



## Restorative Justice for Users of Narcotics Through Implementation of Depenalization

Muhammad Ihsan<sup>1</sup>, Maroni<sup>2</sup>, Ruben Achmad<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universitas Sriwijaya, Indonesia, Email: [ihsanaisyah2007@gmail.com](mailto:ihsanaisyah2007@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup>Universitas Lampung, Indonesia, Email: [maroni.1960@fh.unila.ac.id](mailto:maroni.1960@fh.unila.ac.id)

<sup>3</sup>Universitas Sriwijaya, Indonesia, Email: [rubenachmad@yahoo.co.id](mailto:rubenachmad@yahoo.co.id)

Submitted: , 2022; Reviewed: 2022; Accepted:., 2022

Article Info	Abstract
<p><b>Keywords:</b> <i>Criminal Law Reform, Restorative Justice, Narcotics Crime, Rehabilitation.</i></p> <p><b>DOI:</b> <i>10.25041/fiatjustisia.v16no2.2649</i></p>	<p><i>Restorative Justice is a policy that puts a focus on recovery rather than retaliation. The Restorative Justice implementation, considered more effective in terms of Justice and effectiveness, makes the Restorative Justice policy renewal of the criminal law system in Indonesia. The writing of this article uses a descriptive-analytical research method that prioritizes a normative juridical approach, with the formulation of the problem regarding the role of Restorative Justice as an effort to reform criminal law and the implementation of Restorative Justice as an alternative step in law enforcement for narcotics crimes. The result of this article is that the policy regarding Restorative Justice in its application is an update in law, especially criminal law. Conventional Justice Policies which are considered ineffective in their application are now being updated through the Restorative Justice policy; in addition to the context of the application, which is not only applied within the scope of general criminal law, in Narcotics crimes, a criminal settlement mechanism is also applied using Restorative Justice policies as stated in the Circular Letter of the Supreme Court Number 4 of 2010 concerning Placement of Abuse, Victims of Abuse and Narcotics Addicts into Medical and Social Rehabilitation Institutions (SEMA.4/2010). Rehabilitation of a Narcotics defendant can be carried out if it meets the requirements described in the regulation.</i></p>

## A. Introduction

The issue of Narcotics has been a hot issue for discussion for a long time.<sup>1</sup> Narcotics remains a topic of discussion even though many other problems arise.<sup>2</sup> Narcotics crimes that are present both within the scope of work and in the daily environment, of course, make people more critical and worried about the nation's generation. The side effects of using illegal drugs are physically damaging and affect the community's social life conditions. The physical and social impacts that arise can hinder the national development of the community and the nation's generation towards the orientation as stipulated in the fourth aliena of the 1945 Constitution. Consumption of narcotics among the public is increasingly alarming, making Indonesia a drug crisis, further supported by the Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia, whose implementation has increased.

Economic factors that have become increasingly difficult after the Covid-19 pandemic have further supported the increase in the circulation of these illegal drugs. The spread of abuse and victims of narcotics crime has succeeded in reaching all lines of society without exception. The younger generation trapped in the influence of narcotics abuse will have a destructive impact on the future of the Indonesian state. Narcotics crime, which is one of the transnational crimes (Transnational Criminality), or a crime committed using advanced technology and supported by an extensive network, in its implementation has caused many victims, especially among young Indonesians. A crime organized crime is one of the crimes that threaten social, economic, political, security, and world peace life<sup>3</sup>

According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's report for 2020, the number of people addicted to narcotics has increased by 30% since 2009.<sup>4</sup> An increasing number of cases of drug abuse and corrupt institutions harm the prison population in Indonesia. It causes prisons to become overcrowded.<sup>5</sup> A number of narcotics convicts in prisons makes them more

---

<sup>1</sup> Bagus Satrio Wibowo and Zainal Asikin, "International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding Application of Integrated Assessment in Law Enforcement against Narcotics Abusers," no. 1 (2021): 422–29.

<sup>2</sup> Meinar Ayu Dewi Shinta, "Problem Analysis of Proposing Parole Relation to Narcotics Prisoners Related to PP Number 99 Year 2012 in Nusakambangan Narcotics Prison" 499, no. 99 (2020): 310–14, <https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.201209.303>.

