INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AND CALL FOR PAPER

"Legal Development in Various Countries"

International

Conference



IMAM AS SYAFEI BUILDING Faculty of Law, Sultan Agung Islamic University Jalan Raya Kaligawe, KM. 4 Semarang, Indonesia

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The 3rd PROCEEDING

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INFORMATION OF THE CONFERENCE AND CALL PAPER



This Conference And Call Paperwas held by the Faculty of Law, Sultan Agung Islamic University (UNISSULA) Semarang, on:

Day: Tuesday Date : September5th 2017 Time : 08:00 - 15:00 pm Place : Imam AsSyafei Building 3rd Floor Faculty of Law, Sultan Agung Islamic University, Semarang, Indonesia

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(Head of PDIH) (Secretary of PDIH) (Secretary of MIH) Assalamu'alaikum, Wr. Wb

First of all, let's say Thanks to Allah, who has been giving us guidance, happiness, healthy, and mercy, so we can finish this conference proceeding without any obstacles. Praise and salutation upon our prophet Muhammad saw the last messenger, the best figure of this universe; the person who was able to save us from Jahiliyah era.

We would like to extend our thanks to the invited speakers: **Prof. Henning Glaser** from Thammasat University, **Prof. Shimada Yuzuru from Nagoya University**, **Hilaire** Tegnan, Ph.D from Sorbone University, **Prof. Dr. I Gusti Ayu Ketut Rachmi Handayani**, MM from SebelasMaret University, **Dr. Zaharudin from Universiti Utara Malaysia**, and **Dr. Anis Mashdurohatun**, S.H., M.Hum from Sultan Agung Islamic University.

This is our third International conference and call for paper held by Faculty of Law, Sultan Agung Islamic University. This annual conference tries to gain any information and studies done by academician and practitioner to be discussed as guidelines to exchange and discus views on the most important recent on Legal Development happens in both developed and developing countries and its role in shaping a good future, and to discuss the challenges and practical aspects in integrating competition law enforcement and guidelines to develop legal state in accordance with the diversity of all countries around the world. We hope this conference brings benefit for both participants and our faculty.

We are pleased to have your critique, suggestion and correction in order to make us better. Finally, we do thanks to all who helped this conference. May Allah guide us to always develop useful knowledge for human being.

See you in our fourth International and call for paper next year.

Wassalamualaikum, Wr. Wb

Semarang, September 5th 2017

Chairman of the Committee,

Han o'P

Dr. AnisMashdurohatun, S.H., M.Hum NIDN : 06-02105-7002

GREETING FROM THEDEANOF FACULTY OFLAW

As-salamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Thank to Allah SWT is an absolute act that we must say after conducting the International Conference and Call for Paper by theme: "Legal Development in Various Countries" which is held by Faculty of Law, Sultan AgungIslamic University (UNISSULA) Semarang, on September5th 2017.

This conference tries to reviews different theories of legal development in order to highlight their similarities and differences. In the end, as in contract theories, no monist view of legal development possesses the explanatory power needed to understand how law has come to be and where it may take us in the future. What we do have is a foundation built on at least two millennia of legal history. The intellectual starting point for this project is Nathan Isaacs' unfinished work on a cycle theory of legal development. His view of legal development takes issue with Henry Sumner Maine's thesis that development in advanced legal systems is progressive in nature. And, more importantly for the current undertaking, that this progression is linear in nature. Instead, Isaacs' review of thousands of years of Jewish legal development indicated that legal development perpetually progressed in cycles.

Therefore, to discuss more about legal development or law reform, Faculty of Law, Sultan Agung Islamic University is confidence to conduct a conference by the theme " Legal Development in Various Countries" focusing on the development of law in both developed and developing countries and its role in shaping a good future.

