

Combating Drug Abuse through Rehabilitation for Foreign Nationals with the SMART Method (Self-Management and Recovery Training) at the Drug Rehabilitation Foundation in Denpasar City

Ida Bagus Gede Subawa¹, Ni Komang Sutrisni², Lis Julianti³

¹ idadagussubawafh@unmas.ac.id, ² komangsutrisnifh@unmas.ac.id, ³ lisjulianti@unmas.ac.id

^{1,2,3} Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar, Indonesia

Article Info

Received: 12-01-2025

Revised: 8-06-2025

Accepted: 10-10-2025

Keywords:

*Drug Abuse,
Rehabilitation for Foreign
Nationals, Smart Method,
Drug Rehabilitation
Foundation*

Abstract

Drug abuse is a serious problem faced by many countries, including Indonesia. To overcome this problem, the Indonesian government provides rehabilitation sanctions for drug users, including foreign citizens living in Indonesia. This research aims to analyze the regulation of drug rehabilitation for foreign nationals in criminal acts of drug abuse in Denpasar City and this research also highlights the importance of the Self Management and Recovery Training (SMART) method as an effective solution in the rehabilitation of foreign nationals caught in drug abuse in Indonesia. The research method used is empirical legal research with a critical qualitative approach. The data collection technique was carried out by interviews where informants were selected purposively. Data processing analysis techniques are carried out in a qualitative descriptive manner. The research results show that foreign citizens involved in drug abuse crimes in Denpasar City can undergo the same rehabilitation program as Indonesian citizens. This process begins with applying to local authorities, such as the police or authorized agencies. However, rehabilitation policies for foreign nationals depend on various factors, including the severity of the offense and whether they are willing to cooperate with authorities, and drug rehabilitation for foreign nationals is important. The SMART method is an effective rehabilitation method for foreign nationals because this program can be adapted to different individual needs, languages, and cultures. This program also emphasizes individual responsibility in the recovery process, so that it can help individuals to build a better sense of self-confidence and self-control.

I. Introduction

Drugs refer to narcotics, alcohol, and dangerous drugs. In addition, drugs also have the same meaning as *NAZA* an abbreviation of narcotics and addictive substances, and *NAPZA* an abbreviation of narcotics, psychotropics, and addictive substances. The term *NAPZA* is considered more appropriate. It includes the words psychotropic, namely drugs used to treat mental health disorders, but this drug is often abused and can cause addiction (Nasution and Putra 2015), as a result of which brain function changes (increases or decreases), as well as the vital functions of other organs of the body (heart, blood circulation, breathing, and others) (Rejeki 2014).

According to Amanda, Humaedi, & Santoso (2017), the problem of drug abuse is increasing with the smuggling, distribution, and illicit distribution of drugs, abuse and followed up with arrests, and detention of drug abusers and dealers. The efforts to overcome drug problems are not enough with just one method but must be carried out with a series of continuous actions from various elements, both from government and non-government institutions. The series of actions include preventive, repressive, and rehabilitative efforts (Amanda, Humaedi, and Santoso 2017).

Drug abusers are people who use narcotics without rights or against the law. Drug users addicts and victims of drug abuse voluntarily report themselves to the authorities, then they will be rehabilitated. This has been regulated in Article 55 of the Narcotics Law No 35 of 2009. However, victims of drug abuse and drug users/addicts who do not report themselves can be rehabilitated. This is based on Article 103 of the Narcotics Law No 35 of 2009. However, to get rehabilitation, of course, the victims must meet the specified requirements. The requirements for getting rehabilitation are regulated in Supreme Court Circular No. 4 of 2010 concerning the Placement of Drug Abusers, Victims of Drug Abuse, and Addicts into Medical Rehabilitation and Social Rehabilitation Institutions.

