

Legal analysis of the authority of quarantine officials in handling illegal cattle importation

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Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to determine the implementation of the Quarantine Officer's authority in handling illegal cattle importation, and what are the obstacles and solutions to the Quarantine Officer's authority in handling illegal cattle importation.

Research Methodology: The research method used in this study is the normative research method by involving the analysis of legal regulations, policies, and legal instruments related to applicable laws and regulations.

Results: The results show that the implementation of Quarantine Officers in conducting quarantine supervision and actions at the Batam Class I Agricultural Quarantine Center is in accordance with applicable procedures and laws.

Implementation: The implementation of quarantine according to Law Number 21 of 2019 is the authority of the Central Government and to achieve its objectives, quarantine measures and supervision and/or control of carrier media are carried out. There are two officials who are given duties and responsibilities in the implementation of quarantine, namely Quarantine Officials (consisting of Animal Quarantine Officials, Plant Quarantine Officials and Fish Quarantine Officials) and Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS)/Quarantine Investigators. Obstacle factors faced include: weak sanctions or penalties for violators in the field of quarantine regulations. Quarantine officials may conduct intelligence activities in coordination with the agency responsible for state intelligence and/or other agencies that perform intelligence functions. It should be clear when and what quarantine measures are taken by Quarantine Officers with Quarantine Investigators. The long process in the regulation of document processing is not balanced with the rate of need for animal entry.

Keywords: *Legal Analysis, Quarantine Officer Authority, Illegal Cattle Importation*

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1. Introduction

The limited supervision, security and law enforcement in quarantine has led to a significant opportunity for the spread of pests and diseases. The recent increase in the spread of animal diseases, especially cattle, requires supervision and law enforcement of inter-area cattle animal traffic to be tightened, in order to prevent the entry and spread of cattle animal diseases in the Batam Island entry area.

Indonesia is a country that has a wealth of biodiversity as a gift from God Almighty to be utilized sustainably so as to improve the standard of living and prosperity of people's lives as mandated in

Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The Indonesian homeland is blessed by God Almighty with various types of biological natural resources in the form of various types of animals, fish and plants that need to be preserved and protected.

Quarantine is a system of preventing the entry, exit and spread of Quarantine animal pests and diseases, as well as supervision and/or control of food safety and food quality, feed safety and feed quality, Genetic Engineering products, Genetic Resources, Biological Agents, Invasive Foreign Species, Wild Plants and Animals, and Rare Animals that are introduced into, spread from one area to another area, and/or removed from the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. For the implementation of quarantine, the central government is obliged to provide human resources, one of which is the Quarantine Officer. Based on Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of 2019 concerning Quarantine of Animals, Fish and Plants, Quarantine Officers are State Civil Apparatus who are assigned to perform Quarantine actions under this Law. Quarantine Officers must have competence in accordance with their fields and are functional officials who are appointed and dismissed in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Quarantine Officers are other state officials determined by law in accordance with those included in state officials according to Law Number 5 of 2014 concerning State Civil Apparatus. In carrying out their duties and authorities, Quarantine Officers must comply with the professional code of ethics, especially for Animal Quarantine Officers who are authorized to act as animal quarantine veterinary authorities on conveyances, quarantine installations, Places of Entry or Places of Expenditure (Munte, 2020).

The law has provided guarantees for Quarantine Officers in carrying out their duties and authorities, as stated in Article 19 of Law Number 21 of 2019, namely that they cannot be criminally prosecuted and/or civilly sued. This is an affirmation of Article 50 of the Criminal Code which reads "that anyone who commits an act to carry out the provisions of the law shall not be punished" (Rachmawati, 2020)

Quarantine measures in the form of detention, rejection and/or destruction are basically the enforcement of quarantine law as a *lex specialis* that is specifically regulated and carried out by Quarantine Officials in accordance with their respective fields and competencies. Detention quarantine measures are carried out to secure the Carrier Media under the supervision of Quarantine Officers.

The detention action is carried out if after administrative inspection and document suitability. Rejection actions are not only based on the fulfillment of administrative requirements but also based on professional technical considerations to avoid the spread of Quarantine Animal Pests and Diseases, human health problems and damage to biological natural resources as defined in Article 45 of Law Number 21 of 2019 concerning Quarantine of Animals, Fish and Plants (FUSKHAH, 2022).

