

Reconstruction Of The War Strategy Against Drugs (Analysis of Type Disguise through New Type Modification)

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Abstract

This research aims to discover how types of drugs are disguised through new types of modification and what strategies to overcome them. This research was carried out in 2 (two) provinces, Jakarta and North Sumatra. This research uses an empirical legal approach. Descriptive and evaluative qualitative data analysis techniques. Data collection techniques use interviews, focus group discussion (FGD), observation, and document study involving various parties: BNN, Health Service, Police, Pharmacists, and legal experts. The research results show that new physical active ingredients are already circulating in Indonesia, with the number of NPS circulating worldwide being 803 and 78 of them having entered Indonesia. 68 have been included in the attachment to the Law through Minister of Health Decree No. 20 of 2018, classified into eight groups. The rest cannot yet be detected, so their type has not been classified into any category. Furthermore, the reconstruction of the war strategy against new types of drugs (NPS) can be carried out in various ways, starting from rules/regulations, implementation of sanctions, the integrity of law enforcement, eradication, and prevention through the world of higher education, community involvement, and maximum activists, clusters and certification. Prisons for dealer abusers and victims, adequate budgets for law enforcement jobs, Special Rehabilitation Programs for NPS abusers, and creating a unique study institute that focuses on studying drug developments.

I. Introduction

It must be realized that the problem of narcotics Abuse is very complex (Iqbal, 2023; Kristiono et al., 2020). Therefore, efforts and support from all parties are needed to achieve the expected goals. Everything depends on the participation of all parties: the government, security forces, families, the environment, and school teachers. Narcotics Abuse cannot disappear by itself even though a law has been issued that expressly regulates sanctions and must also be supported by various parties to support the implementation of the Narcotics Law (Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics)

Narcotics is one of the crimes whose graph continues to increase from time to time (Nugroho, 2017; Syah, 2019). Almost all elements in society without distinguishing social status can be entered by narcotics and psychotropics, such as children, students, students, celebrities, and professional institutions, and not a few officials and even drugs have attacked and entered all regions in Indonesia, even remote areas where electricity drugs have not entered have entered first.

Suppose the illicit circulation of drugs is not serious and consistent. In that case, national resilience is threatened, and it may even be that Indonesia will be erased from the map of globalization of countries in the world by certain parties due to drug Abuse. Drugs have reigned supreme in Indonesia; drugs have become the number one colonizer and killer. BNN data reveals that around 33 people die every day due to drug Abuse. Drugs have attacked all fronts, ranging from parents, youth, elementary school children, and even two-year-old babies who have been contaminated with illegal drugs.

The problem of drug Abuse and trafficking has become a serious threat to people's lives in various countries, including Indonesia. Drugs not only damage individuals but also destroy family institutions, weaken social structures, and become an obstacle to national development. Recent reports show that the modus operandi of drug offenders continues to grow, one of which is by modifying drug types into new types that are difficult to detect by law enforcement officials called New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) (Zapata et al., 2021).

These drug modifications are carried out to trick legal regulations, evade the detection of security technology, and increase appeal among new users. This phenomenon creates

new challenges for the war on drugs, as new types of drugs are often not included in the list of substances prohibited by applicable laws. The disguise of these types of drugs through modification also makes use of advanced technology, including synthetic chemicals that are more difficult to trace their origin and distribution.

NPS is processed and modified to use various chemicals as raw materials or additives (narcotic precursors). Manufacturers do this to avoid precursor regulations in various countries. In Indonesia, the rules on precursors are regulated in Chapter VIII, articles 48 to 52 of Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning narcotics. The use of chemicals, disguise, and modification of drugs constantly changes the chemical structure so that their production and circulation are not included in substances that have been regulated and prohibited by world laws and regulations, including Indonesia (UU Narkotika, 2009).

The circulation of NPS is a reasonably complex problem because rules do not touch it, and it is not easy to detect. The circulation market is also widely carried out through the internet, making it more difficult to detect it considering the character of the internet that tends to be anonymous or without identity, so it is difficult to know who the seller is and who the buyer is. Weaknesses in legal detection and regulatory systems are often loopholes exploited by international drug syndicates. The lack of adaptability in law enforcement strategies exacerbates this condition so that drugs continue to spread massively with broader impacts. Law enforcement focusing only on traditional methods is no longer relevant to face this new challenge, which requires a more comprehensive and innovative strategic approach.