Drug users in Indonesia are not only Indonesian citizens but also foreign citizens. The problem of drug abuse committed by foreign nationals in Indonesia has spread to the province, one of which is the Bali Province. Bali Province is a tourist island that is already famous throughout the world so it is the main reason for foreign nationals to enter the island of Bali for tourism reasons. Drug abuse committed by foreign nationals has become rampant in the province of Bali. This is a concern for the community, especially in the province of Bali because they do not want their sons and daughters to fall into these illegal drugs. Denpasar Bali, which was previously only known as a transit area, has now become an easy target for drug abuse crimes by foreign nationals.

A writer must provide scientific responsibility so that the research conducted is guaranteed to be authentic. There are similar studies that already exist, including Anang Iskandar's dissertation entitled "Decriminalization of Drug Abusers in Positive Legal Construction in Indonesia", Doctoral Program in Law, Trisakti University, Jakarta, 2013, discussing inappropriate punishment for drug abusers and addicts. There needs to be a distinction between abusers and dealers so that the type of punishment can be different according to their needs. The results of the study showed that criminal sanctions against addicts and users increase the prevalence of abusers. Drug abusers should be given rehabilitation measures that can then direct them not to use drugs again in the future (Iskandar 2013).

Priambodo Adi Wibowo, Dissertation entitled Rehabilitation of Drug Abuse Victims in the Correctional System, Doctoral Program in Law, Faculty of Law, Airlangga University, Surabaya, 2015, there are 3 (three) problems raised in his research, including (1) The philosophy of regulating rehabilitation for Drug Addicts; (2) Decision ratio in rehabilitation decisions for Drug Addicts and (3) *Ius constituendum* rehabilitation for Drug Addicts. The conclusion of the 3 (three) problems, is (1) The philosophy of regulating rehabilitation for Drug Addicts is based on restorative justice as a recovery that leads to the formation of rehabilitation actions. Furthermore, to integrate the ideal criminal function, restorative justice can be used as an effort of justice that involves perpetrators, victims, families, and other related parties to resolve crimes together in seeking solutions to drug crimes and legal protection; (2) Ratio Decidendi in rehabilitation decisions is that judges in determining sanctions against drug abuse defendants do not only consider legal aspects but also consider the health conditions of abusers and addicts who are victims with criteria that are proven to abuse drugs for themselves, not dealers. If someone is sick, then they are given treatment, not punished; (3) *Ius Constituendum* rehabilitation of Drug Addicts requires legal protection by clarifying the characteristics of addicts as victims that distinguish them from dealers. In addition, legal protection for rehabilitation decisions is the provision of rehabilitation places for drug addicts by emphasizing the provision of human resources, facilities, and planned systems related to the implementation of rehabilitation. Drug addicts must receive great attention from the government. This attention is given by providing rehabilitation places carried out by the National Anti Narcotics Agency, the Health Service in collaboration with the Mandatory Reporting Receiving Institutio, and community institutions such as Islamic boarding schools. Rehabilitation is carried out comprehensively by covering medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation (Wibowo 2016).

Constructively, the substance and discussion of the two studies are different from the research conducted by the author at this time. This study is more directed at emphasizing the rights of foreign citizens in obtaining drug abuse rehabilitation in Indonesia, and analyzing the Self Management and Recovery Training (SMART)

method as the rehabilitation process recommended for them because they may not have strong social support in their home country and often involve different legal, diplomatic, and cultural aspects, so the Self Management and Recovery Training (SMART) method is highly recommended for foreign citizens who want to undergo rehabilitation.

Efforts to overcome the problem of drug addiction require appropriate steps and policies so that the high rate of drug abuse in this country can be suppressed. In various parts of the world, handling drugs with a law enforcement approach has not produced a solution that meets expectations. The rate of drug abuse and illicit trafficking continues to increase. The causes of the abuse of Narcotics, Psychotropics, and other Addictive Substances are very complex due to the interaction between factors related to individuals, environmental factors, and factors of the availability of drug substances (Syaifudin 2023).

