



Law Enforcement and Efforts to Prevent Doping Abuse in Football Athletes

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Article	Abstract
Keywords: Athletes; Football; Doping Prevention	<i>Athletes are trained sportsmen of agility, strength, and speed for participation in a competition or match. Football athletes have a high competitive spirit to make their country, club and home region proud. Therefore, athletes are competing to win, but in an instant way, namely athletes use doping in a match. This study aims to analyze the rules related to the use of doping by football athletes in Indonesia, law enforcement, and efforts to prevent the use of doping by the Bojonegoro PSSI Regency Association. The type of research used in this research is juridical sociology with data collection techniques, namely field studies by conducting interviews. The results of this study are that the use of doping in football athletes is clearly prohibited. Law enforcement carried out by the perpetrators of the use of narcotics type doping has been effective. In this case the Bojonegoro PSSI Regency Association makes prevention efforts by conducting socialization or counseling for athletes by collaborating with local hospitals and the Tuban Regency National Narcotics Agency.</i>

INTRODUCTION

Athlima in Greek which means sport is an important need in health in the form of physical activity. Sport comes from two words, namely *menolah* and *raga*. *Mengolah* is the same as taking care of, maturing, mixing, cooking, and fostering material in the form of materials and potential. While *raga* means body and subtle body which is called physical and spiritual (Sobani 2020). Sport is included in daily basic needs, because with sport the body's endurance will increase. According to UNESCO, sport is a physical activity in the form of

games that involve fighting against natural elements, oneself, or others. Sports can be done from an early age to old age. According to Janpura, by exercising regularly, muscle mass strength will increase, because these sports activities can stimulate muscle

cells in the body to grow larger and muscle cells that were initially resting will become active again (Sugiantara 2022) . In addition to health, exercise can provide relaxation when stressed and have a lot on your mind. Harvard Health Publishing in its published article explains that exercise can also prevent brain diseases related to aging, such as Dementia and Alzheimer's (Itsvin 2023) .

Sports can not only be used as a routine activity or hobby. However, sports can be used as a championship and achievement event. All aspects related to sports require education, regulation, coaching, improvement, supervision, development, and evaluation called sports. This sport requires special skills from someone who is proficient in the field of sports or can be called an athlete or sportsman. It can be said to be an athlete if an athlete participates in a competition or match that includes agility, strength, and speed in the field of sports (Lestari, Rizky, and Pratama 2022) . Article 1 number 7 of the Sports Law states, "Athletes are athletes who participate in regular training and championships with full dedication, integrated, tired, systematic, and sustainable to achieve achievements".

Various motivations to become an athlete and participate in sports competitions are challenging. This is because the parties who participate in the sports competition have the same goal, namely, to achieve victory in a particular sport. The orientation in achieving victory has various motivations, one of which is as proof of physical strength, getting praise, getting a position or title, recognition, prizes in the form of material, and getting satisfaction, and a sense of pride in oneself because of the victory.

Athletes or also called athletes in a match need energy and strength to be able to compete optimally (P Prima 2021) . Losing and winning in a match is a common thing. However, defeat can make athletes feel excessively tired, devastated, stressed, and mentally stressed, because defeat is something that is certainly not expected by an athlete. Therefore, to overcome mental stress and anticipation when defeat occurs, athletes use doping. Doping means consuming drugs or parenterals carried out by athletes or athletes in a match. By using doping, athletes hope that they will excel in the match. Because doping will provide effects in the form of minimizing fatigue, increasing physical strength, and so on.

Doping has been known since the time of Ancient Rome. However, in the time of Ancient Rome doping was used in horse racing. Doping was given to horses that would compete to speed up the race. Then in the modern century in 1985 doping was first used by humans in sports, namely in swimming competitions in Amsterdam. However, in 1865 the use of doping was not yet prohibited. In 1886, a racer in a 600 km bicycle race between Paris and Bordeaux, the cyclist was given excessive *trimethyl doping* by the coach, so that the athlete died, and this was recorded as the first case of death related to the use of doping. The next case occurred in 1960 and included a cyclist who also died from consuming doping with *amphetamine* in *nicotine acid* (Ikrom 2020) . It happened again in 1904 during the Olympics there were runners who were

injected with *strychnine* with the aim of being able to run fast and strong so as not to tire easily (Kertapati 2021) .

