

EFFECTIVENESS OF NARCOTIC ADDICT REHABILITATION SHARE TO SUPPRESS CRIME NARCOTICS (STUDY IN LOKA REHABILITATION OF THE NATIONAL NARCOTICS AGENCY RIAU ISLANDS PROVINCE)¹

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ABSTRACT

Narcotics crime is no longer secretly, but had openly done by users and dealers in the operation of dangerous goods it. This criminal act quickly spread throughout the country. Certainly no stranger to the phenomenon of drug abuse when ini. Dilihat of the Act is clear that drug abusers are perpetrators of criminal acts against the drug itself.

Of backgrounds who have been there, then tersusunlah formulation of the problem, namely how the effectiveness of rehabilitation for drug addicts to suppress narcotic crime in Loka Rehabilitation of the National Narcotics Agency of Riau Islands province, in addition to knowing the effectiveness of rehabilitation itself, certainly the BNN has obstacles encountered in implementing rehabilitation for addicts to suppress narcotic crime in Loka rehabilitation of the National narcotics Agency of Riau Islands province.

By already knowing the effectiveness of rehabilitation and constraints that are applied by means of methods of empirical legal research, where this method is a method of legal research function to see real law and examines how the performance of the law in an area, then this type of method of this legal research using primary data which is the data coming from the field. And also a secondary data source also required to support the completeness of the data and reference in the lift.

Viewed from that has been described in the next chapter, it can be concluded that rehabilitation is one of the best and appropriate solution for victims who want to quit from illicit goods because it is very detrimental to her life. Drug addicts and abusers undergo mandatory drug and Rehabilitation Medical Rehabilitation Sosial. Tujuan this study of the effectiveness of rehabilitation for drug addicts to suppress narcotic crime. So the concept of rehabilitation is expected to be the best solution for drug abusers

Keywords: Effectiveness, Rehabilitation, Addict, Narcotics.

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Analysis of the factors that affect law enforcement, will be performed on a variety of cases that occurred in Indonesia. Narcotics settings based on the Law on Narcotics article 3, which aims to ensure the availability in the interests of health and science, prevention of drug abuse and illicit trafficking eradication nerkotika.²

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² Kusno Adi, Criminal Policy In Narcotics Crime Prevention
by *Children, Poor*; umm Press, 2009, p 18.

In the prevention and eradication of narcotics, the government has classified the types of narcotics into 3 groups. Translation of the classification of these drugs can be found in the complete legislation and an explanation, namely the Law No. 35 Year 2009 on Narcotics.

Judging from these narcotics Act, has explained that the perpetrators of the criminal misuse of the drug itself. Performers are further divided into 2 groups, among others:

1. Addict who is a drug user in a state of dependency, both physically and psychologically.
2. Abuse that is someone who is using drugs intentionally without rights and against the law.

Pursuant to Article 1 paragraph 1 of Law No. 35 Year 2009 on Narcotics, hereinafter the Narcotics Act are defined as substances or drugs derived from plants, either synthetic or semisynthetic, which can cause a reduction or alteration of consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to eliminate pain, and can lead to dependence, and can be divided into factions as attached to this law or subsequently determined by the decision of the Minister of Health.³

Drug abuse is a pattern of pathological use of substances that are at least one month. According to ICD (International Classification of Diseases), A variety of mental and behavioral disorders due to use of substances classified in a variety of clinical circumstances, such as acute intoxication, dependence syndrome, drug withdrawal syndrome, and mental disorders as well as other behaviors.

Despite the repeated even in rehab for his addiction in order to recover, but the appeal of this drug is quite strong and quite misleading anyone who has used it for pleasure. Rehabilitation itself is a person's right to obtain redress in ability, position, and prestige and dignity given to the level of investigation, prosecution or trial since being arrested, detained, charged or prosecuted without any reason based on law or in error about the person or legal applied in the manner set forth in this law; recovery from disruption to the physical, psychological, and social order to carry out its role fairly well back in the family and in society.⁴

From the survey results and Puslitkes BNN-UI in 2011, the number of drug abusers in the province of Riau Islands, including one of the highest in Indonesia. A total of 4.3 percent of the total population of 2.1 million Kepri or approximately 44 941 people are drug abusers. Previously, Riau Islands was even ranked second after Jakarta. From the geographical aspect,

³ Kusno Adi, op.cit, p 12.

