



 sciendo

BALTIC JOURNAL OF LAW & POLITICS

A Journal of Vytautas Magnus University
VOLUME 15, NUMBER 2 (2022)
ISSN 2029-0454

Cite: *Baltic Journal of Law & Politics* 15:2 (2022): 89-99
DOI: 10.2478/bjlp-2022-001005

LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICY Narcotics Crime in Indonesia

Zainab Ompu Jainah

zainab@ubl.ac.id

Fakultas Hukum Universitas Bandar Lampung Jl ZA Pagar Alam No 26 Labuhan Ratu
Bandar Lampung 35142 Indonesia

Received: July 11, 2022; reviews: 2; accepted: October 12, 2022.

Abstract

Narcotics crime is always interesting to study and discuss, because the development of this crime revealed by researchers, not only occurs in groups of men, but also women, children, adolescents and the elderly, has become part of narcotics crimes. This. The findings of researchers in California (Anglin, 1988) and Iavchunovskaia in Russia (2009), can be used as a comparative study in the subject of this research, which can be used as solutions and motivations for law enforcement officials and related institutions, to take firm and constructive action in dealing with narcotics crimes and rehabilitation institutions appointed by the government, must be serious and sincere in rehabilitating narcotics addicts in Indonesia. Besides that. Indigenous peoples also have a very important role in educating the behavior of their citizens, in order to avoid narcotics crimes, through customary norms and religious norms which are the domain of traditional leaders and religious leaders in the community.

Keywords

Law Enforcement, Narcotics Crime, Addicts

Introduction

Narcotics crime is one of the deviant behaviors committed by humans, where it has violated the provisions and is contrary to the rules of law that have been set. Firmness in behavior that has violated the prohibition in the rule of law regulated in people's lives will be subject to strict sanctions.¹

Citing the results of research by Iavchunovskaia (2009), concerning sociological women in Russian prisons, it was found that women were involved in

¹ Ninik Widiyanti dan Yulius Waskita. 1987. *Kejahatan Dalam Masyarakat dan Pencegahannya*. Bima Aksara. hlm.29.

narcotics crimes, as a result of being forced to become addicts and involved in the narcotics trade. It has been found that the social life of female criminals in Russia is more vulnerable to arrest and prosecution than those who attract them into the narcotics trade. The development of this case shows that more and more women use narcotics and also try to keep themselves from running away from reality, so that they do contradictory things, such as corruption, which is a moral, ethnic, and ecological problem; and on the other hand, the increase in the number of female criminals is also driven by the aim of material gain.²

In California Los Angeles, Anglin (1988) has studied narcotics criminals using various analytical methods on 2 patients, namely Anglo and Chicano methadone. The conclusion from Anglin's research is that people are addicted to narcotics, preceded by their involvement in a narcotics crime. Then they are addicted, which triggers a very high narcotics crime. Success during the period of restriction in the use of narcotics during the treatment process, has shown that the narcotic crime rate is significantly reduced and becomes very low after the patient is no longer addicted.³

Referring to Iavchunovskaia's findings in Russia, compared to young women in Indonesia, of course this is one of the causes that make young women very vulnerable to being caught by the police, compared to those who are drug suppliers and dealers, because the suppliers and dealers are economically very well established, because it has huge profits derived from illicit drug trafficking. This social condition is similar to the social condition of young women in Indonesia, who become dependent on those who are suppliers and dealers of narcotics, both because of their economic conditions and their needs who are addicted to narcotics. In the end, young women will enter the circle of drug trafficking in Indonesia.

One of the crimes that are often found in Indonesian society is narcotics abuse. In Law Number 35 of 2009, it is explained that abusers are people who use narcotics illegally without rights and against the law. A person who uses narcotics illegally can be categorized as an addict, while a dealer is a person who markets, sells, delivers for sale narcotics. Theoretically, crime prevention efforts, including the crime of narcotics abuse, can be broadly divided into 2 (two), namely penal policies (through law enforcement) and non-penal policies (social welfare).

