

The Implementation of Medical Rehabilitation and Social Rehabilitation as an Instrument for the Prevention of Recurrence of Narcotics Abuse by Perpetrators and Victims

Muhammad Fariz Hummam*)

*) Faculty of Law, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (UNISSULA) Semarang, E-mail: muhammadfarizhummam@gmail.com

Abstract. *The National Narcotics Agency is an independent agency whose job is to eradicate, prevent, abuse and illicit narcotics (P4GN). BNN is domiciled in the national capital, assisted by representatives in each province and district/city. Act No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics states that use for purposes other than scientific and medical purposes is because narcotics have a high dependency effect. Regarding the form of legal protection provided by the government to perpetrators and victims of narcotics abuse, namely medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation. What is the main problem is how is the implementation of medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation as the instrument for preventing the recurrence of narcotics abuse by perpetrators as well as victims in the city of Semarang and what are the obstacles in implementing medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation as instruments for preventing the recurrence of narcotics abuse by both perpetrators and victims in the city of Semarang and what are the solutions. Law enforcement against narcotics crimes has been carried out a lot and many perpetrators have been criminalized, but in reality law enforcement has intensified, the distribution and illicit trade of narcotics has also increased. The research method used is analytical descriptive. The results of the research conducted are at the National Narcotics Agency of Central Java Province (BNNP) which has a role in determining whether a drug user is an addict or not, in order to support whether or not rehabilitation sanctions are needed. who has a role to determine whether a drug user is an addict or not, in order to support whether or not rehabilitation sanctions are needed. Through an integrated assessment team whose job is to obtain information about narcotics users.*

Keywords: Execution; Rehabilitation; Narcotics.

1. Introduction

Narcotics on the one hand are drugs or materials that are useful in the field of

medicine or medical health services and the development of science. However, on the other hand, it can also result in dependence on consuming narcotics which is very detrimental if it is misused without proper supervision and advice given by medical personnel for the purposes of the desired treatment using narcotics according to the dosage and strict supervision for medical personnel who give narcotics to patients for the benefit of medical.¹

In this regard, to anticipate the widespread abuse of narcotics and to carry out the eradication of illicit narcotics trafficking, the government issued laws that specifically regulate matters relating to narcotics, where Act No. 9 of 1976, which was later amended with Act No. 22 of 1997 concerning Narcotics which was later replaced by the enactment of Act No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics on December 14, 2009.

The purpose of the birth of the law on narcotics is:

1. Prevent all forms of distribution and use of narcotics
2. Protect the public from the threat of narcotics
3. Prosecute traffickers and use of narcotics

To improve the degree of health, it is necessary to increase in the field of treatment and health services by trying to ensure the availability of certain types of narcotics as well as making efforts to prevent and eradicate the dangers of abuse and illicit traffic of narcotics and narcotics precursors.

Narcotics abuse as a crime has led to victims of narcotics abuse in society. Victims of narcotics abuse in the community themselves do not know age, gender, ethnicity, religion and other classifications. Victims of narcotics abuse themselves based on Law no. 35 of 2009 concerning narcotics is divided into two, namely Narcotics Addicts and Victims of Narcotics Abuse. Narcotics addicts are people who use or abuse Narcotics and are in a state of dependence on Narcotics, both physically and psychologically. While abuse is a person who uses narcotics without rights or against the law.

Article 70 of the Law on Narcotics states that the National Narcotics Agency is given the task and authority to make efforts to prevent and eradicate the abuse and illicit traffic of narcotics, psychotropics and their precursors and other

¹Khaira Ummah Law JournalHera Saputra, Munsharif Abdul Chalim Vol. 13. No. March 1, 2018: 85 – 94

<http://jurnal.unissula.ac.id/index.php/RH/search/search?simpleQuery=pelaguna+narkotika&searchField=query> accessed on August 1, 2022

addictive substances, except for addictive substances for tobacco and alcohol. In crime prevention, two means are needed, namely using penal or criminal sanctions and using non-penal means, namely crime prevention without using criminal sanctions (penal). Penal means or with criminal sanctions 4 in Indonesia are given prison sentences, even the imposition of the death penalty and can be given medical and social rehabilitation as well. While non-penal means, namely the implementation of socialization activities, as well as advocacy to the community conducted by the National Narcotics Agency. Law enforcement with non-penal means has goals and objectives for internalization purposes.

