

Implementation of Rehabilitation for Narcotics Addicts in Law Enforcement Based on Benefit

Fris Arianda

Faculty of Law, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (UNISSULA) Semarang, Indonesia,
E-mail: frisarianda.std@unissula.ac.id

Abstract. *In an effort to address the problem of drug abuse, the government has enacted Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. Basically, the sanctions regulated in the Narcotics Law adhere to a Double Track System, namely in the form of criminal sanctions and action sanctions. In its development, drug abuse or addiction no longer leads to criminal sanctions in prison, but ends up in a rehabilitation center, while before rehabilitation is carried out, every drug abuse or addict must undergo an assessment process by the Integrated Assessment Team. This study aims to analyze and determine the effectiveness of the implementation of rehabilitation for drug abusers and addicts from a law enforcement perspective, analyze the obstacles faced in the implementation of rehabilitation, and determine efforts that can be made to increase the effectiveness of rehabilitation implementation based on Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. The research method used is normative legal research with a statutory and conceptual approach. The theory used in this study is Lawrence M. Friedman's theory of the legal system as its analytical tool. This study uses a statute approach and a conceptual approach, namely examining legal doctrines, academic perspectives, and legal theories relevant to law enforcement issues in rehabilitation programs. Based on research, Indonesia has a global prevalence of drug abuse, predominantly among students and educational institutions. This requires further strengthening of rehabilitation programs. According to data from the Indonesian National Narcotics Agency (BNN), thousands of individuals are suspected of being drug abusers and addicts. However, rehabilitation implementation still faces obstacles and challenges. Consequently, the rehabilitation process has not been optimal, given the high number of drug abusers and addicts in Indonesia. Therefore, Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics has not yet fully implemented rehabilitation programs at the national level.*

Keywords: *Law Enforcement; Narcotics; Narcotics Abuse; Rehabilitation; The National Narcotics Board (BNN).*

1. Introduction

The narcotics problem is a crucial issue in Indonesia's criminal justice system, encompassing complex legal, health, social, economic, and national security aspects. Illicit drug trafficking is no longer viewed as a common crime, but rather as a transnational organized crime with a broad impact on national stability and the quality of human resources. In the context of globalization and the openness of international trade, countries in the Southeast Asian region face serious challenges in controlling cross-border drug trafficking. Indonesia, as an archipelagic nation with a strategic geographic location, is highly vulnerable to drug smuggling activities by sea and air (UNODC, latest edition).

Indonesia is a country based on law as regulated in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution (1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Art. 1, para. 3). Implementing the wheels of government and protecting Indonesian citizens and residents requires legal protection against actions that are detrimental to Indonesian citizens or residents. The Preamble to the 1945 Constitution clearly states the goals of the Indonesian state, namely to advance general welfare and improve the lives of the nation. In implementing this general welfare and improving the lives of the nation, the Government, together with the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, establishes laws and regulations. Within the national legal framework, the narcotics eradication policy is comprehensively regulated through Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics (Law No. 35 of 2009). This law replaces previous regulations with a more systematic approach, clarifying the classification of narcotics, increasing criminal sanctions for dealers and dealers, and paying special attention to rehabilitation efforts for addicts and victims of abuse. Normatively, Article 54 of the Narcotics Law stipulates that addicts and victims of drug abuse are required to undergo medical and social rehabilitation. These provisions reflect a paradigm shift from a purely repressive approach to a more humanistic and recovery-oriented approach (restorative and rehabilitative approach).

This paradigm is in line with the development of modern criminal policy theory which views criminal law as the ultimum remedium, namely the last means of dealing with crime (Arief, 2008). In the context of drug abuse, victims cannot be positioned solely as perpetrators of criminal acts, but also as individuals experiencing physical and psychological dependence due to exposure to addictive substances. Therefore, treatment that prioritizes rehabilitation is relevant as a form of human rights protection and an effective strategy to reduce recidivism rates. However, the implementation of a rehabilitative approach in Indonesian criminal justice practices still faces various challenges. Data shows that many drug abusers are still sentenced to prison without going through an optimal integrated assessment mechanism. This situation gives rise to the problem of overcrowding in correctional institutions and the ineffectiveness of

