

DRUG ABUSE CRIMES: Prevention and Management Efforts in Palu City

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Abstract

The community is deeply concerned about and alarmed by the criminal activity of drug usage. Law Number 35 of 2009, which regulates the legal instruments that govern it, both in the form of laws and conventions that have been ratified as the foundation for eradicating and controlling narcotics trafficking in Indonesia, but in practice law enforcement still appears weak despite the seriousness of the penalties. heavy. As a result, the Palu City Government, the Palu Resort Police, and BNN Palu have implemented a variety of measures to prevent and deal with it, including pre-emptive, preventive, repressive, treatment, and rehabilitation for drug addicts. Because of this, the community and the government share responsibility for protecting the nation's future generations from the effects of drugs.

Keywords: Criminal, Drug Usage

A. Introduction

Abuse of illegal drugs and drug trafficking are issues on a national and international scale. In actuality, organized crime organizations now commit drug crimes on a global scale. This issue involves a complicated system that affects the entire world and is directly tied to a country's national defense. In its current state, drug misuse is pervasive at all age ranges and in all spheres of life, both directly and indirectly. spanning the young to the elderly, lowest class to upper middle class. The trend of a sharp rise in the proportion of productive age groups, however, merits additional focus.

On the global arena, several nations acknowledge that it is difficult to defeat and eradicate the hazards of drug crime. Dealing with this drug crime is a challenge that many nations are nearly completely unable to handle. The nations that make up ASEAN have demonstrated a shared commitment to preventing and eliminating drug

misuse and illicit trafficking inside the borders of Southeast Asia by coming to an agreement to hasten the region's drug-free status. Four pillars have been prepared as the key activities of ACCORD (Asean and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs) to accomplish this:

1. Fully promote community involvement in combating drug usage and trafficking of illegal substances.
2. Fostering cooperation and exchanging the best preventative strategies.
3. Improving law enforcement officials' collaboration and monitoring, as well as revising the formulation of relevant laws, will strengthen the enforcement of laws and regulations.
4. Eliminating the supply of illicit drugs through promoting alternative development initiatives to end the illegal drug trade.

Law Number 35 of 2009 Concerning Narcotics was passed by the government in order to address the issues of drug usage and illegal trafficking. Because the criminal penalties under these rules and regulations are so harsh in comparison to those under other criminal conduct laws, it is anticipated that they will be able to suppress drug misuse and illicit trafficking as little as possible in Indonesia.

The newest rule is anticipated to have a deterrent impact, which will hopefully lead to a decline in the use of illegal drugs and other narcotics in Indonesia. The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) has also implemented prevention efforts at the central to district levels through counseling and outreach about the risks of drugs, as well as law enforcement measures taken by the Police with assistance from other related agencies. Officers have discovered a number of drug manufacturing facilities, but the community still needs to be aware of the threat this crime poses.

The following traits define the crime of illicit drug trafficking as a crime having a worldwide scope: A large financial base and cutting-edge technology are used to sustain organized crime in the form of a syndicate.¹ Even with the

¹ Direktorat IV/Narkoba dan K.T, *Tindak Pidana Narkoba dalam Angka dan Gambar*, POLRI, (Jakarta, 2009), 9.

development of telecommunications and transportation networks, the illicit drug trade is expanding. International illicit drug trafficking always involves foreign nationals, affects the borders of two or more nations, and is preceded by planning or preparations that take place outside the borders of specific countries. Additionally, the three operational regions for international drug offences are the countries of origin, the countries of transit, and the countries of marketing destination.

The government of Indonesia has made enough progress during this reformation period to give reason for optimism, but there are still issues that warrant concern, particularly with regard to the actions of some of the younger generation who are addicted to drug abuse, both as consumers and distributors.

It turns out that drug misuse in Indonesia's major cities has another pattern that has recently targeted youngsters or teenagers. Given that they represent the generation for whom maintaining the survival of the country in a dignified manner is our only hope, this is something that is quite concerning.²

The entire society and its sustaining forces must work together to find a solution to this issue rather than the government and its machinery. If we solely rely on the role of the government and allied institutions, including the Police, it will be impossible to eradicate and conquer them given the current pattern of development in the distribution and misuse of narcotics and other illegal drugs.