Drug abuse and illicit trafficking has caused many victims and many other social problems in the world. For the Indonesian context, it turns out that this country is no longer just a target area for illicit trafficking or merely a target for drug transactions or transit, but Indonesia has become one of the largest-scale drug-producing countries in the world. This has been proven by several cases of the arrests of big drug dealers, their networks or syndicates and the uncovering of large factories that produce drugs in Indonesia.²

In the perspective of Islamic law, drug abuse is a problem of *ijtihad* because it is not mentioned directly in the Koran and Sunnah. After all, drugs were not known at the time of the Prophet Muhammad, what existed at that time was *khamr*. As for criminal sanctions for perpetrators of drug abuse, it is the authority of the judge to impose *ta'zir* punishment on him as a result of violating Allah's prohibition.

Deputy for Law and Cooperation and Deputy for Eradication. At this time, BNN has representatives in 33 provinces. Meanwhile, at the district and city levels, BNN already has 100 Regency/City BNNs. Gradually, BNN representatives will continue to increase along with the level of vulnerability to narcotics abuse in Indonesia in particular. There is BNN representatives in each region provide broader and strategic authority in efforts to prevent and eradicate the abuse and illicit traffic of narcotics.

In an effort to improve policies on preventing and eradicating the abuse and illicit traffic of Narcotics. In Central Java province, especially in the city of Semarang itself, cases of drug abuse and distribution are rife. The number of Narcotics Abusers in the city of Semarang in 2020 is 360 people, in 2020 400 people. Data on the number of narcotics abusers in the city of Semarang is fluctuating where in a period of three years from 2020 there were only 360 people increasing quite a

²Khaira Ummah *Law Journal of Law Dafit Supriyanto Daris Warsito* Vol. 12. No. June 2, 2017 : 281 – 292

<http://jurnal.unissula.ac.id/index.php/RH/search/search?simpleQuery=pelaguna+narkotika&searchField=query>, accessed on 5 August 2022

lot to 85,902 people but in the next three years it decreased to as many as 64,380 people in 2020 and decreased again the following year to become as many as 60,182 people, namely in 2020 but this number is still considered large because it always exceeds 61,000 people.

2. Research Methods

This research is descriptive-analytical. Research with an analytical-descriptive approach is research aimed at describing and analyzing phenomena, events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, thoughts of people individually and in groups. The specification of this research is analytical descriptive which aims to describe systematically facts or characteristics of certain populations or certain fields factually and accurately.³ Based on the background above, the title of the research that I will take is Implementation of Medical Rehabilitation and Social Rehabilitation as an instrument for preventing the recurrence of narcotics abuse by both perpetrators and victims in the city of Semarang.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Implementation of Medical Rehabilitation and Social Rehabilitation as an Instrument for the Prevention of Recurrence of Narcotics Abuse by Perpetrators and Victims in the City of Semarang

In the city of Semarang, the administrative process is carried out during the designated hospital administrative operating hours; Submission of drug addicts who have received a court order for rehabilitation is carried out by the prosecutor with a notification of the decision, a court decision, and a statement of the patient's willingness to undergo rehabilitation in accordance with the established therapy plan. Submissions for narcotics addicts who have received decisions that have obtained permanent legal force from the court for rehabilitation are carried out by the prosecutor's office accompanied by warrants and court minutes, with court games/excerpts that have permanent legal force.⁴

In the implementation of rehabilitation for narcotics addicts there are still several obstacles such as sometimes new drug users think about rehabilitation after they are caught by the law, before being caught by the law or after being caught by the law, every drug user must immediately get help through a rehabilitation. Therefore it is necessary to pay attention from the surrounding environment, especially the family as the closest environment so that they are sensitive to their