<sup>3</sup> Siswanto, *Politik Hukum Dalam Undang-Undang Narkotika*. (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2012).

<sup>4</sup> BNN, "Press Realease Akhir Tahun 2020 "Sikap Tegas BNN, Wujudkan Indonesia Bebas D Ari Narkoba.," *Badan Narkotika Nasional Republik Indonesia.*, 2020, <https://bnn.go.id/press-release-akhir-tahun-2020>.

<sup>5</sup> Imam As Syafei, "The 5 Th PROCEEDING " Legal Reconstruction in Indonesia," in *Unissula Press*, ed. Amin Purnawan (Semarang: PDIH UNISSULA, 2019), 92, 142

likely to be sentenced to jail than other inmates. The above problems are in line with the statement submitted by the Secretary of the Directorate General of Corrections (Sesditjenpas) of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Kemenhumham), Heni Yuwono, who stated that most prisoners inhabiting prisons, primarily related to narcotics cases, were recorded as many as 136,397 spread across all prisons in Indonesia.<sup>6</sup>

The number of Narcotics cases that occur shows the ineffectiveness of handling cases through the criminal system (Penal); various policies deemed less impactful in reducing narcotics abuse cases, then the government makes other alternative policies through Restorative Justice. Restorative Justice is a settlement step taken to find a way out in a criminal case involving the community, with the victim and a perpetrator of a crime, to achieve Justice for all related parties so that a situation can be created the same as before. The mechanism used to implement the punishment aspect of the judicial process has been changed to a more non-conventional approach.<sup>7</sup>

The concept of Restorative Justice is a theory that states that the criminal justice system is not designed to deter individuals who commit crimes.<sup>8</sup> Law enforcers have adopted the concept of restorative justice to restore the victims' conditions.<sup>9</sup> Talking about narcotics crimes cannot be separated from emphasizing retaliation policies (imprisonment) for both users and dealers. However, now the implementation has another alternative, namely using the concept of Restorative Justice.<sup>10</sup>

The principle of recovery is prioritized over the principle of retaliation through the judicial system (penal); it will have a good impact, especially for Narcotics users, because restoration for Narcotics users from the start of the investigation should have been carried out. In addition, if all relevant agencies

---

<http://lppm.unissula.com/jurnal.unissula.ac.id/index.php/apic/article/view/10988/422>  
9.

<sup>6</sup> Arie Dwi Satrio, "Lapas Kelebihan Kapasitas Hingga 131%, Terbanyaknya Narapidana Kasus Narkoba," *Okezone*, 2021, <https://nasional.okezone.com/read/2021/05/07/337/2407159/lapas-kelebihan-kapasitas-hingga-131-terbanyak-narapidana-kasus-narkoba>.

<sup>7</sup> Jecky Tengens, "Pendekatan Restorative Justice Dalam Sistem Pidana Indonesia," *Hukum Online*, 2011.

<sup>8</sup> Tri Nurmega Oktarina and Central Java, "Narcotics And Children: How Diversion Mechanism Could Be An Effective Way?" 5 (2021): 75–88, <http://lppm-unissula.com/jurnal.unissula.ac.id/index.php/apic/article/view/10988/4229>.

<sup>9</sup> Muhammad Ali Equatora et al., "The Role of Correctional Social Workers in Personality Development in Yogyakarta Narcotics Correctional," *International Journal of Engineering Applied Sciences and Technology* 04, no. 09 (2020): 1–6, <https://doi.org/10.33564/ijeast.2020.v04i09.001>.

<sup>10</sup> Hambali Azwad Rachmat, "Penegakan Hukum Melalui Pendekatan Restorative Justice Penyelesaian Masalah Pidana," *Kalabbirang Law Journal* 2, no. 1 (2020): 69–76.

that regulate the implementation of Narcotics can be carried out properly with the support of evaluation tools or testing that is carried out unconditionally for Narcotics and Rehabilitation users, it will be very effective in its implementation as stipulated in SEMA.04/2010.