So that younger people can avoid the risks associated with drug use, the government of Palu City is determined that the abuse and illicit traffic of narcotics must be dealt with early on by involving all potential elements, starting with members of law enforcement, the bureaucracy, and the community.

B. Research Method

1. Fields of Study

The study was conducted in Palu, the provincial capital of Central Sulawesi, particularly in the Tatanga and Kayumalue areas, which serve as the main hubs for

²Pramuka Saka Bhayangkara, *Wahai Kaum Muda Jangan Berpacu Dengan Ekstasi. Penanggulangan Bahaya Narkotika dan Psikotropika*, (Jakarta: Bina Darma Pemuda Printing, 1997), 153.

drug trafficking in Palu City. By choosing the site, it is hoped that we can find the correct solutions to the issues brought up in this study on drug misuse offenses.

2. Sampling approach

Purposive sampling was used to collect the sample for this study because it is flexible enough to accommodate the study's goals. In other words, based on the goals of the research, specific considerations are made regarding the sample units chosen. distribution of questionnaires to 50 respondents, followed by interviews with a number of knowledgeable informants utilizing a nonrandom selection approach.

3. Research Strategy

The two approaches that will be used in this study are normative and empirical legal approaches, both of which are qualitative in nature. The normative juridical approach is a method of obtaining the truth by examining the principles in the provisions of both statutory concerns, ideas, conceptions, and regulations pertinent to the subject. This strategy aims to produce a precise and accurate description and understanding of the topics under discussion. The juridical-empirical approach, on the other hand, is a legal research methodology that seeks to understand law in its true context and investigate how law operates in society. . In order to understand why it is necessary to govern the conduct of law enforcement officials in combating these drug crimes, it is crucial to combine these two methodologies in research about the causes of drug crimes and how to deal with them.

C. Result and Discussion

1. syndicates involved in drug trafficking

a. Circulation Line.

According to IPDA Abay Subarna, Head of Unit II Narcotics Unit of the Palu Police,³ narcotics entered Palu City via land routes transported by rental cars coming from Makassar and also coming from Pangkajene Sidrap, as well as via sea transportation routes coming from passenger ships and cargo ships leaving from

³ IPDA Sarif Kanit II Satuan Narkoba Polresta Palu, "Wawancara" pada tanggal 11 September 2022

Pantoloan Port. besides transporting cargo via the Mutiara SIS Al-Jufrie Airport. Marijuana is typically supplied from Aceh via Medan, Jakarta, Surabaya, Makassar, and then into Palu, whereas methamphetamine typically arrives from Makassar, Tarakan, and Balikpapan. Additionally, Palu City serves as a hub for sales to other Central Sulawesi Regencies such Kab. Parigi Moutong.

Marijuana is typically supplied from Aceh via Medan, Jakarta, Surabaya, Makassar, and then into Palu, whereas methamphetamine typically arrives from Makassar, Tarakan, and Balikpapan. Palu City also serves as a hub for sales to other Central Sulawesi Regencies such Kab. Parigi Moutong, Kab. Poso, Kab. Proud, and Kab. Morowali. Movement in settings like boarding houses, karaoke bars, and other serene locations.

According to IPDA Aji Suhada Kanit I at the Palu Police's Narcotics Unit,⁴ this network is allegedly controlled by a cell and cut (interrupted network) between dealers, couriers, and users who do not know one another. Additionally, it was claimed that the Narcotics Unit's revelation of drug cases was based on information from the general public, and that the distribution of drugs in Palu was heavily concentrated in vulnerable regions like Tatanga, Kayumalue, and Anoa.