³Nana Syauidih Sukmadinata, 2007, *Research Methods*, Youth Rosda Karya, Bandung, p.60

⁴Satjipto Rahardjo, 1998, *Anthology of Problems in the Criminal Justice System*. Center for Justice Services and Legal Services, Jakarta, p.25

family members, if someone is involved in a drug abuse case, act immediately by starting to look for a rehabilitation institution for narcotics addicts.⁵

Another obstacle faced in implementing the rehabilitation of narcotics addicts is that the drug prevention and rehabilitation program has not yet reached rural areas. Many people in rural areas do not understand drugs so they easily fall for it. Many rural communities do not understand the problem of narcotics and they have never received counseling about narcotics so that many teenagers are involved in narcotics abuse and the perpetrators who use narcotics do not attend rehabilitation. In addition, the community regarding their role in preventing and eradicating narcotics abuse is one of the obstacles to implementing this rehabilitation. This may be related to the lack of socialization by BNN of its programs to the community so that many people do not know how important rehabilitation institutions are. Lack of knowledge and excessive fear cause people to tend not to report narcotics cases, both those they find and those they experience themselves.

There are perpetrators who use narcotics who are willing to voluntarily take part in a recovery program at drug rehabilitation, but there are more addicts who refuse to be isolated in a rehabilitation facility. This is because most narcotics addicts consider life in drug rehabilitation to be suffering for those who are still in the addiction stage, especially when going through withdrawal/withdrawal. In order for an addict to be free from narcotics, the family must understand that this is the right step for the addict's next life, even if it has to be done by force. Parents, especially mothers, usually do not have the heart to see their children have to be forcibly handcuffed and ambushed by the rehabilitation team, which makes them unable to be firm with their children. Also realize that active drug addicts are very good at manipulating and lying. They can promise to immediately stop using drugs or pretend that they have stopped using drugs so they are not put into rehabilitation, but the longer they fall into continuous drug use, the more dangerous it will be for addicts and their families. .

One example of imposing rehabilitation sanctions is in a special criminal case at the Semarang District Court with Case Number:347/Pid.Sus/2022/PN Smg. The chronology of the case is as follows:⁶

1) indictment

Stated that the defendant I. Muhammad Ambrin Damanik Bin Pungut Damanik and the defendant II. Muh. Iqbal bin Sutrisno was found guilty of

⁵Barda Nawawi Arief, 2002, Bandung, Anthology of Criminal Law Policy, Citra Aditya Bhakti, Pg. 123

⁶The Semarang District Court website was accessed on August 20, 2022

committing the crime of "without the right to abuse Narcotics Group I for himself" as stipulated in and was subject to punishment in Article 127 paragraph (1) letter A Jo Article 54 of the Republic of Indonesia Act No. 35 of 2009 Jo Article 55 paragraph (1) Criminal Code.

2) demands

First: Sentenced imprisonment for each defendant for 6 (six) months reduced while the defendants were undergoing treatment or treatment through inpatient medical rehabilitation at Kariadi Hospital, Semarang.

Second: Declare the defendants to undergo medical rehabilitation for 6 (six) months at Kariadi Hospital in Semarang and the length of imprisonment is calculated while the defendants are undergoing treatment or treatment through inpatient medical rehabilitation at Kariadi Hospital in Semarang.

Third: State the evidence: 1 (one) package of crystalline powder weighing 0.45 (zero point forty five) gram along with a plastic clip, which is suspected of being a narcotic type of methamphetamine. The original weight of 0.24 gram was taken for examination of 0.02 gram and the remaining 0.22, 1 (one) package of crystalline powder weighing 0.11 (zero point eleven) gram along with the plastic clip, which is suspected to be methamphetamine. original weight of less than 0.01 gram has been used up for inspection, all that remains is the plastic clip, 1 (one) purple gas lighter, 1 (one) bong made of glass, containing a white straw, 1 (one) pipette glass, straight shape, 1 (one) piece of white straw with a pointed tip, 1 (one) bank Mandiri ATM card, 1 (one) piece of black Samsung mobile phone, 1 (one) wallet, Rock Stuff brand , black;