Efforts to reconstruct the war strategy against drugs are an urgent need to anticipate various forms of drug disguise that are increasingly complex. This involves strengthening the legal framework, increasing the capacity of detection technology, and more solid cross-agency coordination. Without effective strategy reconstruction, the war on drugs risks losing its relevance while the casualties continue to grow and the drug crime network grows more potent.

The above description has explained how complex the illicit circulation of new drugs is untouched by the law. This makes researchers interested in researching the disguise of new types of drugs and modifications and studying how to eradicate them. Through this

study, the researcher wants to evaluate the experience of the warlords against drugs and various obstacles encountered in the field, especially overcoming the mode of disguise and modification of new types (synthetic derivatives and other chemical engineering) that have not yet been included in the law.

This study focuses on new types of drugs that are disguised and modified to obtain legal loopholes in Indonesia because they have not been included in the annex to the law. It will examine eradication strategies in terms of legal gaps so that drug syndicate manufacturers and dealers do not use them as a mode of disguise that is not touched by the law. Based on these problems, this study aims to analyze efforts to reconstruct the war strategy against drugs, especially in facing the challenge of gender disguise through the modification of new types. This study is important for making academic and practical contributions to support the success of drug eradication holistically and sustainably.

2. Research Method

Based on the study's focus, it is empirical or non-doctrinal legal research. Meanwhile, from the data perspective, it is field research, which collects data by going directly to the field to get more accurate information about the object being researched. (Armia, 2022; Putra et al., 2024; Widiarty, 2024) This research was conducted in Medan, its surroundings, and the Special Capital Region of Jakarta.

Data analysis in legal research can be carried out through description, construction, evaluation, argumentation, and systematization techniques (Ramadita & Yunanto, 2023; Ramdhan, M, 2021; Syahrur, 2022). In this study, the analysis was carried out in a descriptive manner. Descriptive analysis is carried out by describing the data as it is through a description of certain conditions or situations (Hasibuan et al., 2022; Hasibuan & Prastowo, 2019). Furthermore, the data is interpreted and evaluated through intervention and evaluation techniques. The intervention technique uses interpretation in legal science, while the evaluation technique is a comprehensive assessment of the formulation of the norm being studied (Bogdan & Biklen, 2007). In addition to these two techniques, argumentation techniques are also used in this study to measure the accuracy of this research (Albi & Johan, 2018; Bungin, 2001; Pawito, 2008).

3. Results and Discussion

Regulatory Readiness in Overcoming the Disguise of New Types of Drugs and Modifications in Indonesia

To eradicate illicit drug trafficking in Indonesia, the government has promulgated a series of regulations in the form of legislation, Presidential Decrees, and Presidential Instructions. Subsequently, the existence of the Narcotics Law (Law Number 9 of 1976) can no longer be maintained because the quality of narcotics crimes has improved, becoming a grave threat to human life.

In addition, there have been many cases related to psychotropics in the form of the circulation and Abuse of ecstasy and shabu-shabu. However, these cases were difficult to overcome because the legal apparatus was weak. In addition, the law does not yet exist, and psychotropic problems are also challenging to deal with Law Number 23 of 1992 concerning Health because psychotropics are not regulated in the two laws (Bachri, 2023; Karmila, 2009).

In addition, Indonesia is bound by the new provisions in the 1988 United Nations Convention on the Eradication of Illicit Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances because the State of Indonesia has ratified the convention with Law No. 7 of 1997 concerning the Ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Illicit in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 (Supriyanto, 2015; Zaidan & Wahyuningsih, 2017). Therefore, in order to ensnare the perpetrators of crimes in the field of narcotics and psychotropics, which continue to improve in quality and quantity, Law No. 5 of 1997 concerning Psychotropics was enacted, which was promulgated in Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 1997 and Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3671 which came into effect on 11 March 1997. Law Number 22 of 1997 concerning Narcotics was also promulgated on 1 September 1997 in the Gazette State of the Republic of Indonesia Number 67 of 1997 and Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3698 and is declared to be effective since the law was promulgated.