Finally, we thank to the presenters, article senders, and comittee who have contributed in this event, so that this international seminar ran well.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Semarang, September5th 2017 Dean,

Prof. Dr. Gunarto, SH, SE, Akt, M.Hum NIDN.062004670

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Front Page	i
Information of the InternationalSeminar	ii
Committee Composition	iii
Preface	iv
Greeting From TheDeanFaculty ofLaw	vi
THE IMPACT OF ARTICLE 3(1) OF MALAYSIAN CONSTITUTION TOWARDS JUDGMENT MADE IN CIVIL COURT Ahmad Zaharuddin Sani Sabri	1
INTANGIBLES INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS AS BANKING PRINCIPLES IN INDONESIA Anis Mashdurohatun	11
THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE FRENCH LEGALSYSTEM Hilaire Tegnan	23
JAPANESE CONSTITUTION AND STATE SYSTEM Shimada Yuzuru	29
POWER AND PROCESSES UNDER THE THAI CONSTITUTION 2017" Henning Glaser	38
JURIDICAL NORMATIVE REVIEW OF DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS MARRIAGE Doni Adi Supriyo	38
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ROLES AND FUNCTIONS OF REGIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (DPRD)BASED ON LAW STATE FRAMEWORK TO ACHIEVE GOOD GOVERNANCE Agus Sukadi	65
OPTIMALIZATION OF THE ROLE OF THE DPRD (Regional House of Representative) IN THE PREPARATION OF REGIONAL REGULATIONS Budi Alimudin	81
THE PROGRESSIVE LEGAL THEORY IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT BY THE LAW ENFORCER (POLICE, PROSECUTOR, JUDGE) Teguh Santoso	99

CRIMINAL POLICIES IN LEGAL ACCOUNTABILITY AGAINST FACILITATION OF HEALTH SERVICES AND HEALTH PERSONNEL IN DISTRIBUTION AND SALES OF HARD DRUGS FOR SALE WITHOUT PRESCRIPTION DOCTORS
Teguh Santoso
CRIMINAL POLICIES IN LEGAL ACCOUNTABILITY AGAINST FACILITATION OF HEALTH SERVICES AND HEALTH PERSONNEL IN DISTRIBUTION AND SALES OF HARD DRUGS FOR SALE WITHOUT PRESCRIPTION DOCTORS Yadi Supriyadi
RECONSTRUCTION OF PATIENT LEGAL PROTECTION HOSPITAL IN USE OF X-RAY IN THE HEALTH BASED FIELD OF JUSTICE Andhika Yuli Rimbawan
CORRUPTION ASSET RECOVERY THROUGH STATE CIVIL LAWSUIT Sujono
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GUIDANCE OF CHILD PRISONERS IN ADULT PRISON Wilsa
URGENCY OF VOTERS PARTICIPATION ON THE REGIONAL HEAD ELECTION IN THE STATE OF DEMOCRACY (Study: Voters Participation On Governor and Vice Governor Election in Indonesia in2015) Dewi Haryanti
COMPARATIVE RULES ON DETENTION IN SOME COUNTRIES Dewi Haryanti
THE DEVELOPMENT OF LAW OF BUYING AND SELLING LAND IN INDONESIA Lilik Warsito
INDONESIAN LEGAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRESSIVE LAW APPROACH TO BUILD THE LAW IN INDONESIAN SENSE Wendra Yunaldi
REMOTE SENSING TO THE INDONESIAN SURFACE OF THE FOREIGN SATELLITE AND THE SOVEREIGNTY OF INDONESIA Ruman Sudradjat
THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RAHN SYARIAH LAW IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM OF WARRANTIES OF INDONESIA Suryati
THE DEVELOPMENT OF ISLAMIC LAWIN THE LEGAL SYSTEM IN INDONESIA Sumarwoto