The increasing demand for meat for the people of Batam is one of the factors for cattle importation from outside the island. To meet the demand for meat, the Ministry of Agriculture launched the Beef Self-Sufficiency Program (PSDS) to realize animal food security from domestic resource-based livestock, especially beef cattle.

Implementation of quarantine measures for the entry of cattle from outside Batam Island involves strict handling and inspection of the cattle. This is to ensure the availability of cattle that meet health requirements, biosafety requirements and ensure safe consumption by the public. Cattle importation can be done by individuals, legal entities or government agencies. To prevent the possibility of spreading HPHK or exotic animal diseases that can be transmitted through the cattle, the cattle importation must fulfill the importation requirements that have been determined in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Table 1. Illegal cattle importation in Batam Island

No.	Day	Date	Owner Name	Animal Type	Total Animal	Origin Area
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1	Saturday	16 July 2022	Sahrodin	Sapi	23 cattles	Tanjung Batu
2	Wednesday	31 May 2023	Hendra	Sapi	10 cattles	Nipah panjang
3	Wednesday	31 May 2023	Adris	Sapi	10 cattles	Nipah panjang

Source : Wasdak Section BKP I Batam

The data was taken from July 2022 to May 2023, where there was a case of illegal cattle entry on behalf of the owners Sahrodin, Hendra, and Adris with a total of 43 cattle from Tanjung Batu and Nipah Panjang.

The illegal entry of cattle into Batam Island came from Bridge IV Bareleng on July 16, 2022 with 23 heads from Tanjung Batu by Sahrodin, where Bridge IV Bareleng is not an official entry point. Illegal entry of cattle is dangerous due to animal diseases and food safety.

On May 31, 2023, 10 cattle entered Nipah Panjang by Hendra, adding to the threat of uncontrolled cattle entering Batam Island with the potential to spread disease to humans, and on the same day, May 31, 10 cattle entered Batam Island from Nipah Panjang by Adris, confirming the danger of disease transmission to other cattle and humans, with an increase in disease transmission between cattle and each other and the potential for zoonosis in humans, taking Batam Island from a green zone to a red zone for the spread of cattle disease.

The problems faced by the Batam Class I Agricultural Quarantine Center are caused by cattle entering Batam Island that do not have an entry permit and are not in accordance with Law No. 21/2019, which states that every entry or release must be made through the designated Place of Entry and/or Place of Expenditure.

Based on the above background, the author is interested in researching and writing the results in a scientific journal entitled "Legal Analysis of Quarantine Officials' Authority in Handling Illegal Cattle Entry". From the background of the problems described above, the problems to be discussed are as follows:

1. How is the Quarantine Officer's authority implemented in dealing with illegal cattle importation?
2. What are the obstacles and solutions to the Quarantine Officer's authority in handling illegal cattle importation?

2. Research methodology

The research method is an effort or effort made by researchers by studying, responding, analyzing a problem. To produce an answer or solution to the problem to be studied. Then compiled in a scientific data (Marlia, Ridwan, & Priatna, 2018). The research method used in this research is the normative research method by involving the analysis of legal regulations, policies, and legal instruments related to the authority of Quarantine Officials applicable in Indonesia (Suriasumantri, 1993).

The data sources used in this research are secondary data consisting of primary legal materials which are a collection of related laws and regulations (Putra, 2022), secondary legal materials consisting of literature books, articles, and papers related to the issues studied, and also tertiary legal materials consisting of legal dictionaries, encyclopedias, and so on (Putra & Herawati, 2017).

The approach method used is empirical juridical which consists of field research conducted through a series of interviews with respondents and informants related to the object of research (Kurikulum). And also library research (Putra & Cahyo, 2021), which is research that seeks to explore theories that have developed in the field of science related to a problem of methods (Pramono & Pratama, 2020), as well as research techniques that have been used by previous researchers, obtain a broader orientation in the

selected problem and avoid unwanted duplication by leading to the development of existing concepts and facts (Sativa, 2021).