In 1967, the IOC (*International Olympic Committee*) held a meeting and discussed the use of doping in sports, because it saw the increasing number of athletes or sportsmen who died. due to consuming doping. In the meeting, the IOC made a list of drugs or substances that could be categorized as doping and were prohibited in sports. Then in 1999, the IOC (*International Olympic Committee*) led the formation of WADA (World Anti-Doping Agency). WADA (World Anti-Doping Agency) is the world's anti-doping agency tasked with overseeing anti-doping activities in the world. Indonesia has an institution that regulates the prohibition of doping use, namely LADI (Indonesian Anti-Doping Institute). However, now LADI has changed its name to IADO (Indonesian Anti-Doping Organization). IADO was officially launched by the Minister of Youth and Sports (Kemenpora 2022). IADO (Indonesian Anti-Doping Organization) has the authority as a *Testing Authority* or implementation of doping control. Although there is an institution that regulates the prohibition of doping use, until 2021 there are still cases related to athletes using doping to achieve achievements. In October 2021, in Papua PON, five athletes were proven to have used doping. The five athletes included four bodybuilders and one other athlete was a weightlifter (Supratiwi 2022) .

Athletes want to explore competitive advantages to help with performance in competing to be faster, and can train longer, recover faster, or become stronger and more energetic. However, in exploring this competitive advantage, athletes do something that crosses ethical boundaries by trying something more, namely by using doping. Athletes who use doping do not think about the dangerous effects of using doping which can cause dependence, damage to organs and nerves, especially the kidneys, and other dangerous diseases (Eduansyah, Fiki and Nuzuli 2020) .

There are various types of doping, including drugs that are strictly prohibited by the government. One example of a prohibited drug whose use is strictly prohibited is crystal methamphetamine. The content in crystal methamphetamine can make athletes feel less tired when competing. This crystal methamphetamine is usually used in medicine and to increase adrenaline performance. Crystal methamphetamine, in its distribution, is closely monitored by the government, namely the National Narcotics Agency which is an institution tasked with supervising this.

Football is a popular sport and is loved by many people, from children to adults. According to a survey conducted by the Indonesian Political Indicator Survey Institute in 2022, football is ranked first as the most popular sport among Indonesians with a percentage of 21%, followed by jogging or walking 17.5%, Badminton 10%, Volleyball 9.8%, Gymnastics or Yoga 9%, Cycling 3.6%, Swimming 1.8%, and Martial Arts 1.2% (Monavia Ayu Rizaty 2022) . In Indonesia, there is an organization that oversees football activities and competitions, namely PSSI (Indonesian Football Association).

PSSI (Indonesian Football Association) is tasked with supervising, regulating, and can impose sanctions on players and all components involved in the football competition. One of PSSI's other duties is to prevent and oppose the use of narcotics and illegal drugs in national football.

The use of any type of doping by athletes is prohibited. The Sports Law clearly regulates the prohibition of doping for athletes, in addition, PSSI also strictly prohibits athletes from using doping which is stated in the PSSI Disciplinary Code Article 66 which regulates doping for soccer athletes who use doping. Article 101 of Law Number 11 of 2022 concerning Sports states that the government is required to supervise the implementation of sports, one of which is by checking for doping or the use of other illegal drugs in soccer athletes. In fact, in the PSSI Bojonegoro Regency Association, which is a small association and was even almost disbanded, supervision, prevention, and handling of doping are still considered weak.

METHOD

This study uses a sociological legal research method. Sociological legal research is a method based on binding standards or regulations, so it is expected that this method will help determine how the law which is a real symptom of society can be observed as a causal factor that has an impact on various aspects of social life. This research was conducted at the PSSI Bojonegoro Regency Association. The study contains two types of data, namely primary and secondary data. The data collection technique used was by conducting interviews with informants, namely Mr. Yayik Agus as the Exco for Medical and Media. The data analysis technique in this study is descriptive qualitative, namely analyzing data from informants which then researchers can draw conclusions from the results of the interview.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the interview with Mr. Yayik Agus who is the Exco for Medical and Media at Askab PSSI Bojonegoro, there are several factors that can influence athletes in using doping while playing. And related to the prevention efforts carried out by Askab PSSI Bojonegoro itself is to hold socialization or counseling for athletes and supervision of each athlete who in the counseling collaborates with the hospital and BNN Tuban Regency in several events. However, the cooperation between Askab PSSI Bojonegoro with the hospital and BNN Tuban Regency has not officially used a written agreement or MoU.