CONTRACT ABOLITION DUE TO UNDUE INFLUENCE (LAW RECONSTRUCTION OF OBLIGATION THE CIVIL CODE IN INDONESIA)	
Bahmid	210
FIDUCIARY GUARANTEE PROBLEMATICS WITH OBJECTS INVENTORY IN CREDIT AGREEMENT	
LathifahHanim and MS.Noorman	214
LEGAL POLICY OF INVESTIGATOR IN CASE SETTLEMENTCRIMINAL VIOLENCE IN THE HOUSEHOLD Anwar Sanusi Simanjuntak	222
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COURT'S VERDICT IN THE CASE OF CERTAIN TIME WORKING AGREEMENT (PKWT) BECOME UNCERTAIN TIME WORKING AGREEMENT (PKWTT)	
(Analysis of Industrial Relations Court's Verdict Number : 37/G/2011/PHI.Mdn)	222
MangarajaManurung	222
DOMESTIC COMPANY LAW "PMDN" AFTER SHARE PURCHASED (ACQUIRED) BY FOREIGN CITIZENS OR FOREIGN LEGAL AGENCIES M. IrfanIslamiRambe	245
GUARANTEE OF RICE FARMS HAVE NOT YET BEEN HARVESTED IN SIMALUNGUN REGENCY RiduanManik	245
	243
LEGAL PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS IN CONSUMER FINANCING AGREEMENTS	
Imelda Mardayanti	267
THE AUTHORITY OF PERFORMING A DEATH PENALTY ACCORDING TO THE DOCTRINE OF LOVE OF JESUS CHRIST IN THE BIBLE	
Dame Pandiangan	278
CRIMINAL ACCIDENT OF NARCOTICS, APPLICATION OF LAW NUMBER 35 YEAR 2009 AND JUDICIAL DECISIONS IN THE COURTCOUNTRY KISARAN	
Muhammad SalimFauziLubis	283
ISLAMIC LAW STUDY ABOUT DAM TAMATU' HAJJ FOR INDONESIAN JAMAAH HAJJ FOR PEOPLE'S CONSULTATION Muthoam	290
IS RICH AND POOR UNIFORM IN PATENT LAW AbdThalib	

The 3rd International Conference and Call for Paper Faculty of Law 2017 Sultan Agung Islamic University

PREVENT VIOLENT ONLINE VIDEO GAMES THROUGH LEGAL CONSTRUCTION	
Yenny AS, Charlyna S. Purba, Hendrik	09
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE FORMATION OF LOCAL REGULATION BASED ON JUSTICE	
(Analysis of Political Interaction and Law)	
NursidWarsonoSetiawan	14
	_
THE ROLE OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN RECRUITMENT OF CANDIDATES FO REGIONAL HEAD AND DEPUTY REGIONAL HEADS BASED ON LAW NO. 32 NEAD 2004 (CASE STUDY IN DUDBAL INCCA AND CHACAD)	R
YEAR 2004 (CASE STUDY IN PURBALINGGA AND CILACAP) Anton Budiarto	24
THE BASICS AND THE FUNCTIONS OF FINGERPRINTS OF MURDER PERPETRATORS	
AchmadSulchan, Annisa	43
RECONSTRUCTION OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF MENS REA TO PROVE CORRUPTIONBASED ON JUSTICE VALUES	
ArifAwaludin	49
PRINCIPLES OF FAIR LAND REGISTRATION	
(STUDY OF PUBLIC SERVICE OF LAND REGISTRATION IN INDONESIA)	
Shalman	55
INDEPENDENCY AND IMPARTIALITY OF AD HOC JUDGE	
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COURT (PHI) IN RESOLVING DISPUTES	
ResyDesifaNasution	78
CONSTRUCTION WORK CONTRACT IN GOVERNMENT	
BASED VALUE OF BENEFIT	
MokhamadHilman	87
SHARIA ECONOMICS DISPUTE RESOLUTION	
IN RELIGIOUS COURT INSTITUTIONS Amanah	00
T mianan	50
WOMEN PROTECTION POLICY FROM PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BASED ON	
JUSTICE VALUES	
HadjarHandokojati	17
LEGAL ANALYSIS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DIRECT APPOINTMENT	
OF PROCUREMENT SERVICES OF GOVERNMENT'S PROJECT	
HumalaSitinjak	24
RECONSTRUCTION ON CORRUPTION ACT AND SHIFTING BURDEN OF PROOF ON THE SETTLEMENT OF CORRUPTION	
IN INDONESIA	
IbnuHadjar	34