the recovery process for addicts. Prisons, which should be places of rehabilitation, instead have the potential to become breeding grounds for drug trafficking networks. Within the institutional framework, drug eradication efforts in Indonesia are carried out by various institutions, including the Indonesian National Police, the Prosecutor's Office, the Courts, and the National Narcotics Agency (BNN). The BNN plays a strategic role in coordinating the prevention and eradication of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, including the implementation of rehabilitation programs. At the regional level, The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) at the city/district level collaborates with local governments and medical and social rehabilitation institutions to provide recovery services for addicts. Despite the existing legal and institutional framework, rehabilitation implementation in Indonesia still faces several obstacles. First, the limited number of rehabilitation facilities compared to the number of abuse victims. Second, the persistence of social stigma makes families reluctant to report their family members for rehabilitation. Third, differing interpretations by law enforcement officials regarding the criteria for abuse victims and dealers, resulting in inconsistent rehabilitation implementation. Fourth, inter-agency coordination within the integrated assessment mechanism is not yet fully effective.

Considering this, in reality, in social interactions, relationships between members occur daily. These interactions give rise to various incidents or events that can conflict with legal regulations. One increasingly concerning incident in social interactions is the increasing number of victims of drug abuse or drug addicts within the community. Narcotics are a serious problem in Indonesia and are also categorized as Extraordinary Crimes, often referred to as extraordinary crimes. Therefore, their handling must also be carried out with extraordinary methods. The Indonesian government enacted Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. The handling uses a Double Track System, consisting of criminal sanctions and disciplinary action.

This problem becomes even more complex when examined within the context of border regions and free trade zones. One example is the Riau Islands Province, which geographically shares a direct border with Singapore and Malaysia. This strategic location makes it a transit route vulnerable to exploitation by international syndicates to smuggle narcotics into Indonesia. Trading activity, high population mobility, and dense maritime transportation access increase the potential for illicit drug trafficking. In addition to geographic factors, economic development as an industrial and free trade zone also brings social consequences in the form of population heterogeneity and urbanization dynamics. Under these conditions, the productive age group is the most vulnerable to drug abuse. Drug abuse not only damages individual health but also impacts workforce productivity and social stability.

The sanctions stipulated in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics not only impose criminal sanctions, but also currently include sanctions in the form of rehabilitation for victims of narcotics abuse and drug addicts. Article 54 of the Narcotics Law explains that drug addicts and victims of drug abuse are required to undergo medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation (Law No. 35 of 2009, Art. 54).

To this day, the problem of drug abuse in Indonesia poses a grave threat to families in particular and the Indonesian nation in general. The effects of narcotics are devastating, both in terms of personal health and the resulting social impacts. Victims of drug abuse and drug addicts endure significant psychological and social burdens. Nevertheless, aggressive efforts by the Indonesian government continue to be intensified across three main dimensions: prevention, rehabilitation, and law enforcement. These three dimensions must be executed in a balanced manner to maximally suppress the demand and supply of narcotics. Therefore, the solution requires providing information and providing a platform to assist users in their recovery.

Narcotics were initially used solely for medical purposes and as research materials by health scientists. However, they have eventually penetrated various levels of society, including government officials, police officers, civil servants, private sector employees, and students. The influx of narcotics into all levels of society is detrimental to the sustainability of Indonesia today and in the future.

Rehabilitation is one of the government's efforts, specifically the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), to address drug abuse and addiction. This effort is an alternative measure, as drug abusers are also victims of drug addiction who require treatment and care. This treatment and care is provided through rehabilitation facilities. Theoretically, rehabilitation policy is part of criminal law policy (penal policy) which aims at balancing legal certainty, justice, and expediency. A repressive approach through severe punishment is necessary to deter drug dealers and distributors. However, for drug abuse victims, a rehabilitative approach is considered more appropriate because it targets the root cause of drug dependence. Therefore, the success of drug eradication is measured not only by the number of perpetrators imprisoned, but also by the effectiveness of victim recovery and the reduction in drug abuse rates. Furthermore, rehabilitation policies are philosophically grounded in the principle of human rights protection as guaranteed by the Indonesian constitution. The right to health and the right to humane treatment are fundamental rights that cannot be ignored. From this perspective, the state has a positive obligation to provide adequate rehabilitation services for drug abuse victims.