Doping is a prohibited substance or drug to improve performance in sports. Doping itself is the use or administration by participants in a competition or competition in the form of foreign materials for organisms through physiological materials or anything in an unreasonable or abnormal amount to improve sports performance (Djoko Pekik, 2006). In addition, human physical activity affects the character of the perpetrator. Giving drugs or materials to an athlete in a competition

with the main aim of improving their performance in an unreasonable way is also known as doping in activities that require certain physical demands. Nowadays, the challenges faced by athletes are increasingly diverse and complex, various concerns arise when facing competitions or matches, for example doubts about their readiness and potential; pressure from coaches, sponsors, parents, fans, and people around them; excessive fear when facing opponents who may be quite tough; emotional and panic feelings; and fear of losing the competition which will cause the athletes' mentality to become chaotic. These challenges can encourage athletes, namely by the emergence of a desire to overcome the challenges they face quickly and instantly, one way is to use doping. Initially, doping was used in England as a horse race.

Over time, doping has been used by athletes to improve their performance, for example, there are cyclists who use doping and end up dying. The content of the ingredients in doping can endanger the health of athletes or athletes. Actually, doping is used by athletes to reduce pain, increase stamina, maintain heart rate so that they can play optimally during the competition. However, the athlete did not think about the side effects of using doping. The negative impact of using doping can cause dependence, susceptibility to disease, damage to nerves or internal organs, and loss of career, even consuming doping for a long period of time can cause the risk of dangerous diseases, such as hepatitis, liver cancer, heart disease, and can even cause death. For that, the use of doping is strictly prohibited. So, the reasons for the prohibition of the use of doping in addition to violating sportsmanship and *fair play norms* which are the soul of sports; medical reasons because doping can endanger the safety of the body; and *drug abuse* or drug dependence and *addiction* or addiction which if consumed continuously can endanger the body and cause death.

The Republic of Indonesia has regulations related to sports which are stated in Law Number 11 of 2022 concerning Sports. According to Article 3 of Law Number 11 of 2022 concerning Sports, it states that the function of sports is to develop physical, spiritual, and social abilities, as well as to form the character and personality of the nation that is useful. Sport is a human physical activity that influences the character of the actor. Matches, games, or competitions. Sport is an activity that requires certain physical training and the use of the body as a whole. Sport, also known as exercise, comes from the Latin word *disportare*, which means to take oneself away from distractions. Exercise can make a person's mind clear again, and has been proven to reduce stress. In essence, sport is a large muscle activity that uses energy to improve the quality of life.

According to *the International Council of Sport and Physical Education* (IC SPE), sport is an activity that involves playing and struggling with others or with oneself. Sport can also be defined as any type of physical exercise done outside of school and done for fun (Amirzan 2020) . Indonesian society, only 16 percent exercise regularly every day for 30 minutes, and the remaining 84 percent do not exercise regularly or do not

exercise. According to the Central Statistics Agency, only 27.61 percent of the Indonesian population routinely exercise at least one day a week (Zain 2020). Sport is not only for physical health but can also be competed in a competition. A person's interest and talent in sports can spur someone's enthusiasm to take part in a competition by winning. By practicing diligently every day. However, sometimes someone wants to keep practicing without feeling tired. Thus, it is not uncommon for someone to use various substances or vitamins, as well as illegal drugs or doping to strengthen their physique, which they do not think about the long-term impacts.

The World Anti-Doping Agency (The Code) or WADA is a world anti-doping agency established on November 10, 1999 in Lausanne, Switzerland on the initiative of the International Olympic Committee. WADA has a primary role, namely, to harmonize, develop, and coordinate anti-doping regulations and policies across all sports. WADA is tasked with supervising anti-doping activities worldwide. Anti-doping regulations are generally rules that govern the conditions that apply as the sport must be played. Article 1 of *The Code* states the definition of doping as the occurrence of one or more violations of the anti-doping rules as stated in Article 2.1, especially Article 2.11 of *The Code*. The forms of violations of the anti-doping rules are stated in Article 2.1 regarding the presence of a substance or metabolism or prohibited marker in an athlete's sample.