Fourth: Charge case fees to the Defendant in the amount of IDR 5,000.00 (Five thousand rupiahs);

3) Verdict Number: 338/Pid.Sus/2022/PN Smg

a. Stating Muhammad Ambrin Damanik, Se., Bin Pungut Damaik Alm. has been proven legally and convincingly guilty of committing the crime of "Narcotics Abuse Group I for oneself";

b. Sentenced criminal against Muhammad Ambrin Damanik, Se., Bin Pungut Damaik Alm. with imprisonment for 6 (six) months;

c. Determine that the period of arrest, rehabilitation and detention has been served by the Defendant to be deducted entirely from the sentence imposed;

- d. Determine that the Defendant remains in custody;
- e. Establish evidence in the form of:
 - 1) 1 (one) package of crystalline powder weighing 0.45 (zero point forty five) gram along with a plastic clip, which is suspected of being a narcotic type of methamphetamine. the original weight of 0.24 gram was taken for examination 0.02 gram, the remaining 0.22;
 - 2) 1 (one) package of crystalline powder weighing 0.11 (zero point eleven) gram along with a plastic clip, which is suspected of being a methamphetamine-type narcotic. the original weight of less than 0.01 gram has been used up for inspection only the plastic clips remain;
 - 3) 1 (one) purple gas lighter;
 - 4) 1 (one) bong made of glass, containing a white straw;
 - 5) 1 (one) glass pipette, straight shape;
 - 6) 1 (one) piece of white straw with a pointed tip;
 - 7) 1 (one) bank Mandiri ATM card;
 - 8) 1 (one) Samsung cell phone, black color;
 - 9) 1 (one) wallet, brand Rock Stuff, black color

According to the author's analysis, it is known that the perpetrators of narcotics abuse are undergoing a rehabilitation period which is decided by the court.

This is supported by the results of an interview by the author with Mr. Suprayogi, shas a judge who has decided cases of drug abuse and decided to be rehabilitated.

"It's true that I often break narcotics abuse addicts, where the punishment is imprisonment and rehabilitation before and after Act No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics, narcotics abuse addicts are sent to Kariadi Hospital for rehabilitation so that their actions do not happen again.⁷

⁷Interview with Central Java BNNP doctor

Based on these results, it can be seen that narcotics abuse addicts are sentenced by the court, so addicts are immediately taken to rehabilitation so that narcotics abuse addicts can be released from drug addiction.⁸

Further data regarding the place of implementation of rehabilitation in the city of Semarang are as follows:

NO	INSTITUTION NAME	AMOUNT	SERVICE TYPE
A	BNNP CENTRAL JAVA	68	
1	Health Center and Hospital	0	Medical Outpatient
2	CENTRAL BNNP Clinic	50	Medical Outpatient
3	God's Grace Foundation	10	Social Hospitalization
4	Kariadi Hospital	0	Medical Outpatient
5	Tugurejo Hospital	8	Medical Outpatient
B.	BNNK KAB. SEMARANG	28	
1	Public health center	15	Medical Outpatient
2	The Nation's Love Foundation	8	Social Hospitalization
3	Ungaran Hospital	5	Medical Outpatient
C.	BNNK Kendal	29	
1	Kendal Hospital	15	Medical Outpatient

⁸Interview with Semarang District Court Judge Mr. Suprayogi SH

2	Public health center	4	Medical Outpatient
3	Waras Bina Clinic	10	Medical Outpatient
	Amount	125	

Table: BNNP Central Java

The data provided by the Central Java National Narcotics Agency shows the number of narcotics users accessing rehabilitation services is 125 people. The amount is only 2. % of the total 4 431.92 souls who have used drugs. That means narcotics users are not fully aware of the dangers and impacts of narcotics use. Because basically no one will be honest if they have committed a crime.