In addition, the Indonesian government also issued Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 40 of 2013 concerning the implementation of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics and also as a form of government efforts in combating drugs in Indonesia, several regulations of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia have been issued regarding NPS. There have been 6 (six) regulations since 2014, namely: First, PMK No. 13 of 2014. In PMK No. 13 of 2014, it is determined that as many as 82 lists of narcotics of group I. Group I are narcotics that can only be used for scientific development and are not used for therapy. Second, PMK No. 2 of 2017. In PMK No. 2 of 2017, it is determined that as many as 114 lists of narcotics from Group I, 91 lists of narcotics from Group II, and as many as 15 lists of narcotics from Group III. Third, PMK No. 41 of 2017. In PMK No. 41 of 2017, it is determined that as many as 133 lists of class I narcotics, 91 lists of class II narcotics, and as many as 15 lists of class III narcotics. Fourth, PMK No. 58 of 2017. In PMK No. 58 of 2017, it is determined that as many as 144 lists of class I narcotics, 91 lists of class II narcotics, and as many as 15 lists of class III narcotics: Fifth, PMK No. 7 of 2018. In PMK No. 58 of 2017, it is determined that as many as 147 lists of narcotics from Group I, 91 lists of narcotics from Group II, and as many as 15 lists of narcotics from Group III and Sixth, PMK No. 20 of 2018. In PMK No. 58 of 2017, it is determined that as many as 155 lists of class I narcotics, 90 lists of class II narcotics, and as many as 15 lists of group III narcotics.

The Regulation of the Minister of Health above shows that the development of narcotics, especially group I, will continue to increase from year to year, and Drug Abuse and illicit trafficking are no longer carried out only by a handful of people from certain ethnic groups of the population, but have penetrated all socioeconomic levels; It is no longer just a street problem but has permeated all levels of society with its various professions. (Saefulloh & Syarif, 2019).

The government's readiness in terms of regulation and implementation of its handling of drugs at this time must carry out one of the policies above, considering that the Black Market invasion is more advanced than the government's movement in terms of drug eradication, then the steps that must be encouraged by carrying out prevention with

various efforts, one of which is by providing opportunities for the community to be involved in the prevention of drug trafficking

The author assesses that Law No. 35 of 2009 has 2 (two) sides, namely, the humanist side to narcotics addicts and the harsh and firm side to narcotics dealers, syndicates, and dealers. The humanist side can be seen as stipulated in Article 54 of Law No. 35 of 2009, which states that narcotics Addicts and victims of narcotics Abuse are obliged to undergo medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation. Meanwhile, the complex and firm side can be seen from the articles listed in Chapter XV of Law No. 35 of 2009 (Criminal Provisions), which in essence in that chapter says that a person who is without rights and against the law grows, maintains, possesses, stores, controls, or provides, the punishment is imprisonment. That means the law guarantees punishment for addicts/victims of narcotics Abuse in the form of rehabilitation punishments and dealers, syndicates, and narcotics dealers in the form of prison sentences.

Strategic Reconstruction of the War Against NPS

Reconstruction means building or returning something based on the original event, where the reconstruction contains primary values that must remain in rebuilding something according to its original condition. For the sake of rebuilding something, whether it is an event, a phenomenon of history, or the conception of thought that previous thinkers have issued, the reconstructors must look at all sides so that then something that is trying to be rebuilt according to the actual situation and avoid excessive subjectivity, which can later obscure the suspension of something we want to build. Thus, it can be concluded that the reconstruction in this study is to reformulate.

According to the European Centre For Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), there are at least three types of NPS that are most often abused, namely synthetic cathinone, synthetic cannabinoids, and opioids (Zawilska & Wojcieszak, 2018). Each of these groups has many types, where cannabinoids are in the first position, with the most derivative types reaching 134 types, cathinone reaching 77 types, including methylone (Rivan, 2020).

The large number of NPS circulating in Indonesia shows the writhing of drug syndicates to continue to try to poison the nation's generation while still avoiding legal

snare in Indonesia, even though Indonesia still adheres to the death penalty for perpetrators of extraordinary crimes. However, the perpetrators of crimes or the circulation of NPS cannot be subject to severe punishment because there are no legal rules governing NPS. In other words, as long as NPS with all ties and types is not included in the attachment to the Law, the perpetrators of illegal trafficking of NPS cannot be acted upon.