Article 2.11 of *the Code* deals with attempts by a sportsperson or other personnel to *discourage* or retaliate against reporting to the authorities. Article 2.11 of the Code reads “Any act that threatens or seeks to intimidate another person with the intention of *discouraging* that person from providing information of good cause relating to an alleged anti-doping rule violation or non-compliance with the Code to WADA, an anti-doping organization, law enforcement, regulatory and professional disciplinary body, hearing body or person conducting an investigation for WADA or an anti-doping organization. Retaliation against a person who has provided evidence or information relating to an alleged anti-doping rule violation or non-compliance with the Code to WADA, an anti-doping organization, law enforcement, hearing body or person investigating for WADA or an anti-doping organization. For the purposes of Article 2.11, retaliation, threats and intimidation include acts against that person that is not in good faith or are a disproportionate response.

Indonesia is one of the countries that complies with WADA control. Indonesia's compliance with the WADA anti-doping code is proven by the alignment with Law Number 11 of 2022 concerning Sports related to doping. In addition, Indonesia also formed an organization or agency called LADI, but LADI has now changed to IADO since 2022. IADO was established to support the implementation of the WADA anti-doping code in Indonesia. Therefore, IADO was established by the Ministry of Youth and Sports (Kemenpora) under the command of WADA.

There was a case where Indonesia could not fly the red and white flag at the 2020 Thomas Cup in Aarhus, Denmark during the badminton championship match. *The World Anti-Doping Agency* (WADA) imposed sanctions on Indonesia because Indonesia did not comply with the rules regarding routine doping test reporting regulations (Kertapati 2021). Thomas Cup, Indonesia won against China with a score of 3-0, but Indonesia could not fly the red and white flag, so the red and white flag was replaced with a flag bearing the logo of the All Indonesia Badminton Association (PBSI) (Getty 2013). Regarding this case, LADI, which has now changed its name to IADO, did not meet the standards or targets related to annual doping tests due to the constraints of the Covid-19 pandemic.

The Ministry of Youth and Sports (Kemenpora) in its clarification letter, LADI which has now changed its name to IADO plans to send 700 follow-up samples to WADA, which were obtained in the XX National Sports Week (PON) held in Papua. Related to this case, during the suspension period, Indonesia received several sanctions. The first sanction, Indonesia is prohibited from hosting regional, continental, or international championships. The second sanction, the national flag of Indonesia, the red and white flag, will not be flown in regional, continental, international championships, or any similar events organized by *major event organizations*, except for the Olympic and Paralympic championship matches. The third sanction, Indonesia will specifically receive additional consequences, because Indonesia does not comply with anti-doping testing.

Law on sports, doping issues are regulated in Chapter XVII Article 98, according to this law every parent organization of sports branches, national sports institutions or organizations and/or sports actors are required to comply with anti-doping regulations. The meaning of anti-doping regulations here means that it will refer to WADA rules. The sanctions that will be given to athletes who violate refer to the sanctions contained in WADA rules according to the rules they violate. The central government of Indonesia helps fund the national anti-doping organization, namely IADO, where IADO itself will later also refer to WADA rules. The purpose of funding from the central government is so that sports activities in Indonesia are free from doping.

In addition, doping rules in the sport of soccer are regulated by the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations. *The Federation Internationale de Football Association* or FIFA is an organization that regulates all aspects of soccer globally. This organization was founded on May 21, 1904 at *Rue Saint Honore 229*, Paris, France. At the end of the 19th century, several clubs were established that united sports actors with newly formed disciplinary rules in England, one of which was soccer. FIFA was founded by several soccer associations in Europe, namely *the Union Belge des Societes de Sports* (UBSSA) Belgium, *Svenska Bollspells Forbundet* SBF Sweden, *Dansk Boldspil Union* (DBU) Denmark, *Union des Societes Francaises de Sports Athletiques* (USFA) France, *Madrid Football*

Club Spain, Nederlandsche Voetbal Bond (NVB) Netherlands, and Association Suisse de Football (ASF) Switzerland (Ruan 2014) .

Robert Guerin was elected president on 22 May 1904 coinciding with the first FIFA congress. Then Joseph S. Blatter as the successor to the previous FIFA President Joao Havelange was elected as the eighth President at the 51st FIFA Congress on 8 June 1998 in Paris (Ruan 2014) . FIFA's office is located in Zurich, Switzerland. The institutional structure of the football organization is like a pyramid, where FIFA is at the highest or top of the pyramid. Furthermore, the middle part contains six confederations in their respective continents, namely *the Confederation Africaine de Football (CAF)* in Africa, *the Central American and Caribbean Association Football (CONCACAF)* in North America, the Caribbean, and Central America, *the Union des Associations Europeennes de Football (UEFA)* in Europe, *Oceania Football Confederation (OFC)* in Oceania, *Confederacion Sudamericana de Futbol (CONMEBOL)* in South America, and *the Asian Football Confederation (AFC)* in Asia (InsideFIFA 2023b) . Then they are the ones who help coordinate FIFA and act as an umbrella for each football association on each of their respective continents. And the bottom part is the football association.