Legal Development in Various Countries

COMPARATIVE RELIGIOUS APPROACH IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF	
NATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW SYSTEM	
Sri EndahWahyuningsih	443
LEGAL STUDY OF DECISIONSSUPREME COURTS	
NUMBER: 85 K / Pid.Sus / 2012Contract Abolition Due to Undue Influence	
(Law Reconstruction of Obligation the Civil Code in Indonesia)	
Ismail	449
THE EXISTENCE AND RECONSTRUCTION OF SALE AND	
PURCHASE FIQIH MADHAB SYAFI'I IN GLOBALIZATION ERA	
(Sale and Purchase Practice Study in PondokPesantrenTahfidzul Qur'an Al-	
Asy'ariyahWonosobo Central Java and PondokPesantren Al-Munawir	
Krapyak Jogjakarta)	
Machfudz	457
RECONSTRUCTION OF LEGAL SANCTIONS ON BUILDING FAILURE	
IN LAW NO.2 YEAR 2017 ON CONSTRUCTION SERVICES	
BASED ON THE VALUE OF BENEFIT	
SubhanSyarief	466
2	
THE CONSTRUCTION OF RESIDENTIAL SERVICES AND	
CIVIL REGISTRATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF	
PEMATANGSIANTAR CITY IN PERSPECTIVE OF	
PUBLIC SERVICES LAW NO: 25 2009	
PandapotanDamanik	485
CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY AND CIVIL RESPONSIBILITY	
ACCORDING TO COMMON LAW FOR A MAN	
WHO HAS SEXUAL INTERCOURSE BEFORE LEGAL MARRIAGE	
MangembangPandiangan	485
INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR PHOTOS	512

CRIMINAL ACCIDENT OF NARCOTICS, APPLICATION OF LAW NUMBER 35 YEAR 2009 AND JUDICIAL DECISIONS IN THE COURT COUNTRY KISARAN

Muhammad Salim Fauzi Lubis lubis_dojo@ymail.com The Student of Law Doctoral Programme UNISSULA Faculty of Law University of Asahan, Latsitarda Street VII Kisaran - Asahan of North Sumatra

ABSTRAK

Narcotics are our common enemy, because narcotics can damage the joints of the nation's life. Moreover, if the nation is falling for such illicit goods, then this country must be affected by the decline. Narcotics are now at an alarming point, illicit drug trafficking is now rampant everywhere. Whether in town or up into the countryside, which is not immediately overcome then this country will become a country colonized by narcotics.

The type of research in this Journal is normative legal research. The study of normative law, the elaboration of legal principles such as research on the legal principles that live in society.

How to apply the law to narcotics and what the judges consider in the decision in the Kisaran District Court.

The setting up of positive law in Indonesia about narcotics continues to evolve in an era, starting from Law no. 8 of 1976 on the Ratification of the Narcotics Single Convention until the latest Supreme Court Circular No. 7 of 2009 on Rehabilitation for Narcotics Addicts.

Keywords: criminal offense, Narcotics Abuse Victim, Judge verdict.

A. INTRODUCTION

Drug abuse is increasingly prevalent in society. Drugs also do not regard the status, who and from which faction, could be a user and even a dealer. According to Asahan District Police Department data - North Sumatera, during 2015 until July 2017, there were 550 cases of Drugs with a total of 755 suspects arrested.