The penal policy uses a repressive approach after the crime has occurred. The non-penal policy uses a preventive approach before the crime occurs. Obstacles in the law enforcement process often occur from law enforcement factors themselves who are not in line with their main duties and functions as law enforcers, taking sides with those involved in narcotics abuse, and the lack of

² T.M. Iavchunovskaia & I. B. Stepanova, 2009. A Social Description Of Female Narcotics Crime, *Jorunal of: Russian Social Science Review*, 50:3, 17-25, DOI:10.1080/10611428.2009.11065354. To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.1080/10611428.2009.11065354>.

³M.Douglas Anglin and George Speckart, 1988. *Criminology*, Volume 26 Number 2 1988 197, Narcotics use and crime: A multisample, multimethod analysis, University of California, Los Angeles.

awareness or active role of the community in efforts to eradicate crime. narcotics abuse which is used as a profitable business. Indonesia is one of the developing countries in the world, which cannot be separated from the impact of narcotics trafficking. This is based on the facts that there are many crimes of narcotics abuse that have been successfully uncovered by law enforcement officers who have been caught trafficking narcotics on an international scale. With the increasingly widespread crime of narcotics abuse, especially in Indonesia, all related elements must try even harder to eradicate. In this case, the subject of discussion is not only the problem of narcotics distribution in the community, but also to community groups who are also perpetrators or users of narcotics which are carried out without permission and against the law.⁴

Narcotics crime is one of the deviations of behavior committed by humans, where it has violated the provisions and is contrary to the rules of law that have been set. Firmness in behavior that has violated the prohibition in positive legal aspects regulated in people's lives will be subject to strict sanctions. In social life there are various kinds of legal norms that directly or indirectly affect the procedures for behaving or acting. The norms that are deeply felt in human life are customary norms, religious norms, and legal norms. One of the crimes that are often found in Indonesian society is narcotics abuse. Law Number 35 of 2009 explains that abusers are people who use narcotics illegally without rights and against the law. A person who uses narcotics illegally can be categorized as an addict and also as a dealer who consumes and sells narcotics (Jassim, 2021).

In empirical research related to narcotics crime, it has become a world problem. This is evidenced by the various efforts that have been made by each country in the world, both internally and externally, in tackling the dangers of narcotics abuse, in the form of an international convention on the illicit trade of narcotic drugs across countries. Thus, in terms of paying attention to the phenomena and upheavals that occur among the community that the crime of drug abuse is no longer a national problem, but has become a transnational (international) problem. Therefore, criminal policies on narcotics crimes must apply as a whole in order to face the dangers in socio-economic life or political life regarding the security of social policies (Afitah & Isra, 2021; Brookes, 2020).⁵

Narcotics abuse crimes in Indonesia have reached a very worrying level, based on data published by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in 2020, the number of Narcotics inmates in 2020 is 249,056 people. Facts shown in the field that there are 50% of perpetrators of criminal acts in correctional institutions are caused by narcotics abuse. Those who become perpetrators and victims of narcotics are spread across all walks of life, ranging from students, college students, street children, artists and commercial sex

⁴Ratri Novita Erdianti. 2017. *Alternatif Pemidanaan Terhadap Pelaku Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Dalam Kebijakan Kriminal Di Indonesia*. Fakultas Hukum Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang, Vol. 25 Nomor 2, September 2017. Hlm. 262.

⁵Fathol Bari. 2020. *Tindak Pidana Mutilasi Dalam Perspektif Hukum, kriminologi dan Viktimologi*. Jurnal Negara dan Keadilan Volume 9 Nomor 2, Agustus 2020. Hlm. 119.

workers. Narcotics are very easy to obtain, because the prices vary greatly, some are sold at cheap to expensive prices. Meanwhile, based on the results of a public test conducted by the National Narcotics Agency in collaboration with the 2019-2021 National Research and Innovation Agency, the prevalence rate of drug abusers continues to increase from 1.80% in 2019 to 1.95% in 2021, this can be seen through the table and graph images below are as follows:⁶



Source: Public Test Results of the National Narcotics Agency in collaboration with the National Research and Innovation Agency 2019-2021