Drug abuse is a serious problem in Indonesia, including in Denpasar City, a popular tourist destination. With the increasing number of drug crimes, especially those involving foreign nationals, research on drug rehabilitation programs such as SMART (Self Management and Recovery Training) is very important. This is because an effective rehabilitation program can help reduce the relapse rate of drug abuse and provide better solutions for handling drug abuse cases by foreign nationals in Indonesia. Thus, this research can make a significant contribution to the development of more effective drug rehabilitation policies and programs in Indonesia.

2. Research Method

Research methods are basically a scientific way to obtain data with specific purposes and uses (Sugiyono 2013). The research methodology used in this study is empirical legal research with a critical qualitative approach, namely research whose target is not only to explore ethical meaning but also to create ethical meaning. Data collection techniques are carried out by interviews where informants are selected purposively. Data processing and analysis techniques are carried out descriptively and qualitatively.

Empirical legal research or empirical juridical legal research is a type of legal research method that is carried out by examining the actual conditions that occur in society, namely looking for facts related to the problems in the study (Benuef and Azhar 2020). Empirical legal research is also interpreted as sociological legal research, law is conceptualized as a real social institution associated with other social variables (Amiruddin and Asikin H Z 2014). The object of empirical legal research is in the form of views, attitudes, and behavior of society in implementing the law. This method was chosen because the problems discussed

require the views and attitudes of the relevant institutions, so that they can provide an overview of the implementation of applicable regulations.

3. Results and Discussion

Regulations on Drug Rehabilitation for Foreign Nationals in Drug Abuse Crimes in Denpasar City

Indonesia has very strict legal regulations regarding drug abuse. Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics is the main legal basis that regulates drug-related crimes. Denpasar City is one of the popular tourist destinations in Indonesia, drug abuse by foreign nationals is also a serious problem that must be addressed. The Indonesian government, through the National Anti-Narcotics Agency (*BNN*) and local authorities, can implement a drug rehabilitation program for foreign nationals involved in drug abuse crimes in this city. According to the former Head of the *BNN* and former Head of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Indonesian National Police, Commissioner General of Police (Ret.) Dr. Drs. Anang Iskandar, SH, MH when delivering his opinion as a resource person at the event "Chanel Stop Narkoba Liputan6" which was broadcast live streaming via video.com and Zoom meeting, stated that The Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics has a special characteristic, namely that it is forgiving. This means that when drug abusers are forgiven, they must report to the Mandatory Reporting Recipient Institution for rehabilitation and treatment at the Rehabilitation Center in Jakarta and several regions in Indonesia (Biro Humas dan Protokol BNN RI 2020). With the rehabilitation program, they can abstain or stop consuming drugs. Furthermore, they are trained to be disciplined and control themselves so that they can overcome the potential for relapse. In addition, they can also manage their social functions.

National legal politics still prioritizes the element of punishment and imprisonment for all drug case suspects, including drug abusers. The overcrowded condition of the Correctional Institution has reached 186%. The number of inmates is 252,384 people, while the capacity is available for only 135,704 people. More than 50% of residents are related to drug cases. National Medium-Term Development Plan 2020-2024 improves the criminal law system through a restorative justice approach. This is what drives the re-orientation of law enforcement policies and the implementation of Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics (Tri Sulistya HW 2021).

Overcapacity that occurs in correctional institutions is caused by almost all residents (inmates) of correctional institutions being perpetrators of drug crimes who are serving sentences in correctional institutions. The perpetrators in question are both *manus domina* (drug dealers and producers) and *manus minista* (addicts and victims of drug abuse), even though the laws and regulations have outlined that *manus minista*, namely addicts and victims of drug abuse, must undergo rehabilitation. This is as outlined in Article 54 of the Republic of Indonesia Law No

35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics which states that drug addicts and victims of drug abuse must undergo medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation. In addition, Article 55 of the Republic of Indonesia Law No 35 of 2009 requires the role of addicts/victims of drug abuse, families, and the community to encourage these addicts to voluntarily report themselves to the Mandatory Reporting Recipient Institution to receive treatment in the form of medical and social rehabilitation (Rinaldo and Sahari 2022).