This number is somewhat less than the previous year which reached 181 cases said

KAURMINTU SATNARKOBA Asahan Police, IPTU. S. Siahaan.¹

IPTU. S. Siahaan admitted that even members of the police force in 2015 - 2017

have been detained as many as 1 (one) person because of the case of users / users of narcotics

type shabu. He said:

"Drugs do not distinguish age, old-young alike, including members of the police. Currently we are holding one (1) of our members for bringing has been using the type of methamphetamine drug. So we should be able to protect ourselves early and declare war on drugs ". And he said that Drugs are the biggest case in Asahan even in Indonesia, defeating other cases. And there is more about juvenile delinquency using goat glue and comic cough mixed with autan oil mosquito, but this can not be punished because there is no / no law regulating it, but we as police apparatus can only appeal and suggests that they do not engage in or disuse and use the item by misusing its real usefulness.

Since January 2015 to 25 July 2017 Drugs Type Savings are captured tens of kilos,

hundreds of kilos and tons. Types of ecstasy, hundreds of thousands to millions of grains,

cannabis hundreds of kilos to tons. Attempt, thwart smuggling 1

^{1.} Interview with Kaurmintu Satnarkoba Asahan Police, IPTU. S. Siahaan. dated August 15, 2017. At 10:15 pm.

ton sabu in anyer, banten by joint team of Police Drug Detective Directorate of Metro Jaya and Depok Polresta last week became its own history in eradicating Drugs in Indonesia.²

The government issued the most recent regulation is the Law of Republik Indonesia Number 35 Year 2009. Previous law regulation that regulate the narcotics is Law Republik Indonesia Number 22 Year 1997 about Narcotics and Law Number 5 Year Year 1997 About Psikotropika.³ Being the obligation of the judge to bring equality before the law.⁴ Law enforcement as a process is essentially an application of discretion which involves making decisions not strictly governed by the rule of law, but having elements personal judgment (Wayne La Favre 1964) by quoting Roscoe Pond, then La Favre states that the discretion is essentially between law and morals (ethics in the strict sense).⁵

On March 17, 2009 the Supreme Court issued a circular number: 07 of 2009 on placing drug users into therapeutic and rehabilitation parlors. In the circular of the Supreme Court mentioned in paragraph 4 that :

In the event that a judge handed down a criminal offense in the form of an order for a legal action in the form of rehabilitation of the Defendant, the Assembly shall designate explicitly and clearly the location of the nearest rehabilitation, in its ruling the places of rehabilitation are:

². Hidayat Banjar, Indonesia dikepung Narkoba, Daily Waspada, Friday, August 11, 2017

³. Siswanto Sunarso, Penegakan Hukum Psikotropika Dalam Kajian Sosiologi Hukum, PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2004, Page 1

⁴.Bambang Sutiyoso, Metode Penemuan Hukum Upaya Mewujudkan Hukum Yang Pasti dan Berkeadilan, Yogyakarta, UII Press, 2007.

⁵. Andy Hamzah, dkk, Delik-Delik Terhadap Penyelenggaraan Peradilan (Conterm Of Court), Sinar Grafika, Jakarta, 1998, Page 5

- a) Technical Implementation Unit of T & R BNN Lido Bogor.
- b) Hospitals Drug Dependence, Cibubur Jakarta and all over Indonesia (health department of the republic of indonesia).
- c) Rehabilitation Center of social Department Republic of Indonesia and UPTD; Mental Hospital throughout Indonesia; or
- d) Rehabilitation center places hosted by community accredited by the Ministry of Health or Ministry of Social Affairs (at their own expense)

Surely the judge's decision based on consideration of evidence. In paragraph 3 point 2 of the

circular of the Supreme Court namely:

At the time of being caught, one piece of evidence was found. Example:

No	Type of Drug	Usage	Amount / gram
1	Heroin/putauw	Maksimum	0,15 gram
2	Kokain	Maksimum	0, 15 gram
3	Morphin	Maksimum	0, 15 gram
4	Cannabis	Maksimum 1 linting cigarette	0,005 gram
5	Ekstacy	Maksimum	1 butir / tablet
6	Shabu	Maksimum	0,25 gram

And others included in narcotics Group I to III and psychotropic Group I s / d IV.