Narcotics crime is one of the international crimes that is organized, has a very wide network and has large funding, which is supported by advanced technology. Narcotics have a negative impact both in terms of economic, psychological, physical and others. If the crime of narcotics abuse is not handled properly and seriously, it will damage the generation of the Indonesian nation. To achieve the goal optimally, good coordination is needed from all levels of society and agencies, non-governmental organizations, and related agencies as well as policy makers at all levels within the Republic of Indonesia, in order to make efforts to prevent and control narcotics.⁷

Narcotics crime is a very extraordinary crime, because the negative impact it causes is very dangerous for the nation's generation and paralyzes the joints of the nation's life, which can morally damage the mentality of the nation's next generation. On this basis, the government has issued various legal policies, including; laws and regulations, Ministerial Regulations and Ministerial Decrees, in order to prevent and eradicate narcotics abuse and crime.⁸

⁶ Hasil Uji Publik Badan Narkotika Nasional bekerjasama dengan Badan Riset Dan Inovasi Nasional 2019-2021

⁷ Soedjono. 2000. *Patologi Sosial*. Bandung: Alumni. hlm 25.

⁸ *Ibid.* hlm 29.

Research Methods

The research method used in this research is a normative research method, namely legal research that puts the law as a building norm system, namely regarding legal principles, norms, rules of legislation, court decisions, agreements and doctrines. This research was conducted by examining problems in law enforcement, using existing library materials.

In this study, the non-penal approach is a criminal policy that is considered appropriate in dealing with narcotics crime, especially from the aspect of prevention. The definition of criminal policy is an event that is rational and systematically arranged in the community to tackle crime. This understanding was adopted from the Marc Ancel Organization Of The Control Of Crime By Societies. In tackling crime, according to G.P. Hoefnagels, criminal policy can be described in various ways, namely: first, application in the criminal law system. Second, Enforcement without punishment and third, the public's view of crime and punishment through mass media (Influencing Views Of Society On Crime And punishment).⁹

Some forms of additional narcotics control are: 1) counseling, the patient or family consults with a psychologist, or psychiatrist, this activity can help patients avoid drug addiction, habits or therapeutic behavior that will help patients in the event of a relapse or withdrawal from drugs. drugs, 2) Treatment programs, this program includes general education and therapy sessions focused on establishing calm and preventing re-addiction, 3) self-help groups meetings, such as special group meetings for first-degree drug dependence. By sharing personally the problems that occur can increase the self-esteem of the patient, so as to prevent drug addiction.¹⁰

The problem that will be discussed in this study is the policy of law enforcement for narcotics crimes in Indonesia, and trying to identify the various backgrounds of narcotics crimes in Indonesia, in order to find solutions or at least as material in conducting ongoing studies in finding methods and ways that more appropriate in dealing with narcotics crimes. This study will analyze the criminal policy of law enforcement against narcotics abuse in Indonesia.

Discussion

A. Narcotics Crime Law Enforcement Policy

In law enforcement efforts, as regulated in the provisions of Law number 35 of 2009 it is stated, in the application of sanctions to perpetrators or users who have committed criminal acts of narcotics abuse, it is not only limited to criminal sanctions, and not all law enforcement is carried out with imprisonment or imprisonment. punishment of narcotics perpetrators or users in Correctional

⁹*Ibid.* hlm. 45-46.

¹⁰Zainab Ompu Jainah. 2013. *Konstruksi Budaya Hukum Penegak Hukum Badan Narkotika Nasional*. Pustaka Magister Semarang.hlm 166.

Institutions. The panel of judges in this case can also give a decision to undergo medical treatment in a hospital and undergo social rehabilitation organized by the government.¹¹

The theory put forward by G.P. Hoefnagels states that the prevention of narcotics abuse can be done in 2 ways, namely: Penal Method (Criminal Law), and Non Penal Method (Prevention). Prevention as an effort to overcome crime and narcotics abuse with an approach as proposed by G.P. Hoefnagels, in Indonesia can be done with a criminal law policy approach (penal) and a preventive approach (non-penal).