From the results of research conducted by the author at the National Narcotics Agency of Central Java Province, it can be concluded that the role of the Central Java BNNP is to determine whether a drug user is an addict or not, in order to support whether or not rehabilitation sanctions are needed. Through an integrated assessment team whose job is to obtain comprehensive information about narcotics users, the integrated assessment team then provides output in the form of a recommendation letter containing a person's level of dependence, based on medical or social data. So that it can be determined if the level of dependence is mild, they will receive outpatient care, and if the level of dependence is moderate and severe, they must receive inpatient rehabilitation.

1. Obstacles in the Implementation of Medical Rehabilitation and Social Rehabilitation as an Instrument for the Prevention of Recurrence of Narcotics Abuse by Perpetrators and Victims in Semarang City and the Solutions

The author will talk a little about the obstacles encountered in the Implementation of Medical Rehabilitation and Social Rehabilitation, namely the obstacles faced in dealing with Narcotics abuse, including, the allocation of funds in carrying out minimal countermeasures, inadequate laboratory facilities, lack of public awareness to provide information about the circulation and abuse of narcotics that they know, lack of facilities and infrastructure to investigate illicit traffic and abuse of narcotics.

Efforts made by BNN in dealing with the obstacles they encounter in the field include the following:

- a. Maintain communication and improve coordination
- b. Establish a task force to conduct research
- c. Receive financial assistance from other parties
- d. Forming task forces in sub-districts and sub-districts
- e. Give rewards

Measures to prevent drug trafficking and abuse include:

1. Primary prevention or early prevention, which is aimed at individuals, families, or communities and communities that have not been touched by the problem of drug abuse and distribution, with the aim of making individuals, families, groups and communities aware and having deterrence and deterrence as well as the resilience to resist and fight them.⁹
2. Secondary prevention or vulnerability prevention, is aimed at groups or communities that are prone to drug abuse, for example living in slums or working in entertainment venues. The aim is that they can strengthen their self-defense from the enticements and seductions or coercion of other parties or the emergence of encouragement from within themselves to try drugs.
3. Tertiary prevention or prevention of relapse users/addicts who have attended therapy and rehabilitation programs, so that they do not relapse. Prevention of drug abuse is carried out within the family, school, community, workplace, and the wider community, through communication, information and education activities by using a variety of media that allows adapted to the conditions in the field.¹⁰

No	Constraint	Solution
1	Limited funds	Maintain communication and improve coordination.
2	Low community participation	Establish a task force for

Conduct research

⁹Moeljatno, 1993, Criminal Acts and Accountability in Criminal Law, Bina Literacy, Jakarta, p. 46

¹⁰Dafit Supriyanto Daris Warsito, Journal of Sovereign Law Vol. 1.No. March 1, 2018 ISSN: 2614-560X, Criminal System for Narcotics Abuse Offenders

3 Constraints in facilities and infrastructure Forming task forces in sub-districts and urban villages, giving rewards

According to the authors studied with Progressive Law theory, the human position becomes the main center in assessing whether the law is right and good or whether it is the other way around. The implication is that when humans in every process of development always change according to their life needs, it is the law that must follow these developments. So with this at least law enforcers, especially judges in deciding cases, should start updating themselves regarding the science of law that is starting to develop, and spiritual intelligence must be developed so that it can produce decisions that have progressive legal nuances. The meaning of spiritual intelligence is that spiritual intelligence does not want to be limited by a rule of bound, but not only contextual,¹¹

The progressive legal approach places a human paradigm that takes into account behavioral factors. The progressive legal approach, law for humans, is on practical law (procedure) for humans to law and legal logic, so to apply this approach judges must be more inclined to creativity and reject the routine logic of regulations. 1 Understanding the law that needs to be carried out by a panel of judges should not be enough just to use a positivistic mechanical analysis approach. This causes the reduced law to produce very simple normative decisions. The truth of coherence shown in this legal theory, anthropology, sociology, economics, psychology, managerial and others is not a law so that the relationship between order and disorder is seen in black and white.¹²