As a result, it can be said that Palu City has developed into one of the regions vulnerable to illicit drug trafficking because of those who provide drugs there via land, sea, and air. In light of the fact that methamphetamine, ecstasy, marijuana, and other addictive substances are supplied via land, sea, and air channels, it can be said that Palu City has turned into one of the regions vulnerable to illicit drug trafficking. Dealers will find it simpler to commit illegal drug distribution to Palu City's villages and subdistricts as a result. To reduce drug trafficking, the police and other relevant agencies must closely monitor the Pantoloan Port, Wani Port, Mutiara SIS AL-Jufrie Airport, and the Trans Sulawesi land route.

b. Mode of operation

⁴ AIPTU Aji Suhada Kasi Urusan Administrasi pada Satuan Narkotika Polresta Palu "Wawancara" pada tanggal 11 September 2022

Basically, there are four things that can affect how a crime is committed:

- 1) The will-making ability of the deepest conscience, or the intention component.
- 2) Chance component, either accidental or intentional.
- 3) The ability to perform an action, or ability factor.
- 4) The existence of actual or imagined needs.

These elements can be considered normal or abnormal when they are multiplied into an action or execution driven by desire. Modus operandi and its components, however, are constantly subject to alter depending on the underlying reason.

According to the aforementioned elements, Palu City's illicit drug trafficking operations can be summarized as follows:

- 1) Use of postal packages with bogus individual or business addresses, which makes it challenging to use regulated delivery methods.
- 2) Drugs were concealed in personal items such bags, empty cans, underpants, the bottoms of shoes, and others were wrapped around the waist.
- 3) Teenagers are offered free drugs with the intention that users will exhibit drug dependence.
- 4) Drugs are placed in motorbike jobs and automobile boxes
- 5) Exchange ebony for drugs

The modus operandi fluctuates and occasionally reverts to the previous manner to deceive the officers.

2. Drug-related crimes are caused by a number of different factors in Palu City.

a. Internal Elements

The following are examples of internal influences, which are causes brought on by the teenagers themselves:

- 1) User Personality

As shown in Table 1, there are a number of different personality factors that can drive someone to start using drugs:

Tabel 1
User Personality

Drug's User Motivation	n	(%)
Easily offended	21	39,62
difficulty interacting with	5	9,43
Individuals desire to be seen as superior or wonderful.	19	35,85
want to try everything	8	15,09
Total	53	100

Source: Main Data, 2022

Individuals it is difficult to get along with up to 5 respondents (9.43%); respondents want to be seen as great or superior up to 19 respondents (35.85%); and respondents want to always try to use drugs up to 8 respondents (15.09%), according to respondents who answered the survey.

2) Drugs

The possibilities or skills (potential) that exist in people and can really be developed during their development are collectively referred to as users inheritance. Nature and the environment can both influence how an individual grows in every way. Users have natural qualities that allow them to engage in asocial, even antisocial behaviors that go against moral, religious, and legal standards. When it comes to each of a human's traits and qualities, some are more influenced by their innate nature and others by their environment.

Table 2 below illustrates the category of nature in drug use:

Table 2
Respondent's behavior

actor's behavior	n	(%)
Who desires to engage in	34	64,15
Who would like to avoid reality?	8	15,09
Those who wish to alter their personalities	11	20,75
Amount	53	100

Source: Main Data arranged, 2022

Amount According to Table 2 above, there are 34 respondents (64.15%) who wish to have new experiences, 8 respondents (15.09%) who choose to avoid reality, and 11 respondents (20.75%) who choose to modify their personalities.

3) Inadequate religious instruction

Table 3 below provides further information about the respondents' religious observance.t:

Table 3

Executing religious teachings with obedience

Obedience to carrying out religious teachings	n	(%)
Obey the teachings of religion	3	5,66
Rarely carry out religious teachings	12	21,64
Never carry out religious teachings	38	71,70
Amount	53	100

Source: Data Arranged, 2022

Table 3 shows that 3 people (5.66%) were devoutly practicing religion, 12 people (21.64%) rarely practiced religion, while 38 people (71.70%) chose not to practice religion.

b. External Factors

1) Family environment.