Rehabilitation is a preventive effort carried out by the government to free addicts and drug victims from the influence of illegal drugs within a set period.<sup>11</sup> The urgency of rehabilitation for narcotics users is indeed significant in its implementation, but in the process,<sup>12</sup> it has several conditions that must be met, including the defendant is in a condition caught red-handed using the illegal drug, there is evidence of use of narcotics one day used by the defendant, the results a laboratory test letter stating that the defendant is proven positive for using narcotics, a proof letter from a psychiatrist or a psychiatrist showed that the defendant was not proven to be actively involved in distributing the drug.<sup>13</sup> The method used in this article descriptive-analytical research method that prioritizes a normative juridical approach. Analytical descriptive is a critical description of an object of writing through a more qualitative writing analysis. The study of writing is included in the scope of legal science, so the approach used is the normative approach which includes: application of legal principles, alignment with statutory regulations.<sup>14</sup>

## **B. Discussion**

### **1. Restorative Justice as an Effort to Reform Criminal Law in Indonesia**

A criminal law policy system that has entered the reform phase in its implementation as Indonesian criminal law which in its implementation has had a reform phase with an orientation to achieve justice by improving and restoring the impact of the situation after the implementation of the Court and after the completion of the trial activities, which is called Restorative Justice.<sup>15</sup>

---

<sup>11</sup> Zachary Tyerman et al., "Cost-Effectiveness of Postoperative Drug Rehabilitation for Injection Drug Users," in *Annals of Thoracic Surgery*, vol. 110 (Elsevier USA, 2020), 492–99, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.athoracsur.2019.11.011>.

<sup>12</sup> Ranu Mahesti, "Pendampingan Rehabilitasi Bagi Pecandu Dan Korban Penyalahgunaan Narkotika," *Jurnal Pengembangan Masyarakat Islam* 53, no. 9 (2013): 1689–99, <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.32678/lbrmasy.v4i1.4294>.

<sup>13</sup> Mahkamah Agung, "Surat Edaran Mahkamah Agung Nomor 4 Tahun 2010 Tentang Penempatan Penyalahguna, Korban Penyalahguna Dan Pecandu Narkotika Ke Dalam Lembaga Rehabilitasi Medis Dan Rehabilitasi Sosial," 2010.

<sup>14</sup> Soerjono Soekamto, *Penelitian Hukum Normatif: Suatu Tinjauan Singkat*, Edisi 1 Ce (Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 2001).

<sup>15</sup> Rospita Adelina Siregar, "Restorative Justice Bagi Terpidana Pemakain Narkotika Golongan 1," *Jurnal Hukum Kesehatan Indonesia* 01, no. 01 (2021): 1–10.

This policy differs from criminal justice, which ensures justice and focuses more on retaliation, while restorative justice focuses more on compensation. The existence of this policy is different from retributive justice, where the policy emphasizes compensation to victims. Restitutive Justice which places more emphasis on compensation.<sup>16</sup> Let us examine the development of more advanced criminal law and sentencing. A new type of approach emerges when the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim or the relationship between the actor and the victim is examined. This is a new alternative made from the method of solving crimes.

The old policy formula for enforcing Human Rights (HAM) that legal experts have introduced covers three aspects that form the basis for developing the legal system in the context of modernization and legal reform, namely: structure, content, and culture. The legal culture of all these aspects must be integrated, synchronous, and parallel to run effectively.<sup>17</sup>

Approach Restorative Justice is one approach to justice with more attention to the certainty of justice and balance between perpetrators and victims. The criminal justice mechanism that used to only focus on punishment has now been changed to a mediation procedure, aiming to reach a more fair and balanced agreement in resolving criminal issues between victims and perpetrators.<sup>18</sup>

Restorative justice itself means a balance of rights. In implementing punishment using the traditional criminal system, compensation or compensation to victims has become a mechanism that is often applied, while restorative justice has a broad meaning. Restorative policies usually involve rebuilding the relationship between victims as before. The restoration of the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim can be achieved through an agreement carried out between the two parties.

The restoration of the relationship was obtained based on the agreement between the two parties.<sup>19</sup> The refusal to raise objections from victims, which often occurs, is implemented through restorative policies to provide fair opportunities for perpetrators or victims to achieve effective settlement outcomes through compensation mechanisms, peacemaking, social work, and other means.