From the results of the analysis of the studies described on the previous page, basically law enforcement for narcotics crimes still uses practical legal arrangements. Especially during trials, the role of the Public Prosecutor in applying charges against narcotics cases which have a "command" doctrine, is by the Head of the District Court as the leader. Of course, such a thing could potentially lead to intervention, resulting in a public prosecutor being unable to prosecute with his own conscience. This was also justified, by Judge Bismar Siregar in his book entitled "The Conscience of Judges and Their Decisions", before working as a judge according to him the profession of a prosecutor was not in accordance with the soul which always put his conscience first, because in the prosecutor's office from top to bottom there is one command, one principle. Subordinates must not oppose the wisdom of their superiors, they must obey their leaders without reserve, without seeing right or wrong. This is a reflection of the legal school of

¹¹Adam Chazawi. 2005. Lessons in Criminal Law part 1, Stelsel criminal, criminal acts, sentencing theories, and the limits of the application of criminal law. Jakarta. PT Raja Grafindo Persada. page 69.

¹²Andi Hamza. 2001. Anthology of criminal law and criminal procedure. Ghalia Indonesia, Jakarta. p.20

positivism which is still used today in Indonesia. The flow of positivism departs from the way of teaching that law is regulatory, applies as a whole and is determined by the authorities of the state.

According to the author, the right solution is rehabilitation. Because Rehabilitation is much better than prison. If users are rehabilitated, they will recover from their dependence and are reluctant to consume illicit goods again. This is because the legal construction in this country adheres to a double track system of punishment, which in essence, users who are convicted of a crime, the sentence is carried out for rehabilitation. Rehabilitation is not carried out in a penitentiary but in a special place for rehabilitation. Believe it or not, there are drug addicts who cannot be prosecuted criminally. This departs from the concept of rehabilitation regulated in article 55 paragraph (2) of the Narcotics Act No. 35 of 2005.¹³

This article emphasizes that narcotics addicts who are of legal age must report themselves or be reported by their families to public health centers, hospitals/medical rehabilitation institutions or those appointed by the government to receive treatment/care through medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation. The reasons for not prosecuting addicts are strictly regulated in Article 128 paragraph (3) of the Narcotics Act No. 35 of 2005.

This article states that addicts who are old enough as regulated in Article 55 paragraph (2) of the Narcotics Act No. 35 of 2005 who are undergoing medical rehabilitation twice the period of treatment by doctors in hospitals and/or medical rehabilitation institutions appointed by the government cannot be punished. .

The Supreme Court has applied this article to the case with the decision Case Number: 347/Pid.Sus/2022/PN Smg, in its decision, the panel of cassation judges stated that the prosecution of the MA defendant was unacceptable, and ordered the defendant to be released from detention.

The assembly pointed to the fact that the defendant had reported himself as evidenced by the certificate from the National Narcotics Agency for Central Java Province, City of Semarang dated January 1, 2021. The Central Java BNNP also recommended the defendant to take medical treatment in the form of inpatient rehabilitation.¹⁴

¹³PAF Lamintang and Djisman Samosir, 1981, Special offenses for crimes aimed at ownership rights, Tarsito, Bandung, p. 25 in Tongat, 2002, Material Criminal Law, Umm Press, Malang, page 4.

¹⁴Hera Saputra, Journal of Sovereign Law Vol. 1.No. March 1, 2018 ISSN: 2614- 560X, Implementation of a Penal System for Drug Abuse Offenders (Case Study in Central Java Regional Police) <http://jurnal.unissula.ac.id/index.php/RH>, accessed on 6 August 2022

The Assembly also appointed SEMA Number 04 of 2010 which regulates the placement of victims of narcotics abuse, however, in essence the provisions of the sema justify narcotics abusers who are undergoing treatment/road rehabilitation for carrying, possessing, storing or using narcotics a maximum of 1 gram.

4. Conclusion

The right solution is rehabilitation. Rehab is much better than prison. If users are rehabilitated, they will recover from their dependence and are reluctant to consume illicit goods again. This is because the legal construction in this country adheres to a double track system of punishment, which in essence, users who are convicted of a crime, the sentence is carried out for rehabilitation. Rehabilitation is not carried out in a penitentiary but in a special place for rehabilitation.