In addition, the handling of drug abuse is carried out with two methods, namely prevention without punishment through mandatory reporting of addicts and the implementation of rehabilitation law enforcement with a restorative justice approach. Restorative Justice is a model of criminal case resolution approach where all parties involved in the case meet together to resolve fairly by emphasizing the return to the original state and not retaliation. The implementation of restorative justice is by seeking alternative punishments without prioritizing imprisonment. Article 54 of Law No 35 of 2009 states that drug addicts and victims of drug abuse are required to undergo medical and social rehabilitation.

Drug abuse cases are cases of using narcotics for consumption with a limited amount of narcotics for daily use. The grammage is determined in Supreme Court Circular No. 4 of 2010 concerning the Placement of Abusers, Victims of Abuse, and Narcotics Addicts into Medical Rehabilitation and Social Rehabilitation Institutions. Investigators and prosecutors should conduct scientific investigations and prosecutions whether the abuser is predicated as an addict or an addict who is also a dealer. Additional requirements for handling criminal acts based on restorative justice for drug crimes include:

1. Drug addicts and victims of drug abuse who apply for rehabilitation;
2. When caught red-handed, evidence of narcotics use for 1 (one) day was found with the classification of narcotics and psychotropics following the provisions of the law, and no evidence of drug crimes was found but the urine test results showed positive for drugs;
3. Not involved in drug crime networks, dealers, and/or dealers;
4. An assessment has been carried out by an integrated assessment team;
5. The perpetrator is willing to cooperate with police investigators to conduct an investigation.

Anticipatory steps that need to be taken in implementing restorative justice in narcotics crimes include:

1. Preparing the National Anty Narcotics Agency Rehabilitation Center/Workshop to be able to optimize its capacity in providing rehabilitation services to drug abusers related to the law;
2. Preparing the Clinic of Mandatory Reporting Recipient Institution of

- Provincial/ Regencial National Anty Narcotics Agency to be able to provide rehabilitation services to drug abusers related to the law;
3. Improving the capacity of rehabilitation institutions (HR and institutions), from hospitals and Mandatory Reporting Recipient Institution (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs, Regional Government) to provide rehabilitation services for drug abusers related to the law;
 4. Arrangement of the Integrated Assessment Team, as a team that will assess a drug abuser, whether or not rehabilitation can be given;
 5. Integrated training for Integrated Assessment Team members to improve the competence and performance of members, not only understanding the legal technicalities but also understanding the sociological and philosophical foundations of the spirit of implementing rehabilitation for addicts/abusers.

The results of the study by Hafied Ali Gani, are of the view that every drug addict is a person who is physically and mentally ill, due to their addiction to drugs (Gani 2015). They must seek to fulfill their drug needs in any way, so drug abusers need to be rehabilitated and treated rather than being placed in a Correctional Institution, because it is feared that they will continue to commit new crimes in correctional institutions, such as bribery practices with individuals, committing violence and becoming murderers, even becoming part of a drug dealer syndicate in correctional institutions which has often occurred recently.

Therefore, for those who become drug abusers, at least they are channeled to the Rehabilitation Center for treatment. Guidance for victims of drug abuse requires special treatment because usually victims of drug abuse are dealers or users so in the guidance process there will be a process of eliminating things that have been owned or habits that are often done. These specific behaviors are intended to eliminate and stop the desire to use narcotics and replace them with other constructive behaviors (Yusuf 2021).

Following the provisions of Article 54 of the Narcotics Law, those who are required to undergo rehabilitation are drug addicts and victims of drug abuse. According to Article 1 number 13, a drug addict is "a person who uses or abuses narcotics, either physically or mentally". Meanwhile, what is meant by a victim of drug abuse is a person who does not know that the narcotics they are using are without rights or against the law. The purpose of imposing rehabilitation measures cannot be separated from the general purpose of the punishment which is based on the theory of punishment, namely the relative theory or the theory of the purpose, namely that rehabilitation punishment is an imposition of measures intended to improve people who commit crimes because the purpose of imposing rehabilitation measures is to provide a guarantee of complete handling to victims of drug abuse through legal aspects, medical aspects, social aspects, spiritual aspects, as well as the development of education and training in the field of narcotics in an integrated manner.