The National Narcotics Agency released the results of a research survey conducted by the University of Indonesia that the Riau Islands are ranked 2nd (two) most nationally in general as victims of drug abuse or addicts and ranked

10th (ten) most nationally in the educational environment, namely students or university students as victims of drug abuse or addicts. It was recorded that throughout 2025, the National Narcotics Agency of the Riau Islands Province (BNNP) revealed 35 reports of narcotics crime cases with a total of 53 case files throughout 2025. The 35 cases consisted of 26 national network cases and 9 international network cases. From this disclosure, 53 suspects were arrested, consisting of 50 men and 3 women. The Riau Islands National Narcotics Agency (BNNP) also published evidence seized throughout 2025, including 21,812.49 grams of methamphetamine, 11,484 ecstasy pills, 8,101.22 grams of powdered ecstasy, and 5,827.68 grams of marijuana. The National Narcotics Agency of the Riau Islands Province conducted rehabilitation for 426 residents in 2025 (The Riau Islands National Narcotics Agency, 2026).

At the city level, specifically, the City National Narcotics Agency (BNN) has recorded 120 rehabilitation patients with an 85% recovery rate. To date, the BNN has recorded 1,250 cases handled and 850 rehabilitation patients, with 320 prevention programs through prevention campaigns and 150 strategic partners. Therefore, the number of drug rehabilitation patients at the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) is not effective. The goal of eradicating narcotics, as envisioned by the BNN, has not been achieved. Internationally, rehabilitation policies align with international conventions on drug control, which emphasize a balance between law enforcement and a public health approach. Indonesia, as a state party, has a responsibility to implement this principle in national policy. Therefore, strengthening rehabilitation programs in strategic areas, such as cities bordering international routes, is an integral part of the national and international commitment to combating narcotics.

Rehabilitation is divided into two categories: medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation. Medical rehabilitation is an integrated treatment process to free addicts from drug dependence (Law No. 35 of 2009, Art. 1, no. 16). Social rehabilitation is a process of integrated recovery activities, both physical, mental and social, so that former drug addicts can return to carrying out social functions in community life (Law No. 35 of 2009, Art. 1, no. 17). Based on field analysis, there are drug addicts who have undergone rehabilitation but have not achieved any results. Consequently, many drug addicts seek refuge from rehabilitation to avoid imprisonment. Therefore, the rehabilitation function has not been optimal, especially in border areas.

Furthermore, many drug abuse victims become dealers or couriers, and even criminal acts occur due to the harmful effects of drugs. Starting with small doses, continued use leads to increased doses. Drugs are not cheap. Therefore, if you want to use them, you need to prepare a large amount of money, depending on your usage. If you use them heavily, you need to prepare a significant amount of money. Severe drug abusers, if they don't use them, will experience excruciating

joint pain (often called withdrawal). With no money and high drug use, drug dealers often exploit the situation of drug abuse victims to become dealers or couriers, offering them money to pay for the drugs they receive when they don't have the money to buy them.

Referring to this, if drug dealers don't exploit the victims of drug abuse, the only way to get money to buy drugs is by selling personal belongings until they're gone, stealing, burglary, robbery, mugging, and even murder. Many of these practices are so widespread due to the negative impact of narcotics if they are misused for consumption.

2. Research Methods

The type of research applied in the study is using normative legal research (Normative Legal Research), which is considered necessary to examine with further application in research with the support of the application of empirical legal research. Soerjono Soekanto uses a benchmark in his discussion of normative legal research is from the nature and scope of legal discipline, discipline is defined as a system of teachings about reality, which usually includes analytical discipline and prescriptive discipline, and legal discipline. Usually included in prescriptive discipline, if the law is seen to only cover its normative aspects (Soekanto). Or in normative juridical terms, because in legal research one must also examine the juridical basis.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Procedures for Implementing Rehabilitation for Narcotics Addicts in Benefit-Based Law Enforcement

1. Overview of Rehabilitation Procedures

The rehabilitation procedure through a self-registration process often referred to as Voluntary or voluntarily registering oneself to undergo rehabilitation and for rehabilitation procedures through legal processes in the sense of being caught red-handed abusing or using narcotics, joint raid operations by the Indonesian National Narcotics Agency and the Police are routinely carried out every year. This rehabilitation is referred to as *Kompolseri*, a person who undergoes examination and legal process until the court's decision only then undergoes the rehabilitation process. Criminal law policy can also be referred to as criminal law politics. In foreign literature, criminal law policy is also known by various terms, including penal policy, criminal law policy, or *strafrechtspolitik*. Sudarto, in Yesmil Anwar and Adang's book entitled *Pembaharuan Hukum Pidana: Reformasi Hukum Pidana*, defines it as what is meant by criminal law policy is "how to work towards or create or formulate good criminal legislation, in the sense of fulfilling the requirements of justice and utility" (Arief, 2016; Anwar & Adang, 2008).