Seeing the above, it is clear there is a change in the implementation of narcotics crime in Indonesia. Where the rights of addicts more attention, given the addict is actually a victim of illicit drug trafficking. Naturally

addicts are placed in Rehabilitation homes. Because if viewed from the aspect of health, addiction is a disease that is duly treated.

Article 47 of Law Number 22 Year 1997 concerning narcotics states :

- (1) Judge Checking Narcotics addicts may:
 - a. Decides to order the concerned person to undergo treatment and / or treatment, if the Narcotics addict is found guilty of committing a Narcotics crime or

b. Determine to order the concerned person to undergo treatment and / or treatment, if the Narcotics addict is not proven guilty of committing Narcotics crime.

(2) the period of treatment and / or treatment for Narcotics addicts as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a shall be calculated as the duration of the sentence.

The judge must pay attention to the matters under consideration.

Article 127 Paragraph (2) :

"In deciding the case as referred to in paragraph (1), the judge shall pay attention as referred to in Article 54, Article 55, and Article 103".

Article 54 is mentioned:

Narcotics addicts and Narcotics Abuse Victims are required to undergo medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation.

Article 55 mentioned:

- (1) A parent or guardian of an addicted Narcotics addict is required report to public health centers, hospitals, and / or social rehabilitation and rehabilitation institutions designated by the Government for treatment and / or treatment through medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation.
- (2) Adequate Narcotics addict shall be reported or reported by his / her family to community health centers, hospitals and / or social rehabilitation and rehabilitation institutions designated by the Government.
- (3) Provisions concerning the implementation of compulsory report as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be regulated by Government Regulation.

Article 103 mentioned:

(1) Judge Checking Narcotics addicts may:

a. Decides to order the concerned person to undergo treatment and / or treatment.

b. Determine to order the concerned person to undergo treatment and / or treatment, if the Narcotics addict is not proven guilty of committing Narcotics crime.

(2) the period of treatment and / or treatment for addicts is taken into account as the duration of the sentence. On 7 April 2010 the Supreme Court issued Circular No. 04 of 2010 on the placement of abuse, abuse victims and narcotics addicts into medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation institutions. Republic Law

Indonesia Number 35 Year 2009 on Narcotics can be imposed on the classification of criminal acts that is :

Defendant at the time of arrest by Police investigator and BNN investigator under arrest of hand;

a. At the time of hand capture in accordance with point a above found 1 (one) day of

usage evidence with details as follows:

No	Type of Drugs	Usage	Amount / gram
1	metamphetamin (sabu)	Maksimum	1 gram
2	MDMA (ekstasi)	Maksimum	2,4gram=8 butir
3	Heroin	Maksimum	1,8 gram
4	Kokain	Maksimum	1,8 gram
5	Marijuana	Maksimum	5 gram
6	Leaf Koka	Maksimum	5 gram
7	Meskalin	Maksimum	5 gram
8	Psilosybin	Maksimum	3 gram
9	LSD (d-lysergic acid diethylamide)	Maksimum	2 gram
10	PCP (phencyclidine)	Maksimum	3 gram
11	Fentanil Group	Maksimum	1 gram
12	Metadon	Maksimum	0,5 gram
13	Morfin	Maksimum	1,8 gram
14	Petidin	Maksimum	0,96 gram

15	Kodein	Maksimum	72 gram
14	Bufrenorfin	Maksimum	32 mg

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Law :

Republic Indonesia law, Number 35 of 2009.

Interview :

Interview with Kaurmintu Satnarkoba Asahan Police, IPTU. S. Siahaan. dated August 15,

2017. At 10:15 pm.