1. Penalty Policy

Criminal law policy has a practical purpose in order to be able to formulate properly and maximally, which can be used as a guideline by all law enforcement institutions and levels of society, even the legislators themselves, especially court institutions, in applying the law as well as the organizers and executors. court decisions, in imposing criminal sanctions in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the narcotics law to provide a deterrent effect to the perpetrators. This is the last effort in eradicating narcotics abuse and crime in Indonesia. This task is the authority of the National Narcotics Agency, the Police, the Prosecutor's Office and the Court in carrying out their duties, functions and authorities in law enforcement of criminal acts and narcotics abuse in Indonesia.¹²

Barda Nawawi Arief views that the use of penal facilities in law enforcement of criminal acts and narcotics abuse in Indonesia is also a very important method, because: first, criminal sanctions are needed to provide a deterrent to the perpetrators so as not to repeat their actions; second, criminal sanctions become a tool or means in dealing with all kinds of crimes; third, criminal sanctions can rob the perpetrators of the rights and freedoms, and also become a threat if used improperly.¹³

The penal policy is carried out by analyzing the provisions of the criminal law laws and regulations that are related to narcotics crimes, especially in criminal law policies, by conducting normative studies that enter the legislative policy stage. Then proceed with observing the implementation of criminal law legislation (in abstract) on narcotics, using the mechanism of an integrated criminal justice system which will be continued at the executive policy stage. The results of the analysis or findings from research from the penal aspect of the crime of narcotics abuse are corrections or inputs to revise the provisions of the narcotics abuse

¹¹Adhi Prasetya Handono. 2013. *Kebijakan Non Penal Dalam Penanggulangan Kejahatan Narkotika*. Diponegoro Law Review, Volume 1 Nomor 2 Tahun 2013. hlm. 8.

¹²Novita Sari. 2017. *Penerapan Asas Ultimum Remedium Dalam Penegakan Hukum Tindak Pidana Penyalahgunaan Narkotika*. Jurnal Penelitian Hukum DE JURE, Volume 17 Nomor 3, September 2017. hlm 354.

¹³Wenda Hartanto. 2017. *Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Kejahatan Narkotika dan Obat-Obat Terlarang Dalam Era Perdagangan Bebas Internasional Yang Berdampak Pada Keamanan dan Kedaulatan Negara*. Jurnal Legislasi Indonesia, Volume 14 Nomor 01, maret 2017. hlm. 7.

regulations in the future.¹⁴

The policy of criminal acts against narcotics abuse and crime in Indonesia must be carried out based on the basic concept of punishment as described above. The crime policy is part of one of the social policies and national development policies. Efforts to overcome narcotics abuse and crime need to be carried out comprehensively in social policies and development policies.¹⁵

According to Eatherly (1974), drug law enforcement is similar to tax sales. As is well known, who pays such a tax and its impact on prices, and quantity depends on the slope of the curve as demand and supply as well as on the content of the law. In economic theory stated by Thomas Robert Malthus (1766-1834), has found, that production tends to increase, when population tends to increase naturally at a geometric rate, then it is not surprising that people choose to reduce population growth.¹⁶

Mark H. Moore (1990) states, to overcome the narcotics problem in the United States, referring to law enforcement efforts in controlling the supply of drugs through the black market of narcotics, is to "reduce the availability of drugs on the black market". This policy is one of three United States policies, in dealing with narcotics. The success in implementing these policies, ultimately encourages legal efforts that must be carried out, namely to thwart illicit transactions at every level, to paralyze narcotics groups and networks, as a reliable solution to solving problems in the United States.¹⁷

2. Non-penal efforts (Prevention Efforts)

Prevention efforts (non-penal) are carried out by providing guidance to people who have not used or are familiar with various types of narcotics. This guidance is given with the aim that they become law-abiding citizens. Prevention efforts prioritize the prevention of narcotics abuse and crime in dealing with legal events that occur in the community. The program for dealing with narcotics is called the Prevention, Eradication of Abuse, Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics (P4GN) Program. The goal is to empower all the potential available in the community so that they consciously reject and oppose all things related to narcotics. In the P4GN program, it is not only the prevention of narcotics crimes, but also through law enforcement of criminal acts and narcotics abuse as well as undergoing rehabilitation efforts for users as victims of narcotics abuse.¹⁸

The joint regulation number: PERBER/01/III/2014/BNN states that narcotics addicts or victims of narcotics abuse are required to carry out medical rehabilitation

¹⁴Ruben Achmad. 2020. *Kebijakan Kriminal Dalam Pencegahan Dan Penanggulangan Narkotika di Kota Palembang*. Legalitas Jurnal Hukum Volume 12 Nomor 1, Juni 2020. hlm 42.