For the category of respondent's family environment, it can be seen in Table 4 below.

Table 4
Family environment of the respondent

family surroundings	n	(%)
Broken Home, a term used to describe a family where one or both parents are absent,	9	16,98
The parenting style is very strict.	16	30,19
ignorant parents' treatment of their children	28	52,83
Amount	53	100

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Table 4 shows that the condition of the respondent's family shows a broken home for 9 people (16.98%), parents are too hard in educating as many as 16 people (30.19%), while the attitude of parents is indifferent to their children is 28 people (52.83). %).

2) Social environment

a) There are youth gangs

In the mechanism of narcotics abuse, peer groups have an influence that can encourage substance abuse in adolescents.

For the category of knowledge and introduction of children to narcotics, as can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5
Users' Narcotic Information From

Drugs Recognized by	n	(%)
Dark Supplier	19	35,85
Social Media	24	45,28
Pharmacy	4	7,55

Colleagues	6	11,32
Amount	53	100

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Respondents who stated that drugs were known through mutual friends were 19 people (35.85%); 24 people (45.28%) stated that they came from the black market; Respondents who answered from social media were 4 people (7.55%), while those who responded from pharmacies were 6 people (11.32%).

b) The influence of foreign culture

Table 6 describes the influence of foreign culture in using narcotics as follows:

Table 6
Reasons for Respondents Using Narcotics

Motives for using	n	(%)
as a way of life	31	58,49
observing the youth's customs	12	22,64
uphold prestige	3	5,66
Get the celebration started	7	13,21
Amount	53	100

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Table 6 shows that 31 people (58.49%) choose a lifestyle, follow the habits of 12 young people (22.64%), 3 people (5.66%) maintain prestige and those who choose to enliven the party as many as 7 people (13.21%).

3. Efforts to Overcome the Crime of Narcotics Abuse in Palu City

a. Pre-emptive

Ordinary pre-emptive is also called promotive or coaching action. Pre-emptive action is carried out with educative activities to eliminate the opportunity factors and drivers of narcotics crime.

According to Pelman, S.Sos., M.A.P,⁵ that since 2018, BNN Palu has carried out a program called the Healthy Community Movement (GERMAS) by inviting the people of Palu City to avoid narcotic substances by way of interactive dialogue with community organizations, students, students , youth organizations and others. Pre-emptive efforts are also carried out by the police to prevent narcotics crimes from occurring. Efforts made in tackling narcotics crimes pre-emptively instill good values/norms so that these norms are internalized within a person. Even though there is an opportunity to commit an offense/crime but there is no intention to do so, no crime will occur. So in pre-emptive effort the intention factor is lost even though there is an opportunity. This method of prevention comes from the NKK theory, namely: Intention + Opportunity for a crime to occur.

Furthermore, according to Iptu Aji Suhada.⁶ that the pre-emptive efforts in overcoming narcotics crimes by the police are making preventive efforts by means of, among other things, namely:

- 1) Conduct legal awareness counseling to the community and schools from elementary to advanced levels and also agencies regarding the distribution and dangers of narcotics.
- 2) Provide severe sanctions for perpetrators of narcotics crimes.
- 3) Putting up balloons that read the dangers of using narcotics.
- 4) Collaborating with non-governmental organizations to conduct counseling, seminars and understanding of the law to students, employees and the public about the dangers of abuse narkotika.

One of the police's duties is to provide community guidance (BIMMAS), which is done in accordance with Perkap No. 9 of 2011 about the management of police operations. Officers from the Bimmas are involved in open operations that perform preventive and preemptive actions. Bimmas performs its obligations through routine actions before to, during, and following the operation. In order to prevent

⁵ Pelman, S.Sos Analisis Penyuluh pada BNN Kota Palu, Wawancara” tanggal 12 April 2023

⁶ IPDA Aji Suhada Sat Narkoba Polresta Palu, Wawancara, tanggal 8 Mei 2023

correlated criminogen factors (FKK) from becoming actual disorders, Bimmas undertakes preventative actions. In order to reduce the possibility of interethnic unrest and increase deterrence, one active example of the bimmas pre-emptive measures is to foster positive relationships between members of society from different ethnic groups and cultural backgrounds.

b. Preventive

Preventive action is an action taken by BNN Palu in coordination with the Palu Police to prevent an act of narcotics crime from occurring. This effort is carried out when a crime/crime has occurred in the form of law enforcement by imposing penalties.