Punishing drug abusers who are also victims of addiction requires proportional and rational policies. Therefore, rehabilitation is seen as a corrective and preventive criminal law policy instrument, not merely repressive (Muladi, 2002). This approach is in line with the direction of modern criminal law reform which places greater emphasis on protecting society and rehabilitating perpetrators.

Rehabilitation is a step taken by the Indonesian government to combat the illicit drug trafficking that annually makes Indonesia an easy target for drug trafficking. The rehabilitation program helps drug abusers and addicts stop using drugs, thus reducing drug circulation. The Riau Islands Province serves as a gateway for narcotics from other countries. Cities near the border, in particular, are designated as free trade zones without significant taxes. Therefore, a lot of international narcotics trafficking networks first enter the cities closest to the international borders.

The Narcotics Law addresses all drug-related crimes, including rehabilitation. While the Narcotics Law provides general provisions, rehabilitation is specifically regulated by the Regulations of the Minister of Health, the Regulations of the Minister of Social Affairs, the Circular of the Supreme Court, and the Regulation of the Head of the National Narcotics Agency.

2. Narcotics Rehabilitation Procedure by registering yourself (Volunteer)

The rehabilitation procedure involves registering in person by visiting the nearest National Narcotics Agency office. Prospective residents or patients who are not yet old enough to undergo rehabilitation must be accompanied by their parents or family members. However, if the prospective resident is old enough to undergo rehabilitation, the process can be completed by the prospective resident themselves.

The following is a rehabilitation procedure scheme for victims of drug abuse and drug addicts by registering directly at the National Narcotics Agency office:

[Figure 4.1. BNN Rehabilitation Procedure Scheme (Volunteerism) - Source: Indonesian National Narcotics Agency]

a. Drug Abusers or Addicts

Drug abusers or addicts can register with the Indonesian National Narcotics Agency to undertake a rehabilitation program. The definition of a drug abuser in the Narcotics Law is found in Article 1, number 15, which reads: "A drug abuser is a person who uses narcotics without permission or against the law".

A drug abuser is someone who has just discovered narcotics and then tries them. However, in this case, the person is not included in the national or international narcotics trafficking, so this is what is meant by someone who uses narcotics illegally. However, on the other hand, drug abusers it could be said that scientists

conducting research, but in the process, without obtaining permission, are considered to be using narcotics without authorization. This rehabilitation program focuses more on drug abusers, meaning those who use drugs illegally.

Then, the definition of a drug addict in the Narcotics Law is in Article 1 number 13 which reads: "A drug addict is a person who uses or abuses narcotics and is in a state of dependence on narcotics, both physically and mentally."

There are two types of drug addicts: heavy addicts and light addicts. Heavy addicts are those who use drugs in very large quantities and over short periods of time, leading to dependence. Light addicts are those who use relatively small amounts and over long periods of time.

b. Intake Screening

This is an assessment to determine a resident's condition due to drug abuse, encompassing both medical and social aspects. Intake screening or assessment is conducted through interviews, observations, and physical and psychological examinations of the resident.

The interviews used the standard assessment format stipulated in Government Regulation No. 25 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of Mandatory Reporting for Narcotics Addicts, in accordance with the Addiction Severity Index (ASI) format. Observations covered behavior, thought processes, and emotions related to drug abuse. A physical examination was then conducted, concluding with the development of a treatment plan.

The determination of prospective residents will be carried out through medical rehabilitation or social rehabilitation, namely through the Intake Screening stage.

c. Medical Rehabilitation

The definition of medical rehabilitation is contained in the Narcotics Law, Article 1, number 16, which reads: "Medical rehabilitation is a process of integrated treatment activities to free addicts from drug dependence."

Rehabilitation is a program to help people with chronic illnesses recover physically and psychologically. Rehabilitation centers use a variety of methods for each patient, and treatment is tailored to the patient's specific illness and the specifics of their condition. Treatment time also varies between patients. Many patients admitted to rehabilitation centers suffer from low self-esteem and a lack of a positive outlook on life. Therefore, psychology plays a significant role in the program.