¹⁵*Ibid.* hlm 43.

¹⁶Priyono dan Zainuddin Ismail, 2012. *Teori Ekonomi*, penerbit Dharma Hmu, Surabaya, Hlm.15

¹⁷Mark H.Moore, 1990. *Supply Reduction and Drug Law Enforcement*, published: University of Chicago Press: Hlm 290.

¹⁸*Ibid.* hlm 69.

as regulated in Article 2 letter a. To realize good and optimal coordination and cooperation in solving problems caused by criminal acts of narcotics abuse, in order to reduce the number of narcotics addicts or victims of narcotics abuse by conducting treatment, care and recovery in handling as suspects, defendants, or prisoners.¹⁹

Narcotics abusers who are severely addicted by choosing a penal policy by imprisoning them in a correctional institution are inappropriate and contrary to the principle of expediency which is one of the objectives of the law, because addicts who are in a condition of dependence must be given treatment/treatment, and these actions less effective, if it is carried out in a correctional institution, because the condition of the correctional institution is inadequate to serve as a place to treat/treat suspects, defendants or narcotics convicts.

In law enforcement efforts against narcotics abuse and crime, the method found by Anglin in California Los Angeles, which is quite relevant, is applied in Indonesia in dealing with narcotics abuse. Crimes committed by narcotics abusers are actually only triggered by their needs as narcotics users, because their economic condition is not able to meet their dependence on narcotics, the easiest step they take is to commit a crime. The pattern of overcoming narcotics crime found by researchers in California is significant enough to suppress the emergence of narcotics crime in the country. What about the prevention of narcotics crime in Indonesia? Of course this is a challenge for institutions that are authorized to carry out rehabilitation of narcotics criminals in Indonesia. The pattern found by Anglin in California, can be applied as a model for overcoming narcotics crime in Indonesia, as long as the institutions tasked with treating the perpetrators of narcotics crimes really carry out their main duties and functions as medical institutions.

The results of research conducted by Garoupa (2006) in Portugal, which was published in a journal entitled "Optimal law enforcement and criminal organization", stated that the consequences for organizations that produce illegal products, with severe penalties, are reduced dimensions of criminal networks, but the possibility of increasing the effectiveness of their members. But smaller companies are easier to manage, and as a result fewer mistakes are made, which reduces the chances of being detected. Therefore, lighter law enforcement in Portugal, can be considered to achieve optimal results in prevention.²⁰

The non-penal policy (prevention) is a strategic aspect, because the crime and abuse of narcotics has not yet occurred. In addition to reviewing actions taken by law enforcement officers, efforts to prevent criminal acts and narcotics abuse currently aim to conduct studies on non-penal alternatives related to narcotics abuse.²¹

¹⁹Zainab Ompu Jainah. 2020. *Kewajiban Rehabilitasi medis Korban Penyalahgunaan Narkotika (Studi Peraturan Bersama Nomor: 01/111/2014/BNN)*. Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Program Studi Ilmu Hukum Fakultas Hukum Universitas Bandar Lampung, keadilan Progresif Volume 11 nomor 1 Maret 2020. hlm 3.

²⁰Nuno Garoupa, 2006. Optimal law enforcement and criminal organization, published: Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization. Vol. 63 (2007) 461–474

²¹*Op.cit.* hlm. 48.

Efforts to overcome crime and narcotics abuse using non-penal facilities that have been carried out by law enforcers and the public include the following activities: first, providing legal counseling about the dangers of narcotics abuse threats to students, students and youth; Second, conducting raids at night entertainment venues conducted by the police; Third, participate in disseminating information to the public through various mass media about the dangers of narcotics abuse; Fourth, can form the Anti-Drug Agency, and Fifth, increase community participation to prevent and abuse narcotics.

If efforts to overcome narcotics abuse can be carried out through penal and non-penal means, it can be ascertained that criminal acts against narcotics abuse in the community will tend to decrease so that it has a positive impact on the Indonesian nation. All of that cannot be separated from the participation of the community who helps eradicate the crime of illicit narcotics trafficking, because without the support of the community, all the hard work of law enforcement will fail. The importance of increasing public awareness of the dangers of drug abuse and taking part in preventing it is very beneficial for all of us.