---

<sup>16</sup> Nevey Varida Ariani, "Implementasi Undang-Undang 11 Tahun 2012 Tentang Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak Dalam Upaya Melindungi Kepentingan Anak.," *Jurnal Media Hukum* 21, no. 1 (2014): 16, <https://borang.umy.ac.id/index.php/jmh/article/view/1160>.

<sup>17</sup> Ridwan Mansyur, "Keadilan Restoratif Sebagai Tujuan Pelaksanaan Diversi Pada Sistem Peradilan Anak.," *Mahkamah Agung*, 2017, <https://www.mahkamahagung.go.id/id/artikel/2613/keadilan-restoratif-sebagai-tujuan-pelaksanaan-diversi-pada-sistem-peradilan-pidana-anak>.

<sup>18</sup> Azwad Rachmat, "Penegakan Hukum Melalui Pendekatan Restorative Justice Penyelesaian Masalah Pidana."

<sup>19</sup> Azwad Rachmat.

Traditional punishment mechanisms prevent all parties, including perpetrators and victims, from actively participating in solving problems. They are considered less effective in their implementation, and their implementation prioritizes retaliation rather than recovery. Indications of determining a criminal act without considering the escalation of the crime will continue to roll on the implementation mechanism; the existence of this will only be the jurisdiction of law enforcement.

The role of community participation which seems no longer needed will only lead to the fulfillment of the results of a punishment without looking at the essence of the case. The implementation of peace between perpetrators and victims often encounters obstacles in the process; these obstacles stem from the integrity of law enforcement. Its implementation often states that the sentencing procedure will continue even though the settlement process through the peace route has been implemented.

In terms of implementation, this is not compatible with the orientation of the achievements to be achieved in terms of law enforcement, such as Achievements in terms of achieving order, peace in the social order; this is a desired achievement because basically the implementation of a criminal process is the achievement a justice. When these aspects have been fulfilled through Restorative Justice, why is conventional punishment still carried out? The Restoration Policy, which is considered capable of accommodating problems as a substitute for the Conventional Court, in its implementation should be prioritized.

However, its implementation is only an alternative for resolving a crime. Judging from its evolutionary history, the restoration law created in 1960 is essentially an emergency method of handling criminal cases without criminal justice. The implementation of restoration policies is seen as a new way of thinking to solve problems and respond to community complaints. The effectiveness of the traditional criminal justice system is currently lacking when compared to results using restoration policies.

In addition, in its implementation, the restoration policy is carried out following the values of Pancasila, which are the source of reference for all Indonesian laws; this is because the existence of Pancasila is a fundamental legal policy that is used as a reference to form other regulations. The legal system, as described above, in its implementation, prioritizes deliberation in solving problems that occur among members of the community. Satjipto Raharjo stated that law enforcement is an effort to realize an idea and concept through making a policy to make it real.

*Law enforcement* is a process taken to realize legal desires into reality; legal desires as intended are an aspiration of law-making agencies formulated through legal policies. This section will show how

the various legal efforts are carried out correctly.<sup>20</sup> *Law enforcement efforts* are an effort made by the government to continue to maintain the sustainability of legal products in the community to continue to be enforced. The existence of such legal remedies is expected to ensure that every citizen obeys the applicable law.

Rudy Hartono explained that this is in line with the principle of *Integrum Restitution*: "To change the social balance due to problems, politics must be restored to achieve an orderly, orderly, peaceful and secure state." In normal and peaceful conditions, or when there is a violation of the law, the implementation must still be obeyed. But keep in mind that the application of good law must be following the nation's wishes; namely, the process of applying the law must comply with the law.

The community adheres to the philosophy of Pancasila, the vision of life, rules, and principles so that it is following its legal awareness in its application of sacred values, justice, harmony, unity, peace, humanity, application of order, decency, and cooperation. The background as a Continental European country that upholds the principles mentioned above are stated in a policy, including in terms of the substance of values and the concept of law enforcement.

The implementation of the concept of Restorative Justice is a separate update in criminal law, especially in policy settings regarding Narcotics. Restoration of victims' rights through rehabilitation is one of the Restorative Justice efforts carried out by law enforcement to restore the health of users/victims of Narcotics abuse to return to normal. The implementation of punishment through such as rehabilitation, in its implementation, is a depenalization step that is carried out to achieve the goal of restoring conditions to their original state.