3.2. The Effectiveness of Implementing Rehabilitation for Narcotics Addicts in Benefit-Based Law Enforcement

In general, the public is familiar with narcotics and their types. In fact, this is not a new topic of discussion within society. What is currently happening in Indonesia is a growing concern that must be addressed. In fact, in a speech by former Indonesian President Ir. Joko Widodo, he stated, "Today, we, the global community, commemorate International Anti-Drug Day, a day to reaffirm our commitment to fighting this extraordinary crime that continues to challenge nations worldwide, including Indonesia" (Rappler, 2016). The danger of narcotics as a national threat can undermine the country's economic stability, national defense, and future generations, even causing death. Therefore, the President also invited Indonesian citizens to participate in the eradication of narcotics by building synergies with law enforcement agencies authorized in the narcotics sector. In this case, this includes the National Narcotics Agency, which delegates its authority vertically to regions, including provinces, regencies, and cities.

In the application of law, referring to Lawrence M. Friedman's Legal System Theory, law is defined as a system consisting of three essential elements: legal substance, legal structure, and legal culture. These three form an interaction that determines how law operates in real-life society. The legal system is not merely a written set of regulations, but rather reflects a complex and dynamic social system implemented by humans within their sociocultural context (Friedman, 2019). In his opinion, legal substance, within Friedman's framework, refers to the content or material of the law, namely all the rules, norms, principles, and tenets that govern human behavior in society. This includes applicable laws, regulations, and legal doctrine.

Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics essentially demonstrates a paradigm shift in the handling of drug abuse, from an approach solely focused on punishment to one that also places rehabilitation as a tool for recovery. This shift is reflected, among other things, in Article 54, which stipulates that drug addicts and victims of drug abuse are required to undergo medical and social rehabilitation. Meanwhile, Article 103 provides authority for judges to order drug addicts to undergo treatment and/or care through rehabilitation if the addict is proven guilty of committing a drug crime, and provides the possibility for judges to determine the period of treatment and/or care as the period of serving their sentence.

Normatively, there are differences in character between the two provisions. Article 54 uses the word "shall," thus indicating an imperative nature or ordering that addicts and victims of drug abuse must receive rehabilitation. Meanwhile, Article 103 uses the word "may," which gives judges discretion to order rehabilitation. This difference in formulation raises issues when applied in the law enforcement process, particularly regarding whether rehabilitation is a right

that must be granted to addicts or simply an option that depends on the judge's consideration. In the legal literature, the difference between the mandatory nature of Article 54 and the discretionary nature of Article 103 has been identified as one source of uncertainty in the implementation of rehabilitation.

There is a normative inconsistency between Article 54 and Article 103 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, particularly in the use of the formulation "obligatory" in Article 54 and "can" in Article 103. This inconsistency raises the issue of determining the status of rehabilitation, whether it is an obligation that must be applied to addicts and victims of narcotics abuse or is an authority whose implementation depends on the judge's discretion. This situation ultimately has the potential to lead to differences in the application of the law and impact the effectiveness of rehabilitation as part of the drug abuse prevention system.

The implementation of rehabilitation also reflects a paradigm shift in modern criminal law, from a repressive approach to a more humanistic and restorative one. From a legal utility perspective, the success of law enforcement is measured not only by the number of perpetrators convicted, but also by the legal system's ability to address the root causes of the crime. Therefore, rehabilitation can be viewed as a more effective instrument for simultaneously achieving the legal goals of justice, certainty, and utility (Rahardjo, 2014).

One of the functions of the National Narcotics Agency as stated in the Narcotics Law, Article 70 explains letter (f), which reads as follows: "monitor, direct, and improve community activities in preventing the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics and narcotic precursors"

It is clear that the function of the Indonesian National Narcotics Agency is to monitor, direct, and also improve community activities regarding narcotics.

The Prevention Department directly engages with the community to provide education and knowledge lessons to all levels of society, including students, workers, housewives, and other professions. In the context of combating drug crimes, the rehabilitation approach for addicts is a form of implementing the theory of benefit because it is not only oriented towards punishment, but also on the recovery of individuals experiencing drug dependence. Drug addicts are essentially individuals who experience physical, mental, and social disorders due to continuous drug use and therefore require comprehensive treatment through medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation. Therefore, when compared to imprisonment, rehabilitation has greater benefit value because it can restore the condition of addicts while reducing the potential for repeat drug crimes in the future (Bentham, 1907).