In carrying out these actions, the apparatus has made coercive measures in accordance with the provisions in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics against perpetrators of narcotics crimes. Currently the Palu Police Narcotics Unit has collaborated with, BNN Palu in uncovering narcotics cases.

Based on the statement of IPDA Abay Subarna,⁷ that from the Palu Police Narcotics Unit revealed that, the strategy that has been carried out so far has been an undercover buy, that is, with covert purchases where officials pretend to be users and also with controlled delivery, namely by handing over narcotics by the apparatus and increasing night patrol hours in places indicated to be prone to narcotics abuse.

According to Drs. Tamrin B,⁸ said that the counseling or outreach program about the dangers of narcotics targeted the general public, the private sector, KNPI, youth, students and other community organizations. This activity also held a reciprocal dialogue between the resource person and the participants in order to provide an understanding to the public about the dangers of using narcotics.

According to I Putu Dharmayasa, SH., MH, campaigning for the dangers of narcotics must be carried out together, starting with the family, our children,

⁷ IPDA Abay Subarna Kanit II dari Kesatuan Narkoba Polres Palu, “wawancara” pada tanggal 8 Mei 2023

⁸ Tamrin, Sub Koordinator BNN Palu, “Wawancara” pada tanggal 12 April 2023

husbands and wives to protect each other so they don't become addicted to drugs, once you try it's hard to stop. Then fortify each of us with religion, so that we are not easily affected by sinful acts, one of which is consuming drugs.⁹

Counseling and/or outreach activities on the dangers of narcotics use can be seen in table 7 below

Table 7
Counseling and/or outreach activities

No.	Years	Volume	Frequency
1	2018	296	36,63
2	2019	193	23,89
3	2020	50	6,19
4	2021	77	9,56
5	2022	192	23,76
	Amount	808	100 %

Data source: BNN Palu City 2023

Based on the results of the researcher's investigation, the counseling activities carried out by BNN Palu experienced ups and downs; in 2019 compared to 2019 it has decreased by 12.74%, in 2020 compared to 2019 it has also decreased by 17.7%, in 2021 compared to 2020, it has increased by 3.27%, in 2022 compared to 2021 it has increased by 14.2%.

Based on the data above, it can be stated that extension activities have decreased since 2019 as a result of the earthquake, liquefaction and tsunami natural disasters that hit Palu City on September 28 2018, so that government activities were disrupted.

c. Restrictive actions

⁹ I Putu Dharmayasa, Sub Bidang Hukum Kementerian Hukum dan HAM Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah, "Wawancara" pada tanggal 20 Maret 2023

Because repressive action has a significant negative impact on the future of the country's young generation, it is a concrete step that law enforcement officials can take to collaborate with the public in an effort to end the unlawful distribution of narcotics. Repressive measures are therefore the last resort in the fight to protect the nation's youngsters from the dangers of these dangerous substances. Countermeasures with repressive actions are taken against offenders in accordance with their actions and correct them once more to make them aware that their actions are illegal and harmful to society, so they don't repeat them and other people won't do them considering the severe punishments they receive.