The involvement of professionals who in this case are medical personnel in the context of facilitating the implementation of Restorative Justice, where the participation of medical personnel in the rehabilitation process has roles, among others: as facilitators, developing empathy groups, restoring the health of users, facilitating all residents' needs during the rehabilitation process.<sup>21</sup> Based on several concepts of Restorative Justice as stated in the previous chapter, it shows that Restorative Justice is another alternative to the

---

<sup>20</sup> Septa Chandra, "Politik Hukum Pengadopsian Restorative Justice Dalam Pembaharuan Hukum Pidana," *FIAT JUSTISIA: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 8, no. 2 (2015): 255–77, <https://doi.org/10.25041/fiatjustisia.v8no2.301>.

<sup>21</sup> Barda Nawawi Arief, *Beberapa Aspek Kebijakan Penegakan Dan Pengembangan Hukum Pidana* (Bandung: PT Citra Aditya Bakti, 2005).

Conventional Criminal Court, which prioritizes perpetrators' integration and the community.

The importance of implementing Rehabilitation as a substitute for punishment from narcotics abusers is very much needed; this is because the implementation of punishment through Conventional Courts as a means of punishment is deemed less effective. Many Narcotics convicts live in prisons compared to other crimes, making prisons overcapacity; therefore, the settlement of Narcotics crime through Rehabilitation will be very effective. On the other hand, it was reducing the capacity of Narcotics Prisoners in prisons that dominate and optimizing treatment for rehabilitated prisoners.

## **2. Restorative Justice for Narcotics Criminal Acts through Rehabilitation**

Narcotics abuse, both abuse, and users of Narcotics, has caused many losses in its implementation. Serious problems regarding Narcotics that have occurred in various countries, one of which is Indonesia, the development of cases of narcotics abuse in Indonesia, in general, has increased every year; this is supported by the strengthening of an increasingly expanded international network. Based on data obtained from the press release, BNN, on January 19, 2021, announced the confiscation of 53.3 kilograms of crystal methamphetamine from the International Narcotics Network syndicate against two different cases.<sup>22</sup>

This shows that expanding the spread of Narcotics, which is increasingly widespread to the international network, will be very influential if it is not prevented from the start. Narcotics crime in Indonesia is currently the most dominating crime in all existing criminal acts. Data from the Directorate General of Corrections published in May 2020 recorded 125,318 cases of Narcotics inmates, around 54% or almost half of the total population of 229,679 prisoners in prisons and correctional facilities. These prisons often cause the load in prisons and detention centers to become Over Crowded.

The use of the Conventional Court system used by law enforcers to solve the Crime of Narcotics abuse problem has an impact on an increasing number of charges. These problems then made the government think critically about issuing various policies to reduce Narcotics Abuse cases. Restorative Justice as an alternative to the settlement of Narcotics Crime cases, in its implementation a criminal law reform in Indonesia. Problems regarding Narcotics are often the context of problems that are difficult to solve.

The complexity of narcotics abuse that occurs in Indonesia causes problems, one of which is the efforts made by the government through the rehabilitation policy for narcotics abusers. The rehabilitation policy is an alternative solution given by the government to retaliate, not through

---

<sup>22</sup> Badan Narkotika Nasional, "Press Realease Badan Narkotika Nasional Mengenai Sindikat Jaringan Narkoba Internasional," *BNN*, 2021, <https://bnn.go.id/press-release-badan-narkotika-nasional-mengenai-sindikata-jaringan-2/>.



conventional Justice. Rehabilitation efforts are carried out to restore the user's condition to its original state; whether it is physically, psychologically, socially, or spiritually healthy, the return to normal health conditions will usually restore all existing activities. The return of the health of addicts and victims of narcotics abuse will directly impact both victims and the state.

"Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics" (starting now written UU. 35/2009) is a policy that contains substance regarding the implementation of the recovery of narcotics abusers through rehabilitation, where the existence of this policy is one of the efforts made by the government to control the spread of narcotics abuse. Exist in Indonesia through the implementation of rehabilitation policies as an alternative measure of punishment.