Some of the activities carried out in the community environment are as follows:

1. Outreach to educational environments Program counseling in the environment education the is one of the prevention activities of the Narcotics Agency Indonesian National. The main objective of providing counseling to the educational environment is that in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution explains the goals of the state, one of which is to educate the nation's life. By providing counseling to the educational environment, it can educate the next generation of students or the nation's future generations to avoid drug abuse. Therefore, with this counseling or education, it can save the nation's future generations. The activities carried out include theatrical performances on the dangers of narcotics, conducting urine tests, reading poetry, singing the national anthem, providing knowledge in the health sector regarding the impact of drug use, providing motivation to live a healthy, clean and drug-free life, as well as a joint declaration by means of "Save the Nation's Generation by saying Say No to Drugs".

2. Counseling to Non-Governmental Organizations This outreach to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) is a way to build cooperation within the community to actively participate in drug prevention and eradication. This outreach involves educating the public about the negative impacts of illicit drug trafficking on the stability of the Indonesian state. Its impact disrupts the country's economic stability, public health, social stability, and national defense and the nation's future generations. This activity is usually conducted through a seminar, which usually concludes with a joint declaration between the Indonesian National Narcotics Agency and a non-governmental organization declaring war on or combating drug crimes in the community.

4. Conclusion

Based on the analysis conducted in the previous chapter, several conclusions can be drawn regarding the problem formulation discussed in this study. These conclusions are as follows: 1. The rehabilitation implementation procedure is divided into two processes, namely the rehabilitation procedure by registering yourself or called Volunteer and then the rehabilitation procedure through a legal process or called Compulsory. In the Volunteer and Compulsory rehabilitation procedures there are two more parts, namely Medical Rehabilitation and Social Rehabilitation. The implementation of medical rehabilitation is implemented for drug abusers and drug addicts who are categorized as heavy users, because in the implementation of medical rehabilitation, namely through the stages of Detoxification (substance withdrawal period), Stabilization, Primary Program, Re-Entry Program, and Post-Rehabilitation. The implementation of medical rehabilitation is implemented for drug abusers and drug addicts who are categorized as light users, but in the implementation of social rehabilitation, it is different from medical rehabilitation, the implementation of social rehabilitation is Stabilization,

Primary Program, Re-Entry Program, and Post-Rehabilitation. Social rehabilitation does not involve the detoxification phase as in medical rehabilitation. The legal basis for this rehabilitation is Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics and other laws and regulations concerning rehabilitation. 2. The implementation of law in rehabilitation programs within the community is crucial if Indonesia is to be free from narcotics, especially in international border cities. The Indonesian National Narcotics Agency (BNN) provides legal counseling and education based on the Narcotics Law regarding the rehabilitation process and also criminal sanctions for those who do not actively participate in narcotics eradication, where the community is aware of the distribution, smuggling, trade, abuse, and storage of narcotics. Therefore, this implementation is carried out through counseling in educational environments, community or family environments, and involving Non-Governmental Organizations to synergize in the eradication, prevention, and rehabilitation of narcotics. 3. That the obstacles experienced by the Indonesian National Narcotics Agency in general at this time are the lack of public awareness of the behavior of people who are still involved in narcotics crimes, making it difficult for officers from the Indonesian National Narcotics Agency to Rehabilitate drug abusers and drug addicts in the community. Furthermore, a lack of awareness among drug abusers and drug addicts also poses an obstacle to improving the implementation of rehabilitation programs. This lack of awareness stems from a lack of awareness of the dangers of drugs and a lack of knowledge about rehabilitation. Inadequate facilities and infrastructure also serve as a benchmark for the effectiveness of rehabilitation. Budgetary conflicts with other agencies also hamper rehabilitation, particularly by opening a wide network for drug abusers and drug addicts to undertake rehabilitation programs. However, it is possible that obstacles to the implementation of this rehabilitation program are the difficulty of obtaining information within the Indonesian National Narcotics Agency (BNN), which discourages drug abusers and drug addicts from undertaking the program.

5. References

Journals:

- Andri Winjaya Laksana, Tinjauan Hukum Pidana terhadap Pelaku Penyalahgunaan Narkotika dengan Sistem Rehabilitasi, Jurnal Pembaharuan Hukum, Vol.II No.1, 2015, hal.80
- Azizah, Amiroatul, dan Putu Eka Trisna Dewi. "Reformulasi Ketentuan Rehabilitasi Bagi Pecandu Narkotika dalam Dimensi Ius Constituendum." Jurnal Yusthima, Vol. 3, No. 2, 2023, hal.60
- Bambang Tri Bawono, Dwi Wahyono, Andri Winjaya, Implementation of Rehabilitation for Drug Abuses According to Law Number 35 Of 2009

Concerning Narcotics, Jurnal Hukum UNISSULA, Vol.38 No. 1, 2022, hal.05

BNN RI, Pedoman Penyelenggaraan Rehabilitasi Narkotika (Jakarta: BNN, 2021), hlm. 35.