It can be noticed from the search results for repressive activities that Gusti Bagus P, SH's statement said that:

It is essential to take suitable and exact action and enforce the law against everyone who misuse drugs in order to destroy those responsible for drug crimes. By holding the Sinar Maleo operation, the police used this oppressive measure in an effort to stop the illegal drug trade and punish those responsible. Therefore, community involvement in sharing information regarding the existence of a network of drug traffickers in Palu considerably aids the police in performing their jobs.¹⁰

Thus, it can be concluded that law enforcement officials have tried to carry out their duties in eradicating the abuse and illicit traffic of narcotics, however, both the Palu BNN and the Palu Police, with all the obstacles they face, for example, personnel are still limited, funds are relatively lacking and facilities are still limited. very limited, it is deemed necessary for law enforcement officers to increase their professionalism by participating in training equipped with various knowledge, skills, expertise as well as adequate police tactical and technical supervision, so that it is hoped that all police will have competence and understand and change the way of thinking and how to act as a police officer. members of the National Police who are proficient, skilled and reliable in carrying out their duties knowledge and skills.

d. Medication, therapy, and recovery

1) Medication and/or therapy

¹⁰Gusti Bagus Sub Pemberantasan BNN Palu, "Wawancara" pada tanggal 12 Mei 2023

In an effort to gradually wean patients off of their medication, first consider using synthetic therapy that doesn't create dependency or employing narcotic medicines by lowering the dosage that the patient takes. The second method is referred to as "Cald turkey" or "Cold Turkey," in which the patient abruptly quits taking the drug altogether while being closely monitored by a professional. Third, using alternative medicine, such as spiritual counseling.

According to Nukman, S.Sos, M.A.P, there are detoxification therapy facilities for drug users in Palu. However, when it comes to medical rehabilitation, they will be directed to the Makassar Badokka BNN Rehabilitation Center and/or the Balikpapan Tanah Merah Rehabilitation Center.

Thus, based on the description above, it can be concluded that for the purposes of treatment and based on medical indications, doctors can give narcotics class II or class III in limited quantities and certain preparations to patients in accordance with statutory provisions.

2) Rehabilitation.

There are two types of rehabilitation, namely medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation.

First, medical rehabilitation is a process of health service activities as a whole and integrated through a medical approach so that drug users who suffer from dependency syndrome can achieve maximum functional abilities. Patients here apart from being given medical treatment are also given attention to their self-confidence so that they are healthy again. Second, social rehabilitation is a process of recovery and development activities both physically, mentally and socially so that drug users who suffer from addiction syndrome can carry out social functions optimally in community life.

Based on investigations by researchers at the BNN Palu Office, cases of narcotics abuse undergoing rehabilitation, as shown in Table 8 below:

Table 8
Narcotics Addicts Undergoing Rehabilitation

No	Years	Volume	Frequency
1	2018	187	30,91
2	2019	206	34,01
3	2020	52	8,60
4	2021	87	14,38
5	2022	73	12,07
	Amount	605	100

Source: BNN Palu Primary Data, 2022

This table shows that narcotics users who obtain rehabilitation facilities from 2018 to 2019 have increased by 3.1%, but after Palu was hit by the earthquake, liquefaction and tsunami, the activities of the rehabilitation center at the BNN building in Central Sulawesi Province have decreased due to all the facilities unsuitable building for narcotics addicts in Palu City.

Medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation have been regulated in Articles 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 and 59. Law No. 35 of 2009. In medical rehabilitation it is meant that the victim is free from all physical and mental disorders, especially from dependence on the drug in question and its consequences motivation to live a healthy, drug-free life. Whereas social rehabilitation can help patients regenerate a sense of awareness and responsibility for their future both for themselves, their families and the community as well as helping their families or parents and the surrounding community in overcoming the effects of substance disorder problems carried by narcotics addict patients.

D. Conclusion

1. The trafficking of illegal drugs into countries via land, sea, and air. This network is run by a network of dealers, couriers, and consumers who do not know one another. Dealers concentrate on vulnerable regions like Tatanga,

Kayumalue, and Anoa since they are the most heavily trafficked in Palu for drugs.

2. Teenagers use drugs for a variety of reasons, including as personal variables, innateness, lack of religious knowledge, familial environments, social environments, and foreign cultures, all of which are out of control and contribute to the high rate of drug use among teenagers.
3. Adolescent drug usage prevention and control efforts have not been as effective as they should have been, as seen by the drug users who are fostered at the Class 1 A Maesa Detention Center and at.

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