Analysis of Legal Materials used in this research uses research data obtained in the field and then analyzed qualitatively (Pramono & Indriyani, 2019). Legal materials that are analyzed qualitatively will be described in the form of descriptions systematically by explaining the relationship between various types of legal materials, then all legal materials are selected and processed and then analyzed descriptively so that in addition to describing and revealing the legal basis it can also provide a clear picture as a whole and solutions to problems (Parameshwara & Riza, 2023).

3. Results and discussions

3.1. Implementation of Quarantine Officials' Authority in Handling Illegal Cattle Importation

Based on Law Number 21 of 2019 concerning Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine, Articles 13 and 14, it is stated that human resources for the implementation of quarantine consist of Quarantine Officers and other officials. The Quarantine Officers referred to are Animal Quarantine Officers, Plant Quarantine Officers, and Fish Quarantine Officers, and in accordance with a copy of Government Regulation Number 29 of 2023 concerning Regulations for the Implementation of Law Number 21 of 2019 concerning Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine, Article 26 paragraph (2), the implementation of quarantine measures can be carried out jointly between Animal Quarantine Officers, Fish Quarantine Officers, Plant Quarantine Officers and Customs and Excise Officers.

The Agricultural Quarantine Agency in carrying out its main duties and functions is in accordance with Law Number 21 of 2019 concerning Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine and Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 29 of 2023 concerning Regulations for the Implementation of Law Number 21 of 2019 concerning Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine, as well as other laws and regulations as the basis for implementing quarantine measures. Basically, law enforcement in the field of agricultural quarantine, especially animal quarantine, is very important in realizing the goal of protecting the territory of the State of Indonesia.

Based on Article 7 of Law Number 21 of 2019 concerning Quarantine of Animals, Fish and Plants, the implementation of quarantine is aimed at preventing the entry of Quarantine Animal Pests and Diseases (HPHK) from abroad into the Territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, preventing the spread of HPHK from one area to another within the Territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, preventing the release of HPHK from the Territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, preventing the entry or exit of food and feed that is not in accordance with safety and quality standards, preventing the entry and spread of biological agents, invasive foreign species and Genetically Engineered Products (PRG) that have the potential to disrupt human health, animals and environmental sustainability, preventing the exit or entry of wildlife and endangered animals from the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia or between areas within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia that are not in accordance with statutory provisions.

Quarantine officials are tasked with carrying out Quarantine measures including: inspection, seclusion, observation, treatment, detention, rejection, destruction, and release known as 8P as stated in Article 16, Law Number 21 of 2019 concerning Quarantine of Animals, Fish and Plants.

Quarantine prevents on the first line or is the frontline of the threat of entry of animal disease pests that can be carried on agricultural commodities, people, and goods. Every animal and its parts that are passed between countries or between areas always have a risk as carriers of quarantine animal pests that can threaten agricultural and livestock production, therefore every Carrier Media that is entered into the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia or that is passed between areas within the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia is subject to quarantine measures.

The word "quarantine" comes from the Latin word "quarantum" which means forty. It derives from the length of time it took to detain ocean-going vessels originating from countries infected with epidemic diseases, such as bubonic plague, cholera and yellow fever, where the crew and passengers were forced

to remain isolated on board ships held offshore for forty days, which is the approximate period of onset of symptoms of the suspected disease (Wardani & Dharma, 2023).

Livestock Quarantine is a place used to isolate, inspect, and treat imported or exported farm animals. This is done to prevent the spread of infectious animal diseases, as well as to ensure that incoming or outgoing farm animals meet health requirements.

The purpose of animal and plant quarantine is to protect the health, productivity, and biodiversity of animals and plants. Quarantine acts as the first line of defense in preventing the introduction and spread of new diseases and pests that can be detrimental to the agriculture, forestry and environmental sectors as a whole.

The rapid spread of infectious animal diseases is a measure of global interconnectivity and the smooth movement of people (Getso, Hassan, Tamburawa, & Nasir, 2022). Prevention of infectious animal diseases will strengthen human and animal health focusing on early detection of zoonotic disease threats. Indonesia is an agrarian country as most of its population work in the agricultural sector or earn a living as farmers, ranchers, and fishermen. As an agricultural country, Indonesia should place the animal health subsector as a mandatory government affair (Yanti, Sumiarto, Kusumastuti, Panus, & Sodikun, 2021).