Depri Liber Sonata “Metode Penelitian Hukum Normatif Dan Empiris: Karakteristik Khas Dari Metode Meneliti Hukum”, Fiat Justisia Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, Fakultas Hukum Universitas Lampung, Vol. 8, Nomor 1 Januari-Maret 2014. hal 24

Laksono, Sipto Dwi, Nandang Sambas, dan Hadi Purnomo. “Implementasi Pasal 54 Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2009 tentang Narkotika dalam Melakukan Tindakan Rehabilitasi Medis dan Rehabilitasi Sosial.” Iustitia Omnibus: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, Vol. 5, No. 2.

Salafi, Syafara Alifia, dan Pudji Astuti. “Efektivitas Penerapan Pasal 103 Undang-Undang No. 35 Tahun 2009 tentang Narkotika terhadap Rehabilitasi Penyalahgunaan Narkotika di Pengadilan Negeri Sidoarjo.” NOVUM: Jurnal Hukum, Vol. 9, No. 2, 2022, hal.02

Siti Hidayatun, Yeni Widowaty, Konsep Rehabilitasi Bagi Pengguna Narkotika yang Berkeadilan, Jurnal Penegakan Hukum dan Keadilan, Vol.1 No. 2, 2020, hal.02

Supriyadin, Herman, dan Handrawan. “Formulasi Kebijakan Hukum Pidana tentang Rehabilitasi dalam Tindak Pidana Penyalahgunaan Narkotika.” Halu Oleo Legal Research, Vol. 1, No. 2, 2019, hal.85

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, World Drug Report (Vienna: UNODC, edisi terbaru).

Books:

Abdul Kadir Muhammad. (2004). Hukum dan Penelitian Hukum. Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti.

Achmad Ali. (2005). Keterpurukan Hukum di Indonesia: Penyebab dan Solusinya. Bogor: Ghalia Indonesia.

Andi Hamzah. (1993). Sistem Pidana dan Pemidanaan di Indonesia. Jakarta: Pradnya Paramita.

Andi Hamzah. (2014). Teori dan Sistem Pemidanaan. Jakarta: RajaGrafindo Persada.

AR. Sujono, dkk. (2011). Komentar dan Pembahasan Undang Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2009 tentang Narkotika. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.

- Bagir Manan. (2007). *Persepsi Masyarakat Mengenai Pengadilan dan Peradilan yang Baik*. Jakarta: Varia Peradilan.
- Bambang Sunggono. (2003). *Metode Penelitian Hukum (Cet. 5)*. Jakarta: PT RajaGrafindo Persada.
- Barda Nawawi Arief. (2008). *Bunga Rampai Kebijakan Hukum Pidana*. Jakarta: Kencana.
- Barda Nawawi Arief. (2016). *Bunga Rampai Kebijakan Hukum Pidana (Perkembangan Penyusunan Konsep KUHP Baru)*. Jakarta: Prenadamedia Group.
- Barda Nawawi Arief. (2018). *Masalah Penegakan Hukum dan Kebijakan Hukum Pidana*. Jakarta: Kencana.
- Budi Sulaksana. (2003). *Penyalahgunaan Narkoba*. Jakarta: Akademi Ilmu Pemasarakatan.
- Dowiko, Harold. (1999). *Drugs and Drug Policy: The Control of Consciousness Alteration*.
- Eva Achjani Zulfa. (2011). *Kebijakan Hukum Pidana*. Jakarta: Prenada Media.
- F. Asya. (2009). *Narkotika dan Psikotropika*. Jakarta: Asa Mandiri.
- Friedman, Lawrence M. (2011). *The Legal System: A Social Science Perspective (Diterjemahkan oleh M. Kozim)*. Bandung: Nusamedia.
- Friedman, Lawrence M. (2019). *Sistem Hukum Dalam Perspektif Ilmu Sosial ("The Legal System: A Social Science Perspective")*. Bandung: Nusa Media.
- Hari Sasangka. (2003). *Narkotika dan Psikotropika dalam Hukum Pidana*. Bandung: Mandar Maju.
- Herbert L. Packer. (1968). *The Limits of the Criminal Sanction*. California: Stanford University Press.
- Hikmahanto Juwono. (2006). *Penegakan Hukum dalam Kajian Law and Development: Problem dan Fundamen bagi Solusi di Indonesia*. Jakarta: Varia Peradilan.
- Jeremy Bentham. (1907). *An Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Johnny Ibrahim. (2018). *Teori & Metodologi Penelitian Hukum Normatif*. Malang: Bayumedia.