All parties are aware, including BNN, that the fight against drugs is a limitless struggle because drugs are a serious problem for the Indonesian nation. It takes commitment, enthusiasm, and determination to overcome this limitless problem. Fighting drugs to the end is a priority. Therefore, the support of all elements of the nation is needed to carry out the tasks and mandates given by the community.

A person who is addicted to drugs will lose control of himself and no longer think about the future. The effect of addiction forced him to only struggle in quenching his thirst for drugs. The biggest threat of drug Abuse to the nation's generation massively is the phenomenon of lost generation or lost generation in the future. The young generation should be the backbone contributing to the demographic bonus era. It is also necessary to convey here that the approach taken in reconstructing the strategy of the war against drugs can only be carried out through a juristic approach, which sees the problem normatively, and also a criminological/sociological approach, which sees this drug problem as a social phenomenon and as human behavior that deviates from the norms and values that are dominant in the community.

Marjono Reksidiputro explained three schools of thought about Fighting Illegal Drug Trade. According to Reksidiputro, it is said that it is illegal because there are some narcotics and psychotropics that can be obtained through a doctor's prescription in pharmacies for treatment (generally those that are included in group 3) or traded for scientific purposes in the laboratory (research or treatment experiments) (Reksodiputro, 2016). What should not be used at all, except for the development of science, is those that belong to class-1 (for clarity, it can be seen in Law 35/2009 on Narcotics and Law 60/1997 on Psychotropics) (Bonella, 2015).

The medical approach requires the Government to build and run a large number of available rehabilitation homes with experts in the fields of psychiatry, psychology, and

social welfare (social workers) trained in the field of therapy and rehabilitation of drug users. To my knowledge, the Netherlands adheres to this idea by, among other things, opening up opportunities for “free trade” for users of “soft drugs” in predetermined places and under supervision. Among other things, the idea here is to prevent the user from getting in touch with a seller who will offer “hard drugs.”

In the FGD with the theme of Reconstruction of Prang Against the Circulation of New Types of Disguise and Modifications held in the cities of Medan and Jakarta in 2018, it was concluded that the forum agreed that the Indonesian government should immediately execute drug addicts without having to wait for years. There are even cases 10 years after the execution of the new victims. When the sentence is over, the government must immediately carry out the execution so that the convicts cannot control the illicit circulation of drugs from prisons, as has happened so far.

Based on the research that has been conducted in Indonesia, several universities have carried out the prevention of drug dangers through courses, such as UIN North Sumatra with a course on narcotics crimes at the faculty of Sharia and Law and a drug danger prevention course at the faculty of da’wah and communication with the promoter Dr. Zulkarnain. Furthermore, Medan State University has been running since 2017, Medan Main Potential University since 2016, and Santo Tomas University since 8 years ago. Furthermore, the Islamic University of Palangkaraya, UIN Malang and Atamaja University. This is a local policy and has not become a national one. In other words, universities that have prevented the dangers of drugs through courses are based on awareness of the dangers of drugs, so they create their courses.

Next is the maximum involvement of the community and activists. It is necessary to explain well that the public has the right to arrest dealers and/or drug users and hand them over to the authorities. It is necessary to regulate the security guarantees given by the state to the community that arrests the city, traffickers, and/or abusers so that the community’s sense of security will outweigh the fear of urban threats/disturbances. Distributors and/or users if complained or arrested.

The following strategy is to improve the integrity of law enforcement. The authorities’ involvement in illicit drug trafficking paints a blurry portrait of integrity. Many cases

involve law enforcement officials in illicit drug trafficking. The integrity of law enforcement must be improved from upstream to downstream, starting with the apparatus's recruitment system and ending with the supervision of the implementation of each job. The next is to create a Cluster and separation of prisons for dealers and victims of Abuse. Currently, dealers, dealers, and drug abusers are in one prison. Prisons for the city and abusers should be separated. The urgency of the separation is to be able to cure abusers from drug addiction through rehab carried out in prisons.