FIFA's position is very influential in the arena, namely as an association or organizational body that regulates football throughout the world and FIFA is responsible for setting the rules of play and ensuring that they are implemented consistently throughout the world. FIFA seeks to develop football throughout the world, and on the other hand, international tournaments, such as the World Cup, are held with the aim of uniting various nations and countries in the world.

Football is the most popular sport among all groups, both men and women regardless of age. According to a survey conducted by the Indonesian Political Indicator Survey Institute in 2022, as many as 21% of the public chose football and ranked first as the most popular sport in Indonesia. Because of seeing the public's enthusiasm for football, many football clubs are competing to be known and there are even new clubs formed from various regions. The football clubs that are formed of course have players who are selected from the best local sons.

The Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) has the objective "to continuously improve the football game and promote it globally because of its unifying, cultural, educational, humanitarian values, particularly through youth and development programs; to develop regulations and provisions and ensure their enforcement; to organize its own international competitions; to promote integrity, ethics, and fair play in order to prevent all methods or practices, such as corruption, doping, or match manipulation, which jeopardize the night jeopardize the game." In Article 2 of the FIFA Statutes, it is explained regarding the objectives of FIFA itself, namely to continuously improve the game of football and promote it worldwide because of its unifying, cultural, educational, and humanitarian values, particularly through youth and development programs; to make rules and regulations and ensure their enforcement;

to encourage integrity, ethics, and fair play; and to prevent all practices or methods, such as corruption, doping, or unfair play or give rise to abuse of the Football Association; and to regulate the various Football Associations by taking appropriate steps to prevent violations of FIFA statutes, regulations or decisions or the laws of the game.

FIFA membership is a single football association founded by a group of people who manage football clubs that are legal entities in the country concerned with a system of rules and mechanisms that have been previously established. FIFA has *an Ad-Hoc Committee* and a *Standing Committee* to provide assistance and advice to the Executive Committee and consists of approximately 27 committees (InsideFIFA 2023a). In addition, FIFA also has a mission, namely "develop the game, touch the world, build a better future" which means developing the game, touching the world, building a better future. This means that the institutions present in FIFA are expected to be able to develop and help realize FIFA's goals, can bring football as a force for unity between nations and contribute to society, not just a global sport, but also as a tool used to build social and community.

The Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) has rules related to doping that were formalized in 2008 together with WADA in Sydney, Australia. Article 57 point 5 of the FIFA Statutes states "FIFA is entitled to appeal to CAS against any internally final and binding doping-related decision passed in particular by the confederations, member associations or leagues in accordance with the provisions set out in the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations." (Samoura 2022). This means that FIFA has the right to appeal to CAS (Court of Arbitration for Sport) or the sports arbitration court against any final and binding internal doping-related decision passed by the confederations, member associations or leagues in accordance with the provisions set out in the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.

According to the previously explained regulations, the use of doping in athletes is clearly prohibited under any circumstances. Given the harmful effects caused and cheating in matches that violate *fair play* in sports. The existence of this prohibition, if anyone violates it, will be subject to sanctions, because it is a responsibility for the actions that have been done. The consequences of the use of doping by athletes in addition to long-term health problems, athletes can also lose their identity because they do not participate in sports matches, athlete careers that fade and even end, loss of reputation, guilt, and shame. Article 66 of the PSSI Disciplinary Code explains that doping is prohibited and is a disciplinary violation. Provisions regarding doping and violations of anti-doping provisions are regulated in the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations.

Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics also regulates the narcotics group which in this case is also included as one type of doping. Narcotics are drugs that are used to treat several mental illnesses. Narcotics are substances that function to

stimulate the central nervous system which can provide hallucinogenic effects and disturbances in thinking. Narcotics are dangerous substances that can affect a person's mental condition. In addition to psychotropic drugs, narcotics are one of the groups of drugs managed by the government and their use is strictly monitored by law. Article 1 number (1) of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, states that the definition of narcotics is a drug or substance derived from plants or non-plants, either semi-synthetically or synthetically which can cause changes and decreased consciousness, reduce and eliminate pain, loss of feeling, and can provide a dependency effect which is divided into several groups. Narcotics can be classified into several groups with different levels. Article 6 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics explains that there are several groups, namely Groups I, II, and III.