The theory of authority in Indonesia is based on the principle that state authority or power must be subject to law and clearly regulated in the constitution or law. The concept of a state of law (Rechtsstaat) emphasizes that the state must be under the control of the law and act in accordance with applicable legal norms (Asshiddiqie, 2019).

Quarantine Requirement Document Inspection conducted by quarantine officers to determine the completeness, correctness of content, and validity of documents. To obtain healthy cattle that meet biosafety and animal health standards, physical inspection and proof (control inspection and approval - CIA) are conducted by animal quarantine officers.

Animal Quarantine Officers after conducting document inspection then proceed with clinical examination of the animal such as examination of mucosa or mucous membrane, skin surface, whether there are wounds or not, appetite and drinking, movement organs, respiratory, and cardiovascular organs. Examination is conducted during the day, except at the discretion of the Quarantine Veterinarian.

Seclusion and Observation are conducted at the designated Animal Quarantine Installation. Observation by Animal Quarantine Officers on the condition of animals is conducted daily during the quarantine period by observing the development of clinical symptoms, and if any animal is sick or showing symptoms of disease, treatment is conducted by separating or isolating the sick animal and treatment is conducted (Pramono & Nopritama, 2020).

During the treatment period, samples or specimens can be taken for laboratory examination if necessary to confirm the diagnosis of the disease (Putra & Suprati, 2019). Types of samples and laboratory examinations in cattle such as blood for testing Anthrax, Theileriosis, Babesiosis, Anaplasmosis, Hemorrhagic Septicemia. Blood serum samples for testing Brucellosis, Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR), Enzootic Bovine Leucosis (EBL), Bovine Viral Diarrhea (BVD), Paratuberculosis, Q-Fever, Trichomonosis, Paratuberculosis. Fecal samples for Paratuberculosis disease testing and skin samples for Paratuberculosis, Trichomonosis testing.

For laboratory testing documents in the entry area, namely: Firstly, if the serological test has been carried out twice in the release area and the result is negative for Brucellosis (by including the laboratory test results), then there is no need to test for Brucellosis in the entry area. Secondly, if only the first serological test has been conducted in the discharging area, then a second test is conducted during quarantine measures with the following conditions: if the discharging area is a Brucellosis-free area,

the second test is conducted at the Animal Quarantine Installation within 30 days after the first test, if the result is negative, the cattle are declared free from Brucellosis, and if the result is positive, then conditional slaughter (culling) is conducted. If the release area is an endemic area, the second test is conducted in coordination with the local Livestock and Animal Health Service Office.

Detention is carried out if the required documents cannot be completed, laboratory testing results are positive for Brucellosis, Paratuberculosis, Anthrax, positive results are obtained for conditional slaughter (destruction).

Rejection Detention is carried out if it turns out that after inspection on the means of transportation, quarantine animal disease pests are infected (Putra & Suprpti, 2019). Quarantine requirements are not fully met, after detention and all requirements that must be completed within the specified time limit cannot be met, or after being given treatment on the conveyance, cannot be cured and or purified from quarantine animal disease pests.

Destruction Destruction is carried out if, after the cattle have been unloaded from the conveyance and examined, they are infected with certain quarantine animal diseases determined by the Minister. Rejected cattle are not immediately taken out or from the destination area by the owner within the stipulated time limit. After observation in seclusion, infected with certain quarantine animal diseases determined by the Minister or after the cattle have been unloaded from the transport vehicle and treated, cannot be cured and or purified from quarantine animal diseases.

Release is carried out if after inspection, no quarantine animal disease pests are infected. After observation in seclusion, not infected with quarantine animal diseases. After treatment, it can be cured of quarantine animal diseases, or after detention, all the required requirements can be fulfilled.

3.2. Obstacles and Solutions to Quarantine Officials' Authority in Dealing with Illegal Cattle Importation

The obstacles to the implementation of the Quarantine Officer's authority in handling illegal cattle importation are:

a. Implementation the rule of law in the field

Legal Factors in the practice of law implementation in the field there are times when there is a conflict between legal certainty and justice, this is because the conception of justice is an abstract formulation, while legal certainty is a procedure that has been determined normatively (Rosana, 2014). There are still few people and related agencies who understand the regulations related to quarantine, especially the rules or requirements in the inter-area or domestic movement of cattle, so this is an obstacle for quarantine officers considering that many parties still do not understand about quarantine regulations. A quarantine crime can involve more than one person. There are perpetrators and those who help. Some quarantine cases often do not stand alone, but involve other people. Criminal law regulates this in the matter of participation (as a co-perpetrator) and assistance (as an accomplice) of criminal acts.