The standardization of drug rehabilitation both in terms of media and social has been owned by the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Affairs, and the National Anti-Narcotics Agency. The Ministry of Health has issued Regulation of the Minister of Health No 50 of 2015 concerning Technical Guidelines for the Implementation of Mandatory Reporting and Medical Rehabilitation for Addicts, Abusers, and Victims of Narcotics Abuse, while the Ministry of Social Affairs has issued Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs No 8 of 2014 concerning Guidelines for Social Rehabilitation of Narcotics Addicts and Victims of Narcotics Abuse in Conflict with the Law in Social Rehabilitation Institutions. The implementation of medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation cannot be separated, therefore, the existing regulations do not require different standardization for rehabilitation organizers, both medical and social rehabilitation (Putri 2022).

Regulations related to voluntary rehabilitation have been regulated by Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, but its implementation is still not optimal because addicts and parents or guardians of underage drug addicts are reluctant to report. This is due to the thinking of these parties that there will be a stigma or negative view in society if someone enters a rehabilitation institution. In addition to voluntary rehabilitation, there is also rehabilitation through the legal process. This rehabilitation is carried out on drug abusers who are caught red-handed by investigators (Putra 2015). Rehabilitation through the legal process is carried out based on the results of an integrated assessment. An integrated assessment is part of the law enforcement process for drug abuse crimes that provides recommendations to law enforcement on whether drug abusers can be given rehabilitation measures or not. Its implementation is regulated based on joint regulations between institutions related to handling drug abuse crimes, namely:

1. Regulation of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia No 01/PB/MA/III/2014;
2. Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No 03 of 2014;
3. Regulation of the Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia No Per-005/A/JA/03/2014;
4. Regulation of the Chief of the Police of the Republic of Indonesia No 1 of 2014;
5. Regulation of the Head of the National Anti-Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia No PERBER/01/III/2014/BNN.

In Indonesia, narcotics laws are very strict and drug abuse is considered a serious crime. Foreign nationals involved in drug abuse in Indonesia, are also subject to the laws in force in this country and the legal process will be implemented following applicable laws. They can be prosecuted and sentenced like Indonesian citizens.

Some foreign nationals involved in drug abuse cases in Indonesia can get the opportunity to undergo a rehabilitation program. However, this policy depends on various factors, including the level of the violation and whether they are willing to cooperate with the authorities.

Handling drug rehabilitation for foreign nationals is by them undergoing the same rehabilitation process as Indonesian citizens. Previously they can register for a drug rehabilitation program. This process usually begins with applying to the local authorities, such as the police or authorized agencies. After registration, foreign nationals will undergo a medical evaluation to determine their level of drug dependence. The results of this evaluation will be used to determine the type and duration of appropriate rehabilitation. They will be placed in a rehabilitation institution designated by the government, such as a Drug Dependence Hospital or a Social Rehabilitation Center. Drug rehabilitation programs can be inpatient programs in special facilities or outpatient programs. During the program, participants will receive medical care, counseling, and skills training to help them recover. The goal is to help them recover from drug addiction and prepare them to return to society with a better life. After completing the rehabilitation program, participants will continue to be monitored to ensure they remain drug-free. This may include periodic drug testing.

Based on the explanation, according to the researcher, rehabilitation is seen as very urgent in the context of the mental recovery of drug addicts which on the other hand is also useful for the recovery of the physical health of drug addicts. Rehabilitation will be seen as very urgent in the framework of legal benefits. The legal benefits are to build legal awareness of drug users to build the perception that drug abuse is not only dangerous for themselves, their families, and their community but also to build the legal perception that drug abuse is essentially a violation of the law whose perpetrators can be threatened with very severe criminal penalties, even the death penalty.