- Mahmud Mulyadi. (2008). *Criminal Policy: Pendekatan Integral Penal Policy dan Non-Penal Policy dalam Penanganan Kejahatan Kekerasan* (Mengutip A. Ray Jeffery). Medan: Pustaka Bangsa Press.
- Mardani. (2008). *Penyalahgunaan Narkoba dalam Perspektif Hukum Islam dan Hukum Positif*. Jakarta: RajaGrafindo Persada.
- Mochtar Kusumaatmadja & B. Arief Sidharta. (2013). *Pengantar Ilmu Hukum: Buku I*. Bandung: Alumni.
- Mukti Fajar ND & Yulianto Achmad. (2017). *Dualisme Penelitian Hukum Normatif & Empiris*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Muladi & Barda Nawawi Arief. (2010). *Teori-Teori dan Kebijakan Pidana*. Bandung: Alumni.
- Muladi. (2002). *Kapita Selekta Sistem Peradilan Pidana*. Semarang: Badan Penerbit UNDIP.
- Peter Mahmud Marzuki. (2011). *Penelitian Hukum*. Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group.
- Rahmansyamsuddin. (2013). *Hukum Acara Pidana dalam Integritas Keilmuan*. Makassar: Alauddin University Press.
- Ramon Nofrial. (2017). *Problematika Keadilan*. Yogyakarta: CV Budi Utama.
- Roeslan Saleh. (1983). *Stelsel Pidana Indonesia*. Jakarta: Aksara Baru.
- Ronny Hanitijo Soemitro. (2015). *Metodologi Penelitian Hukum* (Cetakan Kedua). Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia.
- Satjipto Rahardjo. (2020). *Ilmu Hukum*. Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti.
- Sidharta. (2010). *Reformasi Peradilan dan Tanggung Jawab Negara. Dalam Bunga Rampai Komisi Yudisial, Putusan Hakim: Antara Keadilan, Kepastian Hukum, dan Kemanfaatan*. Jakarta: Komisi Yudisial Republik Indonesia.
- Soerjono Soekanto & Sri Mamudji. (2015). *Penelitian Hukum Normatif: Suatu Tinjauan Singkat*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.
- Soerjono Soekanto. (1999). *Pokok-Pokok Sosiologi Hukum*. Jakarta: PT RajaGrafindo Persada.
- Soerjono Soekanto. (2014). *Pengantar Penelitian Hukum*. Jakarta: UI Press.
- Sudikno Mertokusumo. (2001). *Mengenal Hukum*. Yogyakarta: Liberty.

Sugiyono. (2019). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Suratman & Philips Dillah. (2015). *Metode Penelitian Hukum (Cet. 3)*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Wahyudesna Nugroho. (2016). *Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Tindak Pidana Narkotika Yang Dilakukan Polisi (Skripsi/Tesis)*. Universitas Lampung.

Yesmil Anwar & Adang. (2008). *Pembaharuan Hukum Pidana: Reformasi Hukum Pidana*. Jakarta: Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia.

Regulation:

Indonesia. Joint Regulation of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia, Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Head of the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia on Handling of Narcotics Addicts and Victims of Narcotics Abuse into Rehabilitation Institutions, PERBER Number: 01/PB/MA.III/2014, Number 03 of 2014, Number 11 of 2014, Number 03 of 2014, Number PER-005/A/JA/03/2014, Number 01 of 2014, Number PERBER/01/III/2014/BNN, LN No. 465 of 2014.

Indonesia. Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Technical Instructions for the Implementation of Medical Rehabilitation for Addicts, Abusers, and Victims of Narcotics Abuse who are in Process or who have been Decided by the Court, PMKes Number 46 of 2012, LN No. 1156 of 2012.

National Narcotics Agency Regulation Number 24 of 2017.

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Indonesia. Narcotics Law, Law No. 35 of 2009. LN No. 143 Year 2009. TLN No. 5062.