The implementation of the law does not only include law enforcement, but also peace maintenance, because the implementation of the law is actually a process of compatibility between the value of rules and real behavior patterns aimed at achieving peace.

b. Law Enforcement Factors

The mentality or personality of law enforcement officers plays an important role, if the rules are good, but the quality of officers is not good, it can cause problems in the field, therefore, one of the keys to success in law enforcement is the mentality or personality of law enforcement must be felt and seen.

There is a strong tendency among the public to interpret the law as officers or law enforcement, meaning that the law is equated with the real behavior of officers or law enforcement. Unfortunately, in exercising their authority, problems often arise due to attitudes or treatment that are considered to exceed the authority or other actions that are considered to bring down the authority of law enforcement, this is due to the low quality of the law enforcement officers (Chirozva, 2021).

In practice, with the power possessed by the state, law enforcement officials often act arrogantly and feel themselves more powerful than the people and make citizens the object of their arrogance, but on the other hand the community also does not have an awareness of living in law (Siregar & Siregar, 2008). Interviews with respondents still do not enforce the law properly because of the factors of pity, fear and do not want to be busy, considering that this case is only because of economic factors, and is a livelihood in Batam.

c. Community Participation Factors

Law enforcement will not be able to run well if the community does not support it, community participation is needed, participation can be done actively to comply with the law and also if there is a violation of the law can report to the authorities. The community must also actively supervise law enforcement so that there are no irregularities in law enforcement (Parameshwara & Riza, 2023).

Community participation has not been fully involved in every policy and activity of state administration, so that the existence of social control does not function properly against state administrators. Good governance as a policy maker must make good policies and not only benefit certain parties. The policies made should also have clear objectives to regulate the benefit of the community (Harefa, Idham, & Erniyanti, 2023).

d. Facilities

Without certain means or facilities, it is impossible for law enforcement to run smoothly. These means or facilities include, among others, educated and skilled human resources, good organization, adequate equipment, sufficient finance and so on (Amalia, 2020). Increased training for Quarantine Officials related to quarantine law enforcement regulations and similarities in perceptions between Quarantine Officials in each Quarantine Technical Implementation Unit and performing quarantine actions.

e. Economy Factors

Without certain facilities, it is impossible for law enforcement to run smoothly. Such facilities include the fulfillment of quarantine requirements such as laboratory examination, other documents and additional transportation costs. This is an economically burdensome factor for the owner, as cattle importation is mostly the owner's main income with the purpose of trading.

This influences why some cattle owners enter cattle illegally in Batam Island, by cutting corners and not going through the designated entry and exit points, these costs can be minimized. Issues in animal, fish and plant quarantine are not prominent among the general public, as they are considered to interfere with trade activities and thus disrupt the economy of a region. This is shown by many Quarantine Officers who have to deal with and receive very unbalanced challenges from political rulers, business rulers and from the community itself.

f. Document Processing Time Factors

Without certain facilities, it is impossible for law enforcement to run smoothly. Such facilities, regulations and coordination with relevant agencies take a long time, such as in the processing of SKKH and recommendation letter of entry and recommendation letter of release for cattle, where the time in processing these documents is not in line with the fulfillment of the urgent need for cattle in Batam Island.

In relation to animal health, it can be done by applying the principles of *Lex Specialis Derogat Legi Generalis*, *Lex Superiori Derogat Legi Inferiori* and *Lex Priori Derogat Legi Posteriori*, and putting aside the sectoral ego attitude of each government agency. Law must function as a means of integration between various interests in society, so that clashes that may arise between various interests can be eliminated to maintain stability in a conducive atmosphere, if legal problems arise, the law is immediately possible to restore the original conducive situation (Salle, 2020).

g. Point of Entry and Point of Exit

The public and users of agricultural quarantine services must know the Places of Entry and Places of Expenditure set by the Central Government (Hasyimzum, 2021). Places of Entry and Places of Expenditure are seaports, river ports, ferry ports, airports, post offices, border posts with other countries, and other places deemed necessary. At these Places of Entry and Places of Expenditure there are Quarantine Officers and quarantine service offices to carry out quarantine measures.