The rehabilitation process is carried out to reduce the number of prisoners in prisons and detention centers, including Rehabilitation in Narcotics Crimes as a substitute for punishment as described previously. However, the implementation of the policy on Rehabilitation can only be applied if the defendant of the Narcotics Crime fulfills the requirements as stipulated in SEMA.4/2010. UU.35/2009 and supported by the existence of SEMA as mentioned in the previous paragraph, it states that Rehabilitation can be carried out if it meets the following requirements: The defendant at the time of the arrest carried out by the competent authority the defendant was caught red-handed at the scene using narcotics when caught red-handed by Polri and BNN investigators as described in point a, it is stated that if the evidence is found for one day of use with the following details: 1 gram of methamphetamine (shabu), 2.4 grams of MDMA (ecstasy) or equal to 8 pills, 1.8 grams of Heroin, 1.8 grams of Cocaine, 5 grams of Cannabis, 5 grams of coca leaves, 5 grams of Mescaline, 3 grams of Psilocybin, 2 grams of LSD (d-lysergic acid diethylamide), 2 grams of PCP (phencyclidine), 3 grams Fantail as much as 1gram, Methadone as much as 0.5 grams, Morphine as much as 1 8 grams, Pethidine 0.9 grams, Codeine 72 grams, and Buprenorphine 32 mg.

In addition to the details above, to be rehabilitated, the defendant must also meet other requirements such as a positive certificate based on laboratory tests according to the investigator's request, a certificate from a psychiatrist/psychiatrist appointed directly by the judge. Finally, evidence states that the defendant in question is not involved in the illicit trafficking of narcotics. The requirements, as mentioned above, are a mechanism of requirements for the defendant if he changes his sentence in prison to a rehabilitation institution to restore the user's health condition as before.

Implementing the rehabilitation sentence is one part of reforming the conventional judicial punishment mechanism into a punishment mechanism that is more focused on recovery through Restorative Justice policies. The existence of SEMA.4/2010 shows that the scope of substance regarding the existing regulatory policies between victims and Narcotics addicts, especially for the rehabilitation process that is being carried out, has also been

determined, which specifically for victims can carry out Rehabilitation in places that the authorities have provided.

### C. Conclusion

In practice, it can be concluded that Restorative Justice policies exist in Criminal Law, especially in law enforcement of Narcotics crime. The implementation of narcotics law enforcement, which often applies law enforcement through conventional justice, can now use a rehabilitation mechanism as a substitute for punishment for the punishment given. The regulation regarding rehabilitation is regulated in SEMA.4/2010, where to be rehabilitated, the defendant must meet several elements. The rehabilitation mechanism as a manifestation of the Restorative Justice policy that is more oriented to healing than retaliation in its implementation is another alternative to punishment used by the government through Depenalization.

### References

- Ariani, Nevey Varida. "Implementasi Undang-Undang 11 Tahun 2012 Tentang Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak Dalam Upaya Melindungi Kepentingan Anak." *Jurnal Media Hukum* 21, no. 1 (2014): 16. <https://borang.umy.ac.id/index.php/jmh/article/view/1160>.
- Arief, Barda Nawawi. *Beberapa Aspek Kebijakan Penegakan Dan Pengembangan Hukum Pidana*. Bandung: PT Citra Aditya Bakti, 2005.
- Azward Rachmat, Hambali. "Penegakan Hukum Melalui Pendekatan Restorative Justice Penyelesaian Masalah Pidana." *Kalabbirang Law Journal* 2, no. 1 (2020): 69–76.
- BNN. "Press Realease Akhir Tahun 2020 "Sikap Tegas BNN, Wujudkan Indonesia Bebas D Ari Narkoba." *Badan Narkotika Nasional Republik Indonesia*. 2020. <https://bnn.go.id/press-release-akhir-tahun-2020>.
- Chandra, Septa. "Politik Hukum Pengadopsian Restorative Justice Dalam Pembaharuan Hukum Pidana." *FIAT JUSTISIA: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 8, no. 2 (2015): 255–77. <https://doi.org/10.25041/fiatjustisia.v8no2.301>.
- Equatora, Muhammad Ali, Galogo Sakti, . Rachmayanthy, and Shinta Muliati. "The Role of Correctional Social Workers in Personality Development in Yogyakarta Narcotics Correctional." *International Journal of Engineering Applied Sciences and Technology* 04, no. 09 (2020): 1–6. <https://doi.org/10.33564/ijeast.2020.v04i09.001>.
- Mahesti, Ranu. "Pendampingan Rehabilitasi Bagi Pecandu Dan Korban Penyalahgunaan Narkotika." *Jurnal Pengembangan Masyarakat Islam* 53, no. 9 (2013): 1689–99. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.32678/lbrmasy.v4i1.4294>.
- Mahkamah Agung. "Surat Edaran Mahkamah Agung Nomor 4 Tahun 2010 Tentang Penempatan Penyalahguna, Korban Penyalahguna Dan Pecandu Narkotika Ke Dalam Lembaga Rehabilitasi Medis Dan

