (second). Yogyakarta: BPFE.
- Haris, A., & Kuswanto, H. (2016). [https://repositori.uma.ac.id/jspui/bitstream/123456789/1831/3/141801063\\_file%203.pdf](https://repositori.uma.ac.id/jspui/bitstream/123456789/1831/3/141801063_file%203.pdf). [https://repositori.uma.ac.id/jspui/bitstream/123456789/1831/3/141801063\\_file%203.pdf](https://repositori.uma.ac.id/jspui/bitstream/123456789/1831/3/141801063_file%203.pdf)
- Huda, N. (2007). *Central Supervision of Regions*. Yogyakarta: FH UII Press.
- Ikhsanudin, A. (2019). BPOM finds illegal drugs worth Rp 43 billion. Retrieved January 13, 2019. <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-3632169/bpom-temukan- obat-ilegal-senilai- rp-43-miliar>
- Kadarisman, M. (2013). *Human Resource Development Management* (1st ed.). Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.
- Kartono, K. (2002). *General Psychology*. Bandung: Sinar Baru Algies Indonesia.
- Kemalasari, N. P. Y., Putra, I. P. H. S., & Suryawan, I. N. P. (2023). Effectiveness of BPOM RI Supervision of the Circulation of Fever, Flu and Cough Medicines That Cause Death Due to Acute Kidney Failure in Children. *Saraswati Law Journal*, 5(1), 310–321.
- Putri, A. W. (2019). Don't Take Expired Medicines, Especially Fake Medicines. <https://tirto.id/jangan-menengak-obat-kedaluwarsa-apalagi-obat-palsu-eeWg>
- Qona'ah, S., & Afianto, H. (2020). BPOM Strategy in Efforts to Overcome Eradication and Abuse of Illegal Drugs Through the "Alert to Illegal Drugs" Movement. 11.
- Ratna, I., & Fransiska, M. (2023). Performance of the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM) in Pekanbaru in Supervising Illegal Drugs in Pharmacies in Pekan Baru City. 4(1).
- Siagian, S. P. (2003). *Human Resource Management*. (Seventh Edition. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.).
- Suadi, A. (2014). *Judicial Supervision System in Indonesia*. Jakarta, Rajawali Pers.
- Sulistiyawati. (2019). Check food barcode identification on

the BPOM mobile application. Retrieved January 13, 2020.

<https://www.republika.co.id/berita/nasional/umum/19/01/15/pldtuo349-cek-identifikasi-barcode-makanan-di-aplikasi-bpom-mobile>

Umami, A. M., Qindy, F. H. A., Satriawan, H. A., & Wahyuddin, W. (2023). Civil Liability of the Indonesian Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM) in the Distribution of Drugs That Cause Acute Kidney Failure in Children. *Journal of Notary Affairs*, 4(1), Article 1.  
<https://doi.org/10.29303/risalahkenotariatan.v4i1.111>

Widiarini, A. D. (2019). The dangers of misuse of West

Java provincial government invites the public to dispose of drug waste. Retrieved January 13, 2020.

<https://regional.kompas.com/read/2019/09/01/14360801/bahaya-penyalahgunaan-pemdapro-jabar-ajak-masyarakat-buang-sampah-obat.%0A>  
Wijaya, I. (2016).

Implementation of Supervision of the Riau Islands Drug and Food Supervisory Agency on the Implementation of Quality Standards for Packaged Drinking Water Products in Tanjungpinang City. 2.