All carrier media entering or exiting Indonesian territory must be inspected and receive quarantine treatment at the points of entry and exit. The Minister may designate or revoke entry and exit points, and may designate special entry points for certain carrier media. The designation of entry and exit points must consider the availability of facilities and equipment as well as adequate human resources.

Solutions to overcome obstacles to the implementation of Quarantine Officer authority in handling illegal cattle importation are:

a) Quarantine Facilities and Equipment

Places of entry and exit must be equipped with adequate facilities and equipment. This includes isolation rooms, examination equipment, laboratories, and other facilities that support the effective implementation of quarantine. The provision of these facilities aims to ensure that inspection and quarantine measures can be carried out quickly, precisely, and efficiently, thereby preventing the entry of potentially harmful pests or diseases.

With adequate quarantine facilities and equipment, the government can ensure that every media carrier entering or leaving its territory has gone through a rigorous inspection process. This is essential to protect biological security, the economy, and public welfare from the potential threat of dangerous pests and diseases.

b) Availability of Competent Human Resources

An entry and exit point must be supported by human resources who are trained and competent in quarantine. These human resources must have the ability to identify various types of pests and diseases, and take the necessary preventive and curative measures. Regular training and knowledge updates are crucial to ensure that these human resources are always ready to deal with possible threats.

c) Surveillance and Security

Considering the security aspect is important. The location of the entry and exit points must be easily monitored, both from a physical and administrative aspect. This is to ensure that every incoming or outgoing carrier has gone through a strict quarantine process and is in accordance with established standards.

d) Strategic Location and Accessibility

Entry and exit points must be in strategic locations and easily accessible. This aims to facilitate the regulation of the flow of carrier media traffic, both incoming and outgoing. For example, ports, airports and cross-border posts that have a high flow of goods and people need to be considered as potential entry and exit points.

By establishing appropriate entry and exit points, the government can ensure that Indonesia's biological security is well maintained. Every incoming or outgoing carrier will go through strict quarantine procedures, thus preventing the entry of pests or diseases that can harm the ecosystem, public health, and the country's economic sector.

Strengthening quarantine is carried out on all sides with a synergized cooperation pattern with other related agencies, such as the police, customs, or syahbandar. These ports cannot be monitored alone so that the Batam Class I Agricultural Quarantine Center must cooperate with the community and related agencies. The synergy between the Quarantine Agency and other related agencies in supervising the entry of commodities carrying quarantine pests and diseases through the ports of entry, both official

and public ports, is one of the steps to protect livestock from disease and maintain food security and human health (Muslim, 2023).

e) Location and Area Characteristics of Batam City

Guidelines for the management of Regional Space as mandated in Pancasila as the basis and philosophy of the State, emphasize the belief that happiness in life can be achieved if it is based on the principles of harmony and balance in human life as individuals, human relationships with God Almighty, and as a constitutional basis for the Law. The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia requires that natural resources be used and protected for the greatest prosperity of the people (Nadi, Raisali, Jafari, & Bayramzadeh, 2023).

4. Conclusions

Based on the discussion related to the problem, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Implementation of Quarantine Officials in carrying out supervision and quarantine actions at the Batam Class I Agricultural Quarantine Center in accordance with applicable procedures and laws. The implementation of quarantine according to Law Number 21 of 2019 is the authority of the Central Government and to achieve its objectives quarantine measures and supervision and/or control of carrier media are carried out. There are two officials who are given duties and responsibilities in implementing quarantine, namely Quarantine Officials (consisting of Animal Quarantine Officials, Plant Quarantine Officials and Fish Quarantine Officials) and Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS) / Quarantine Investigators.
2. Obstacle factors faced include: weak sanctions or threats of punishment for perpetrators of violations in the field of quarantine regulations. Quarantine Officials can carry out intelligence activities in coordination with agencies responsible for state intelligence and/or other agencies that carry out intelligence functions. It must be clear when and what quarantine actions are carried out by Quarantine Officials and Quarantine Investigators. The long process in document processing regulations is not balanced with the pace of demand for animal imports.

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