Narcotics are substances or drugs that have great benefits in the treatment of certain diseases. Narcotics are very beneficial, especially in the media sector, because these narcotics can be used as substances for the treatment of several diseases and can be used in the development of science and technology, several types for diagnostic reagents, and laboratory reagents. (Armono 2023) . The use of narcotics in the medical world can be used as pain relievers, especially during surgery, as anesthetics, and can also be used as therapy. Some types of narcotics can also provide a calming effect after consuming them. Seeing the benefits of narcotics, which are very high, in practice narcotics are misused with use that is not in accordance with treatment standards and proper use which ultimately causes harmful effects or effects on the user's body and is detrimental to both individuals and society, especially the younger generation. The benefits of narcotics are often misused, one of which is athletes who doping with the intention of playing optimally during the match. The type of narcotic used is Class I narcotics, namely crystal methamphetamine. Crystal methamphetamine is one of the narcotics that is easy to find and is often used by users. This type of crystal methamphetamine is used to increase energy in playing. In addition, this type of narcotic doping (crystal methamphetamine) is easy to find.

Football can also add economic and practical benefits to the players and the club itself. Economic benefits include the amount of salary received by the players with different amounts for each player according to their position and achievements in the club. Furthermore, the practical benefit is being able to recognize the nature and character of each player, so that it can make it easier for the coach to adjust their training quickly. In addition, the players certainly want to make the club proud, and also want to make their hometown proud because of their club's victory in a competition. For that, the players have a high desire to win. However, players use instant and fast methods, one of which is by doping. The factors that influence this include the following:

- a. Legal Factors

Legal factors or so-called statutory factors are related to how this law began to be formulated and ratified and implemented by law enforcement officers and by the wider community. The law itself functions as justice, certainty, and benefit in society. In practice, the law in the field, in its implementation there is often a conflict between legal certainty and justice. The problem of the use of any type of doping has been prohibited, and everyone is ordered to comply with the rules related to the prohibition of the use of doping under any circumstances, except with the advice and prescription of a doctor. However, in practice, the community does not comply with the legal rules that have been set out in the legislation.

b. Law Enforcement Factors

Law enforcement factors include several parties that form and implement the law. The application of law in society or *law enforcement* means that law enforcement officers must be able to provide justice, certainty, and benefits from the law as a whole. Each law enforcer is given their respective authority and duties related to the series of law enforcement. The series includes receiving reports, investigations, inquiries, prosecutions, evidence, sentencing, and sanctions, as well as re-education efforts. Law enforcement officers include the police, prosecutors, judiciary, legal advisors, and prison wardens.

In carrying out their duties, law enforcers cannot be arbitrary and do as they please. Each law enforcer has its own code of ethics, but even though the code of ethics has been regulated, it is not uncommon for law enforcers to violate the code of ethics. Law enforcers who should be tasked with enforcing the law, in fact, the law enforcers violate their own code of ethics. As a result, law enforcers who do not have integrity can even be said to have no ethics in carrying out their profession and duties properly, so that this can hinder the process of legal development in this country. In this case, the law enforcer is the Tuban Regency BNN which helps in supervising athletes and providing special attention so that athletes can comply with and understand the problem. However, the supervision carried out by the Tuban Regency BNN is still considered weak.

c. Facilities and Amenities Factors

Law enforcement, the factors of facilities and infrastructure is important. Adequate facilities and infrastructure will make law enforcement run according to the rules. The facilities in question are simple facilities which are a means to achieve a goal. Supporting facilities are skilled human resources, have good education, adequate tools, well-running organizations, sufficient funds, and others. According to Soerjono Soekanto, it is impossible for law enforcement to run smoothly if the facilities and infrastructure are inadequate (Soekanto 2006) .