Conclusion

1. There are 2 approaches that can be taken in tackling narcotics crime in Indonesia, through criminal policies, namely penal policies and non-penal policies. Penal policy is a law enforcement process that uses a law approach. In relation to this issue, the findings of Mark H. Moore's research, in the United States' efforts to suppress narcotics crime in its country, can be considered as a model in overcoming narcotics crime through law enforcement, by disabling narcotics groups and networks at all levels, by prioritizing the narcotics network. narcotics at street level.
2. In an effort to enforce the law through a non-penal policy, the method found by Anglin in California, Los Angeles, is quite relevant to be applied in Indonesia. According to Anglin, the pattern of handling narcotics crimes in California Los Angeles emphasizes the seriousness of the government to mobilize treatment institutions against drug offenders, this can significantly reduce the incidence of narcotics crime in the country. Indonesia can adopt this pattern of handling by mobilizing institutions authorized by the government to rehabilitate narcotics criminals in Indonesia, as long as these institutions truly carry out their main duties and functions as medical institutions.

Reference

- Afitah, I., & Isra, E. P. (2021). Analysis of forest and land fire with hotspot modis on various types of land cover in Central Kalimantan Province. *AgBioForum*, 23(2), 13-21. <https://agbioforum.org/menuscript/index.php/agb/article/view/50/33>

- Barda nawawi Arief. 1996. *Bunga Rampai Kebijakan Hukum Pidana*. Penerbit : PT. Citra Aditya Bakti. Bandung.
- Brookes, G. (2020). Glyphosate Use in Asia and Implications of Possible Restrictions on its Use. *AgBioForum*, 22(1), 37-48. <https://agbioforum.org/menuscrypt/index.php/agb/article/view/20/9>
- G. Peter Hoefnagles. 1969. *The Other Slide Of Criminology (An inversion Of The Concept Of Crime)*, Penerbit: Kluwer-Deventer, Holland.
- Jassim, T. L. (2021). The influence of oil prices, licensing and production on the economic development: An empirical investigation of Iraq economy. *AgBioForum*, 23(1), 1-11. <https://agbioforum.org/menuscrypt/index.php/agb/article/view/23/12>
- Mukti Fajar ND dan Yulianto Achmad. 2017. *Dualisme Penelitian Hukum Normatif dan Empiris*. Yogyakarta. Pustaka Pelajar.
- Mark H. Moore, 1990. *Supply Reduction and Drug Law Enforcement*, published: University of Chicago Press.
- Ninik Widiyanti dan Yulius Waskita. 1987. *Kejahatan Dalam Masyarakat dan Pencegahannya*. Bima Aksara.
- Soedjono. 2000. *Patologi Sosial*. Bandung: Alumni.
- Soerjono Soekanto. 2009. *Penelitian Hukum Normatif Suatu Tinjauan Singkat*. Jakarta. Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Sudarto. 1981. *Hukum dan Hukum Pidana*. Penerbit : Alumni Bandung.
- Zainab Ompu Jainah. 2013. *Konstruksi Budaya Hukum Penegak Hukum Badan Narkotika Nasional*. Pustaka Magister Semarang.
- . 2018. *Kapita Selekta Hukum Pidana*. TSmart : Tangerang.
- Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics
- Presidential Regulation Number 23 of 2010 concerning the National Narcotics Agency
- Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 12 of 2009 concerning Facilitation of Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Traffic in Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors
- Government Regulation Number 40 of 2013 concerning the Implementation of the Narcotics Law
- Adhi Prasetya Handono. 2013. *Kebijakan Non Penal Dalam Penanggulangan Kejahatan Narkotika*. Diponegoro Law Review, Volume 1 Nomor 2 Tahun 2013.
- Badan Narkotika Nasional bekerjasama dengan Badan Riset Dan Inovasi Nasional 2019-2021. *Hasil Uji Publik*
- Eatherly, 1974. Drug-Law Enforcement: Should We Arrest Pushers or Users?, *Journal of Political Economy* 1974.82:210-214. Downloaded from www.journals.uchicago.edu by Uppsala University on 01/26/20. For personal use onl.
- Fathol Bari. 2020. *Tindak Pidana Mutilasi Dalam Perspektif Hukum, kriminologi dan Viktimologi*. *Jurnal Negara dan Keadilan* Volume 9 Nomor 2, Agustus 2020.
- Ira Helviza. 2016. *Kendala-Kendala Badan Narkotika Nasional (BNN) Dalam Penanggulangan Penyalahgunaan Narkotika di Kota Banda Aceh*. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Unsyiah* Volume 1 Nomor 1 Agustus 2016