Then, the government must provide an adequate budget to the Law Enforcement Jobdis. The lack of budget is one of the causes of the slow eradication of drugs. There are even jobs in the Directorate of Narcotics of the Regional Police that cannot be budgeted, so this job does not run. Providing an adequate budget will encourage maximum apparatus performance. Therefore, the government must allocate sufficient budget funds to fight drugs. Next is the Special Rehabilitation Program for NPS abusers. Until now, there is no unique program for NPS abusers, both in BNN, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Affairs, and also in rehabilitation institutions managed by the community. This needs to be done considering that the effects caused by NPS are different from the effects caused by old drugs.

Furthermore, in reconstructing the strategy of the war against drugs, the status of the Indonesian nation needs to be determined, whether as an attacker or an attacker. Purnomo explained that Indonesia's existence in the war against drugs is as a party that is attacked. Purnomo explained that in the face of an attack from the enemy, the party facing the attack must recognize who the enemy is, what his weapons are, and what his strength is. The war against new types of drugs will not be possible if Indonesia does not know what and how NPS is. After the types of NPS are recognized, Indonesia can make tools or weapons and develop its war strategy.

Stimulation and Obstacles to Legal Reconstruction Facing NPS

If a comparative analysis is carried out between Law No. 35 of 2009 and Law No. 22 of

1997, new types of narcotics are added in Law No. 35 / 2009. In the attachment to Law No. 22 of 1997, it is stated that Class I Narcotics consists of 26 types of narcotics, while in Law No. 35 of 2009, in the appendix, there are 65 types of Class 1 narcotics. In PMK No. 58 of 2017, there are as many as 155 lists of class I narcotics, 90 lists of class II narcotics, and as many as 15 lists of group III narcotics.

Article 153 point b of Law No. 35/2009 states that the addition to this type of class I narcotics is due to the combination of psychotropic types of groups I and II that are most in demand by drug addicts are the types of shabu and ecstasy. This is emphasized in Article 8, paragraph (1), which states that class I narcotics are prohibited from being used for the benefit of health services. Article 8, paragraph 2 states that in limited quantities, class I narcotics can be used for the development of science and technology. This is an effort to suppress the Abuse of class I narcotics.

However, currently from 2009 after Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics has been promulgated, researchers also see the same thing happening in Law 35 of 2009 and Law No. 22 of 1997, considering that among the backgrounds of the birth of Law Number 35 of 2009 in order to make additions to the circulation of new types of narcotics in Indonesia. Of course, Law 35 of 2009 also experienced current problems because from 2009 to 2013, there was an addition and disguise of a new type of narcotics that was not in the rules of Law 35 of 2009. Therefore, the government's unpreparedness related to regulations in the field of laws related to narcotics/NPS, in meeting the demands of the development of new types of narcotics, the government should implement these two things;

1. The Indonesian government, through court judges who handle new types of narcotics/NPS cases, must dare to perform *ijtihad* in their decisions (related to the issue of new types of narcotics); court judges must not be constrained in their freedom in using legal reason as a tool to decide legal issues, such as in cases where new types of narcotics have been circulated and used, so court judges must still impose the same punishment as users of old types of narcotics Because it has the same impact and effect, which can give birth to addiction and damage the intellect. However, suppose the court judge who handles narcotics/NPS problems only refers

to the existing law and decides what is written. In that case, it will cause problems because, on the other hand, the narcotic/NPS producers will always modify new types of narcotics/NPS that are not available/contained in the law so that they move freely or even though the government reconstructs at least the producers have succeeded in increasing the number of victims of use a new type of narcotics in Indonesia (Mahmud, personal communication, Medan 2018).

2. If the first opinion is possible that it is difficult to do, then the law related to narcotics must be constantly updated by adding appendices related to the number of new types of narcotics that have been circulated so that the written law can charge users of new types of narcotics (A. Country, personal communication, Medan 2018).

Obstacles Faced in Legal Reconstruction Facing NPS

Obstacles in legal reconstruction face the circulation of NPS as follows:

1. Lack of information related to NPS. So, with the reconstruction of the law in dealing with narcotics/NPS, especially new types. The government should make pre-emptive efforts. The pre-emptive activities carried out are in the form of educational activities (education/teaching) to influence the driving causal factors and opportunity factors, which are commonly called the “criminal correlation” factor of narcotics crimes, especially stone-type narcotics which are currently still a very taboo thing for the general public, with pre-emptive efforts. So that, awareness, vigilance, deterrence, and the development and creation of drug-free behavior/norms are created, namely with a firm attitude to reject drug crimes. This activity is basically in the form of coaching and developing a simple lifestyle environment and positive activities, especially for adolescents with productive activities (A. Country, personal communication, Medan 2018).
2. Weak supervision of narcotics trafficking, especially new types. This effort is carried out with preventive efforts to prevent the occurrence of drug crimes through the control and supervision of official channels as well as direct supervision of illicit circulation channels, with the aim that the Hazard police do not develop into a factual