However, that is not everything if the law enforcement officers themselves are still not good. For example, the police law enforcement officers who have complete

facilities and infrastructure, but the Transparency International Indonesia Institute stated that the most corrupt agency currently is in the police force with a percentage of 48% with a bribery index (Media 2023) . The form of corruption that occurs, for example, is petty corruption by traffic police which is often encountered by drivers by paying a certain amount of rupiah. The problem related to the abuse of doping in the form of narcotics occurs due to the lack of adequate facilities and infrastructure. Seeing the lack of funds, the organization that was running at that time was not running well, until finally there were athletes who used illegal drugs.

d. Community Factors

In Indonesian society, there are many different understandings of law. Indonesian society considers law to be interpreted as anything, such as science, norms, discipline, legal order, art, and government processes. To achieve social peace, law enforcement itself begins with society. The social factor refers to the environment in which laws are implemented and enforced. Law enforcement can be influenced by society. Law enforcement depends on society and compliance, which is determined by individual legal awareness. Everyone has a value of legal awareness related to the law. Law enforcement in its implementation requires public awareness of the values contained in the law.

e. Cultural Factors

Cultural factors are united with societal factors. This is distinguished because in this cultural factor contains related values systems that are the basis of spiritual or non-material culture (AAA Peter and Koesriani Sis wosebroto 1998) . Cultural factors are as a result of work and feelings based on human will in social life (Soekanto 2006) . According to Lawrence who has been quoted by Soerjono Soekanto in his book, that as a system, law includes structure, culture, and substance. The structure in question includes the form of the system itself such as the formal legal institution order, the law between these institutions, rights and obligations, and others. Legal culture (system) basically contains values that underlie applicable law, which is an abstract conception of what is considered good so that it is followed and what is considered bad so that it is avoided or avoided. The existence of values that are in harmony with the culture in the local community is expected to create a reciprocal relationship between positive law and customary law in Indonesia. The provisions contained in the written legal articles can reflect the values that are the basis of customary law so that the law can be applied effectively. Furthermore, it is also expected regarding the harmony of these values in order to place the law in its place.

Indonesia has an organization specifically tasked with supervising and combating the use of doping and illegal drugs, namely the Indonesia Anti-Doping Organization or commonly called IADO. IADO was originally called the Indonesian Anti-Doping

Institute (LADI) which was founded in 2002 and changed its name to IADO since 2022 under the auspices of the Ministry of Youth and Sports (Kemenpora). In supervising and combating the use of doping, it is specifically aimed at sports athletes. IADO is required to focus on carrying out its duties to all sports branches to combat the use of illegal drugs or doping.

The Indonesian National Sports Committee or KONI is an Indonesian sports authority institution. KONI is tasked with assisting the government in making national policies related to the management, coaching, and development of sports in terms of improving achievements. Other tasks of KONI are to coordinate with all parent sports organizations, functional sports organizations, and sports committees; carry out multi-sport championship activities; and is tasked with managing, coaching, and developing sports achievements according to its authority. The Indonesian Anti-Doping Agency (LADI) which is now IADO was established in order to create peaceful and fair play in sports and a sense of sportsmanship between players, coaches, staff, and even fans. IADO was formed with the agreement of KONI with the IOC. The Indonesian Anti-Doping Organization (IADO) aims for all sports in the competition to be able to show the talent and greatness of athletes in achieving achievements during the competition.

Regarding the sport of soccer, PSSI as the parent organization of Indonesian soccer has also made regulations regarding the use of doping or other illegal drugs in the PSSI Disciplinary Code. However, in its implementation, PSSI has not fully implemented the rules contained in the PSSI Disciplinary Code. The implementation has not been maximized because it is also related to the conditions of the matches held from various castes between districts to national levels which are usually also hampered by the cost of holding doping tests, because doping tests themselves also require quite a lot of money, so that it is also one of the obstacles for PSSI itself. Because of the wide scope of PSSI, namely the entire region in Indonesia, and the limited membership of IADO, as well as insufficient funds to hold doping tests in each competition. The PSSI Disciplinary Code, each Regency Association or Branch Management that holds a competition or match is required to make a competition report and conduct a doping test. The membership of PSSI's district or branch offices is not evenly distributed throughout the region, in addition to the lack of funds, there are also low human resources related to understanding legal issues.