5. References

1945 Constitution

Acep Saifullah. "Drugs in the Perspective of Islamic Law and Positive Law: A Comparative Study." in the Journal of the University of Ibn Khaldun (UIK) Bogor Volume 11 Number 1, 2013.

Act No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics

Act No. 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Code of the Criminal Code

Adami Chazawi, Lessons, 2002, Criminal Law Part 1: Criminal System, Theories of Punishment & Limits of Applicability of Criminal Law, Raja Jakarta: Grafindo,

Ami Maryami, Jumayar Marbun "The Role of Social Welfare Institutions in Handling Drug Abuse in West Java" in the Scientific Journal of Social Work. Volume 14 Number 1, year 2015.

Arief, Barda Nawwai. Bunga Rampal, 1996, Criminal Law Policy, Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti

Diponegoro Law Review "Establishment of the Central Java BNNP in Overcoming Narcotics Problems." in the Diponegoro University Journal. Volume. 5 Number 2, 2012.

Djoko Prakoso, 1998, Claims and Examination of Cases in the Criminal Process, Yogyakarta: liberty.

Dwiatmodjo, Haryanto. "Criminal Implementation and Development of Convicts for Narcotics Crime (Study of Development of Prisoners at the Yogyakarta Class IIA Narcotics Penitentiary)." *Volume Perspective*. 18 No. 2 of 2013.

Fadrian Menthan "The Role of BNNK Samarinda in Overcoming Drug Problems Among Adolescents" in the *Journal of State Administration, Mulawarman University*. Volume. 1 Number 2, 2013.

Gatot Suparmono, 2009, *Indonesian Drug Law*, Jakarta: Djtangan.

Government Regulation Number 25 of 2011 concerning Implementation of Compulsory Reporting for Narcotics Addicts.

Governor of DIY Regulation No. 20 of 2014 concerning Enforcement of DIY Regional Regulation No. 13 of 2010 concerning Prevention and Management of the Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Psychotropics

Gunawan Antiprawiro "The Role of Society in Prevention and Management of Narcotics Abuse and Illicit Trafficking" in the journal *Sociae Polites*. Volume. 15 Number 2, 2014.

Hari Sasangka, 2003, *Narcotics and Psychotropics in Criminal Law*, Jakarta: Mandar Maju

Ida Listiyani Handoyo, 2004, *Do You Need to Know Drugs*, Bandung: Great Expert.

Journal of Sovereign Law Vol. 1.No. March 1, 2018 ISSN: 2614- 560X, Implementation of a Criminal System for Drug Abuse Offenders (Case Study at Polda Central Java) *Khaira Ummah Law Journal* Vol. 13. No. March 1, 2018

Mukti Fajar ND, Yulianto Ahmad, 2007, *Dualism of Legal Research*, Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta Muhammadiyah University

Presidential Regulation Number 23 of 2010 concerning the National Narcotics Agency

Regional Regulation of the Province of DIY Number 13 of 2010 concerning Prevention and Management of the Abuse and Illicit Traffic of Narcotics, Psychotropics and Addictive Substances

Regulation of the Head of the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2017 concerning Guidelines for Organizing Cooperation within the National Narcotics Agency

Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 46 of 2012 concerning Medical Implementation Techniques for Addicts, Abusers, and Victims of Narcotics Abuse Who are in Process or Who Have Been Decided by the Court

Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs Number 56/HUK/2009 concerning Social Services and Rehabilitation for Victims of Narcotics, Psychotropic and other Addictive Substance Abuse

Soeparman, Herman. Narcotics have turned our home into hell. Jakarta: Ministry of National Education-Directorate General of Higher Education.

Soeparman, Herman. Narcotics have turned our home into hell. Jakarta: Ministry of National Education-Directorate General of Higher Education. 2007

Sudarsono, Islamic ethics regarding juvenile delinquency Rineka Cipta, Jakarta. 2005