- threat (A. Country, personal communication, Medan 2018).
3. Strict rules, supervision, and eradication of drugs in neighboring countries such as the Philippines have resulted in the circulation of narcotics aimed at producers and dealers to Indonesia. The Philippines is currently waging a brutal war on drug trafficking that was confirmed through the controversial policy of President Rodrigo Duterte; nearly 2,000 people were killed within a few weeks of the policy being issued by President Rodrigo Duterte; although this policy is still controversial, at least in the war on drugs can reduce the number of drug trafficking in the Philippines, and the war on drugs policy when compared to in Indonesia is undoubtedly this is still very far from the seriousness of Indonesia's order declaring war on drugs, considering that in terms of the execution of the death penalty on drug inmates alone, it is still a long time to wait (Poltak, personal communication, Medan 2018).
 4. The weak bilateral relations of the Indonesian government with other countries in the exchange of information related to the development of drugs and their modifications. It can be proven that the number of new types of drugs (NPS) that already exist in the world amounts to 803 types. Of the new types of drugs already existing, 78 have entered and are circulating in Indonesia. However, the Indonesian government has only been able to detect eight groups, and of these eight groups, only 63 types have been included in the annex to the Law through PMK no. 20 of 2018. Meanwhile, the rest have not been detected. In this case, the Indonesian government, through bilateral relations, should be able to obtain concrete information or data from other countries.
 5. The Indonesian government does not have a unique institution that studies addictive substances and their development. The importance of studying addictive substances and their development so that in the future, with the discovery of one substance containing an addictive substance, it can be estimated how many forms/types can be developed from the addictive substance, so that in this case, the Indonesian government through a unique institution that studies addictive substances and their development will always have information at the beginning from the narcotic producer and will be avoided from the information gap, Both seen from the negative impact and the positive impact of the addictive substance. Suppose it turns out that

the addictive substance has a positive impact on treatment. In that case, this will certainly also be an advantage because it avoids economic losses due to ignorance of the beneficial functions of the drug (Hans, personal communication, Jakarta 2018).

6. The high selling price of NPS in Indonesia. One of the rampant drugs entering Indonesia is due to high selling prices. Compared to China and Iran, the selling price in Indonesia is 30 times higher (Pusat Penelitian Data Dan Informasi Badan Narkotika Nasional Republik Indonesia, 2017). In comparison, the selling price of NPS per gram in China is IDR 20 thousand; in Iran, it is IDR 50 thousand, but in Indonesia, it can be IDR 1.5 million. The value is fantastic. So that by any means and with all efforts to enter Indonesia.
7. Lack of parental role. Understanding that the problem of narcotics/NPS is one of the national problems with a level of complexity that can threaten the national resilience of the nation and state and can affect the development process in order to realize a just and prosperous society, efforts to overcome the threat of drug dangers require efforts from the government and elements of society as mandated in article 57 of Law No. 22 of 1997 concerning Narcotics and article 54 of the Law No. 5 of 1997 concerning Psychotropics. Parents, as part of society, have a lot of roles in supporting national development, including a role in efforts to eradicate threats to the younger generation from the dangers of drugs. Therefore, proactive measures can be carried out through (1) the family environment, (2) the living environment, and (3) the work environment. However, these strategic steps are a form of collective concern for efforts to overcome drug Abuse that must be carried out for the safety and existence of the nation to welcome a brighter future. A person's deviant behavior is closely related to external factors such as the social environment in which they operate. In many cases, drug users become users because of a family environment that is very close to drugs; for example, one or both parents or even peers consume drugs. This condition is triggered indirectly, so it becomes an active user. Lack of parental attention to children has implications for the maximum educational process in the family. This is one of the obstacles to the intensity of communication between them and creates a gap between parents' expectations and children's behavior. Informal education in children in the

family environment greatly determines the direction and level of children's success. Continuous parental participation is crucial in creating a strong mental model in children. The high number of drug users among the younger generation is mainly due to their lack of knowledge about drugs. The lack of a process of knowledge transformation from family to child triggers this. Therefore, drug education is an effort to save the younger generation from exposure to continuous drug consumption. Health promotion efforts need to continue to be encouraged, especially among adolescents, efforts to minimize adverse impacts and the incidence of deaths due to drug Abuse. Drug education is expected to be able to change the realm of knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors (B. Panjaitan, personal communication, September 2018)