- Rehabilitasi Sosial.” 2010.
- Mansyur, Ridwan. “Keadilan Restoratif Sebagai Tujuan Pelaksanaan Diversi Pada Sistem Peradilan Anak.” *Mahkamah Agung*. 2017. <https://www.mahkamahagung.go.id/id/artikel/2613/keadilan-restoratif-sebagai-tujuan-pelaksanaan-diversi-pada-sistem-peradilan-pidana-anak>.
- Nasional, Badan Narkotika. “Press Realease Badan Narkotika Nasional Mengenai Sindikat Jaringan Narkoba Internasional.” *BNN*. 2021. <https://bnn.go.id/press-release-badan-narkotika-nasional-mengenai-sindikata-jaringan-2/>.
- Oktarina, Tri Nurmega, and Central Java. “Narcotics And Children: How Diversion Mechanism Could Be An Effective Way?” 5 (2021): 75–88. <http://lppm-unissula.com/jurnal.unissula.ac.id/index.php/apic/article/view/10988/4229>.
- Satrio, Arie Dwi. “Lapas Kelebihan Kapasitas Hingga 131%, Terbanyaknya Narapidana Kasus Narkoba.” *Okezone*. 2021. <https://nasional.okezone.com/read/2021/05/07/337/2407159/lapas-kelebihan-kapasitas-hingga-131-terbanyak-narapidana-kasus-narkoba>.
- Shinta, Meinar Ayu Dewi. “Problem Analysis of Proposing Parole Relation to Narcotics Prisoners Related to PP Number 99 Year 2012 in Nusakambangan Narcotics Prison” 499, no. 99 (2020): 310–14. <https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.201209.303>.
- Siregar, Rospita Adelina. “Restorative Justice Bagi Terpidana Pemakain Narkotika Golongan 1.” *Jurnal Hukum Kesehatan Indonesia* 01, no. 01 (2021): 1–10.
- Siswanto. *Politik Hukum Dalam Undang-Undang Narkotika*. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2012.
- Soekamto, Soerjono. *Penelitian Hukum Normatif: Suatu Tinjauan Singkat*. Edisi 1 Ce. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 2001.
- Syafei, Imam As. “The 5 Th PROCEEDING “ Legal Reconstruction in Indonesia.” In *Unissula Press*, edited by Amin Purnawan, 92. Semarang: PDIH UNISSULA, 2019. <http://lppm-unissula.com/jurnal.unissula.ac.id/index.php/apic/article/view/10988/4229>.
- Tengens, Jecky. “Pendekatan Restorative Justice Dalam Sistem Pidana Indonesia.” *Hukum Online*, 2011.
- Tyerman, Zachary, Shawn Shah, J. Hunter Mehaffey, Tanya Wanchek, Robert B. Hawkins, Elizabeth T. Rogawski McQuade, Alexander Shannon, Gorav Ailawadi, and Kenan W. Yount. “Cost-Effectiveness of Postoperative Drug Rehabilitation for Injection Drug Users.” In *Annals of Thoracic Surgery*, 110:492–99. Elsevier USA, 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.athoracsur.2019.11.011>.
- Wibowo, Bagus Satrio, and Zainal Asikin. “International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding Application of

**Integrated Assessment in Law Enforcement against Narcotics Abusers,”**  
no. 1 (2021): 422–29.