Due to this, the supervision and function of IADO and PSSI regarding doping-related issues are less than optimal, especially for psychotropic drugs. Therefore, the role of the National Narcotics Agency or BNN is very important in helping to overcome these problems. In terms of duties, BNN does not play a role in conducting doping tests, but BNN plays a role in receiving reports from IADO and PSSI if there are athletes or players who test positive for doping, especially for psychotropic drugs. Because in the BNN regulations themselves, BNN has the task of preventing the abuse of narcotics, psychotropic drugs, and other addictive substances. The duties of BNN

have been stated in Article 2 paragraphs (1 and 2) and in carrying out these duties BNN carries out the functions stated in Article 3 of Presidential Regulation Number 47 of 2019 amending Presidential Regulation Number 23 of 2010 concerning the National Narcotics Agency. In addition to the main duties stated in Article 2 paragraph (1), other duties of BNN are regulated in Article 2 paragraph (2) which reads:

"In addition to the duties as referred to in paragraph (1), the BNN is also tasked with compiling and implementing national policies regarding the prevention and eradication of the misuse and illicit trafficking of psychotropics, precursors and other addictive substances except addictive substances for tobacco and alcohol." In the prevention efforts related to the use of narcotic doping, the Bojonegoro PSSI Regional Police use the following methods:

a. Counseling

Counseling comes from the word *suluh* which means to provide an understanding or enlightenment from darkness. Counseling is an activity that is non-formal in nature with the aim of changing society towards a better condition and providing understanding to the community (Notoatmodjo, 2012). Counseling is an educational activity that is given to both individuals and groups about knowledge, various information, and abilities in order to form appropriate behavior and life traits. In this prevention effort, the Askab PSSI Bojonegoro provides efforts in the form of counseling related to doping or illegal drugs, especially those classified as psychotropic drugs, because these illegal psychotropic drugs are often very easy to obtain. This counseling is carried out routinely every year, so that players and staff can be aware of knowledge related to doping or illegal drugs. This counseling is attended by all staff and players of Askab PSSI Bojonegoro. The counseling will provide scientific material related to the definition, dangers, and effects of doping abuse on the human body, especially an athlete who consumes it because he wants to improve his achievements in a sport.

b. Cooperation

A party or institution cannot stand alone without the support or assistance of other institutions or parties. Askab PSSI Bojonegoro collaborates with several parties related to events held for the benefit of the Bojonegoro football club. Askab PSSI Bojonegoro has not yet officially collaborated using an MoU, but Askab PSSI Bojonegoro has routinely collaborated with several institutions every year. Institutions that collaborate with Askab PSSI Bojonegoro distribute according to their respective fields. For example, the BNN of Tuban Regency filled the counseling event at Askab PSSI Bojonegoro with the aim of educating regarding the problem of doping or other prohibited substances in football athletes, in order to provide knowledge for athletes to be more careful and vigilant when they want to consume supplements, vitamins, or drinks to increase physical stamina. The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Tuban Regency often fills official events or certain events at Askab PSSI Bojonegoro. In

addition, Askab PSSI Bojonegoro also collaborates with several hospitals in Bojonegoro. Askab PSSI Bojonegoro collaborates in several events, for example in health tests for athletes before and after the match. Then the hospital and BNN Tuban Regency are also often together in events held by the PSSI Bojonegoro Regency Association

CONCLUSION

Based on the descriptions presented in the previous chapters, the researcher concludes that the doping problem has been regulated in Article 98 of Law Number 11 of 2022 concerning Sports regarding the order to comply with every rule regarding doping. For athletes in the sport of soccer, the prohibition rules and sanctions related to doping abuse have been regulated in the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations. The enforcement that has been carried out has been effective, but in terms of resolution it is still not fast enough.

The influencing factors are the legal factor itself, the law enforcement factor that is not fast enough in handling the case, the inadequate facilities and infrastructure considering that this is a relatively small association and was even about to be disbanded, the community factor which is also an important factor in a person because the influence of the community is also important, and the cultural factor which contains the values of the local culture. The prevention efforts carried out by Askab PSSI Bojonegoro are by conducting counseling or socialization to football athletes and their staff. In the counseling, Askab PSSI Bojonegoro collaborates with several local hospitals and the National Narcotics Agency of Tuban Regency.

Suggestion

The authorities should maximize their duties by making plans and programs that will be useful and beneficial in handling doping cases in athletes in any sport. It is better if the prevention efforts carried out by Askab PSSI Bojonegoro against athletes who use doping can be improved again. The PSSI Bojonegoro Regency Association is expected to immediately carry out written cooperation or MoU with the local hospital and the BNN Tuban Regency to hold events related to doping and hold routine health tests and doping tests for athletes.

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