8. Weak integrity of law enforcement officials. Weak integrity is a big problem in this country. However, the law is formed and reconstructed; if the apparatus and officials have weak integrity, everything is in vain. It is not uncommon in this country for officials, officials who should be role models and policy actors, to become users and even narcotics dealers / NPS country (B. Panjaitan, personal communication, September 2018).
9. There are no firm sanctions from the United Nations against countries that produce drugs and distribute them to other countries, such as Indonesia. The war on drugs is not only a local problem in one country, but almost all countries in the world currently feel the drug disaster, so drugs have become an international issue, such as in Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, and Australia. Even the superpower of the United States is also experiencing the same problems related to drugs. However, on the other hand, the United Nations, as a forum for the gathering of nations that has room to conduct relations and sanctions against countries included in the United Nations, does not take a firm stance against countries that produce drugs on a large scale. It has been proven so far that the UN has never been seriously involved in drugs by being marked by the absence of sanctions or warnings issued by the UN to countries that produce drugs on a large scale.
10. Renewal of the war strategy against drugs

There is still a lot that needs to be done in Indonesia in order to "harm reduction"

(reducing the danger) for the community due to the illegal trade / illegal drugs in Indonesia. hard policy) to the drug problem in Indonesia, and it is undeniable that there has been a “drug catastrophe” for the Indonesian people. However, the policy adopted now is too focused on arresting users and street dealers. This is what is called “low-level drug enforcement” conducted raids and arrests of drug users. Their rehabilitation is also not carried out properly because most of them will go to prison and will become recidivist users. Discrimination has also occurred because those who enter prisons are those who come from economic-weak groups and are generally law-illiterate, while those who enter rehabilitation centers are those who come from economic-strong groups and are assisted/defended by personal advocates. It is better to re-evaluate the policies that are now adhered to, such as by using a strategy called Regulation and Prohibition of Illegal Drug Trade but with a clear target on the eradication of illegal/illegal trade carried out by criminal organizations (criminal organization) that were established illegally or legally, in a way that all the power of funds and resources is deployed to stop by intercepting drug smuggling in large quantities (interdiction policy) into Indonesian territory by land and sea, as well as looking for places to manufacture and store drugs within Indonesian territory by tracing financial traffic related to illicit drug business. This policy must be focused on the investigation and arrest of drug kingpins/ (drug lords) and seize the results of their financial transactions, which constitute “money laundering” (money laundering). This is called high-level law enforcement, and currently, this strategy is not active enough and thoughtfully carried out in Indonesia (Darmawan, personal communication, Jakarta 2018).

4. Conclusion

A new type of drug disguised through modification, known as NPS, has entered and circulated in Indonesia. Until now, the number of NPS circulating worldwide is 803, and 78 have entered Indonesia. Sixty-eight of them have been included in the annex to the Law through the Decree of the Minister of Health No. 20 of 2018, which is classified into eight groups. Meanwhile, the rest have not been detected, so they cannot be classified into any

group.

The reconstruction of the strategy to fight against new types of drugs (NPS) can be carried out in various ways, ranging from rules/regulations, the implementation of sanctions, the integrity of law enforcement, eradication, and prevention through the world of higher education, maximum involvement of the community, activists and activists, clusters and separation of prisons for dealers and victims of Abuse, provision of adequate budget to law enforcement jobs, Special Rehabilitation Program for NPS abusers and the creation of a study institution specifically focused on studying drug developments as done by other countries. The reconstruction of the strategy to fight against new types of drugs will be able to minimize drug trafficking in Indonesia and save national resilience. However, in the reconstruction effort, there are internal and external obstacles in implementing the results of the reconstruction of the strategy to fight against new types of drugs (NPS).

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