- M.Douglas Anglin, Journal of: CRIMINOLOGY Volume 26 Number 21988 197, Narcotics use and crime: A multisample, multimethod analysis, University of California, Los Angeles.
- Mustating DG Maroa. 2017. *Penegak Hukum Dalam Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Penyalahgunaan Narkotika di Kabupaten Banggai*. Fakultas Hukum Universitas Muhammadiyah Luwuk. Jurnal Yustisiabel Volume 1 Nomor 1 April 2017.
- Muhammad Ridwan Lubis. 2020. *Faktor Penghambat Polisi Dalam Pemberantasan Dan Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Narkotika*. Volume 3 Nomor 1 Prosiding Seminar Nasional Hasil Penelitian, November 2020.
- Novita Sari. 2017. *Penerapan Asas Ultimum Remedium Dalam Penegakan Hukum Tindak Pidana Penyalahgunaan Narkotika*. Jurnal Penelitian Hukum DE JURE, Volume 17 Nomor 3, September 2017.
- Nuno Garoupa, 2006. Optimal law enforcement and criminal organization, published: Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization. Vol. 63 (2007) 461–474
- Olivia Anggie Johar. 2020. *Penerapan Sanksi Terhadap Anak Pelaku Penyalahgunaan Tindak Pidana Narkotika di Pengadilan negeri Pekanbaru*. Jurnal Gagasan Hukum Volume 02 Nomor 01 Juni 2020.
- Priyono dan Zainuddin Ismail, 2012. Teori Ekonomi, penerbit Dharma Hmu, Surabaya, Hlm.15
- Ratri Novita Erdianti. 2017. *Alternatif Pemidanaan Terhadap Pelaku Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Dalam Kebijakan Kriminal Di Indonesia*. Fakultas Hukum Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang, Vol. 25 Nomor 2, September 2017.
- Rayani Saragih. 2021. *Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Di Indonesia*. Program Studi Hukum, Fakultas Sosial dan Hukum, Universitas Quality Berastagi Indonesia. Journal of Education, Humaniora and Social Sciences (JEHSS), Volume 4 Nomor 1, Agustus 2021.
- Ruben Achmad. 2020. *Kebijakan Kriminal Dalam Pencegahan Dan Penanggulangan Narkotika di Kota Palembang*. Legalitas Jurnal Hukum Volume 12 Nomor 1, Juni 2020.
- T.M. Iavchunovskaia & I.B. Stepanova, 2009. A Social Description Of Female Narcotics Crime, Jorunal of: Russian Social Science Review, 50:3, 17-25, DOI:10.1080/10611428.2009. 11065354. To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.1080/10611428.2009. 11065354>.
- Wenda Hartanto. 2017. *Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Kejahatan Narkotika dan Obat-Obat Terlarang Dalam Era Perdagangan Bebas Internasional Yang Berdampak Pada Keamanan dan Kedaulatan Negara*. Jurnal Legislasi Indonesia, Volume 14 Nomor 01, maret 2017.
- Zainab Ompu Jainah. 2012. *Penegakan Hukum Dalam Masyarakat*. Journal of Rural and Development Volume III Nomor 2 Agustus 2012.
- Zainab Ompu Jainah. 2020. *Kewajiban Rehabilitasi medis Korban Penyalahgunaan Narkotika (Studi Peraturan Bersama Nomor : 01/111/2014/BNN)*. Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Program Studi Ilmu Hukum Fakultas Hukum Universitas Bandar Lampung, keadilan Progresif Volume 11 nomor 1 Maret 2020.