Drug Rehabilitation for Foreign Citizens Using the SMART Method (Self Management and Recovery Training) at the Drug Rehabilitation Foundation in Denpasar City

The problem of narcotics, in addition to being considered to be able to damage the future of the nation, can also disrupt health conditions. The provisions of Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics state that narcotics users can be categorized as addicts, namely people who use or abuse narcotics and are in a state of dependence on narcotics, both physically and psychologically, and have the right to obtain or access medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation (Arrasjid 2000). Another function of narcotics is as a drug that can be useful in the field of treatment or health services and the development of science. However, there are negative influences and

side effects from the use of narcotics itself if used not following treatment standards or not under supervision or direction in the field of medicine (Health), then narcotics can cause dependence which is very detrimental to the human body (Nasution 2014).

The increase in cases of narcotics crimes in Indonesia from time to time tends to be high. The government and society must also synergistically participate in fighting or eradicating narcotics crimes in Indonesia so that they are reduced until there are no more new victims of narcotics crimes. Considering that only the government is trying to prevent and eradicate narcotics crimes, it is likely that the handling of narcotics cases will not be optimal. Therefore, there needs to be high participation from the community to jointly prevent narcotics crimes in Indonesia. This effort can help improve the welfare of human resources in Indonesia. So that it can achieve the goal of the state, namely creating a prosperous, just, and prosperous Indonesian society in accordance with the provisions of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and Pancasila can run well and smoothly (Siswanto S 2012).

The placement of drug and psychotropic drug users and abusers into rehabilitation institutions through judges' decisions in several regions of Indonesia is one of the appropriate alternative criminal sanctions in law enforcement against drug abusers and the prevention of drug trafficking. Compared to putting criminals in prison, criminal sanctions through rehabilitation are carried out by providing medical and social rehabilitation. The importance of drug rehabilitation has been recognized by various government agencies, foundations, and non-profit organizations in Indonesia, therefore there needs to be an appropriate drug rehabilitation model, especially for foreign citizens. One method that can be used is Self Management and Recovery Training (SMART). The drug rehabilitation foundation in Denpasar City can be one of the places to implement the drug rehabilitation model with the SMART method for foreign citizens which aims to help individuals involved in drug abuse to develop the skills and strategies needed for sustainable recovery.

Rehabilitation programs must accommodate cultural differences to achieve optimal effectiveness for foreign nationals. Understanding the cultural background and underlying values is key to designing a program that is acceptable to them. The SMART method is a rehabilitation program based on the principles of cognitive and behavioral psychology. This program emphasizes the development of skills and strategies to cope with problems, as well as providing strong social support. This program also emphasizes individual responsibility in the recovery process, so that it can help individuals to build better self-confidence and self-control.

Based on Sri Idaiani's research, the relapse rate is still high in several countries, 33% in Nepal, 55.8% in China, 60% in Switzerland, and 60-90% in Bangladesh (Idaiani 2020). Drug users experience relapse between one month and one year after leaving the treatment program, therefore after completing the rehabilitation program, it is important to provide a structured post-rehabilitation support system for foreign

nationals. This can help them maintain the positive changes that have been achieved during the program because, in the context of foreign nationals, the SMART method can be an effective solution because this program can be tailored to individual needs. The program can also be adapted to different languages and cultures, helping individuals to more easily understand and implement the rehabilitation program. In addition, the program also emphasizes individual responsibility in the recovery process, helping individuals to build better self-confidence and self-control.

4. Conclusion

Foreign nationals involved in drug abuse crimes in Denpasar City can undergo the same rehabilitation program as Indonesian citizens. This process begins with applying to the local authorities, such as the police or authorized agencies. However, the rehabilitation policy for foreign nationals depends on various factors, including the level of the offense and whether they are willing to cooperate with the authorities.

Drug rehabilitation for foreign nationals is important because they often face unique challenges. They may not have strong social support in their home countries, and their rehabilitation process often involves different legal, diplomatic, and cultural aspects. The SMART method is an effective rehabilitation method for foreign nationals because this program can be tailored to the needs of different individuals, languages, and cultures. This program also emphasizes individual responsibility in the recovery process, so it can help individuals build better self-confidence and self-control.

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