⁴ Charlie Rudyat, SH, Law Dictionary, complete edition, Reader Mahardika, p 356.

Riau Islands also has vulnerability as the region is made up of many islands and borders with other countries, namely Singapore and Malaysia.

Not all drug abusers in this Kepri will be served in the hall Rehabilitation Batam, therefore they expect the Government of Riau Islands province could also support this program by building a rehabilitation center in the region. And not all victims are drug abusers need to be hospitalized, there is also considerable outpatients.

National Narcotics Agency (BNN) Riau Islands Province from January to June 2016, 373 addicts rehabilitated well with hospitalization or road. "Since the beginning of the year to this June, undergoing drug addicts rehabilitation hospitalization as many as 166 people, and 207 people live rehabilitation outpatient.⁵

Addicts who underwent rehabilitation the road is, drug users are still able to move like a normal society, but should still be cured of dependence on the prohibited items. Meanwhile, addicts who need hospitalization are those who become heavy users drugs and was not able to carry out activities like normal people. "Those who are guilty of misusing narcotics, kecanduan. Para rehabilitated addicts to recover from mild and moderate categories outpatient rehabilitation, while the weight category rehabilitated addicts inpatient Rehabilitation Center Batam.

Special heavy addicts, they are required to undergo a program of post rehabilitasi at Home Damping. They continue to be guided and given vocational training to help reintegrate into society as a person who baru. Selain it, BNNP Kepri also provide vocational training for the resident house Damping among vocational workshop, screen printing and cakes. The training is expected to change the mindset of an addict to choose a legal livelihood.

In general, rehabilitation provided to students with disabilities to work on prevention (preventive), healing (curative), or recovery / return (rehabilitative), and maintenance / preservation (promotion).

The function of healing / recovery, through the rehabilitation of the students / victims of drug addicts can recover from illness, an organ that was originally not strong to be strong, which previously did not serve as function, which was not knowing to knowing, previously not able to be able to. Thus the function of healing can mean the recovery or refund or refreshment.

⁵<http://batam.tribunnews.com/2016/06/27/373-pecandu-narkoba-jalani-rehabilitasi-di-bnn-kepri>, Batam (18-07-2018) 17:48 pm.

Addicts in question here is a victim of the environment consciously or unconsciously use of illicit goods for pleasure. What is meant by the victim is a person experiencing physical, mental, or economic loss caused by a criminal act. The definition of a victim is:

1) Every person, 2) Experiencing physical, mental, and or, 3) economic losses, 4) As a result of a criminal act⁶

Therefore, the authors made a scientific paper entitled "Effectiveness of Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Share To Suppress Crime Narcotics (Study In Loka Rehabilitation of the National Narcotics Agency of Riau Islands Province)"

B. Formulation of the problem

Based on the description that the author described above, and therefore the shadow ditariklah formulation of the problem as follows:

1. How can the effectiveness of rehabilitation for drug addicts to suppress narcotic crime in Loka Rehabilitation of the National Narcotics Agency Riau Islands Province?
2. How the obstacles encountered in implementing rehabilitation for drug addicts to suppress narcotic crime in Loka Rehabilitation of the National Narcotics Agency Riau Islands Province?

C. Research purposes

So the author has several objectives to be achieved in the preparation of this study, namely:

1. To know, understand, and analyze, the effectiveness of rehabilitation for drug addicts to suppress narcotic crime in Loka Rehabilitation of the National Narcotics Agency of Riau Islands province.
2. In order to know, understand, and analyze, the obstacles encountered in implementing the narcotic crime in Loka Rehabilitation of the National Narcotics Agency of Riau Islands province.

D. Theoretical framework

1. Theoretical framework
 - a. Rehabilitation theory

Other criminal purpose is rehabilitation. That is, the perpetrators should be fixed towards the better, so that when he returned to the community it is accepted by the community and not repeat the evil deed. Actually criminal purpose as rehabilitation is not new.

⁶ Bambang Waluyo, SH., MH, Victimologi Victim and Witness Protection, Jakarta; Sinar Grafika, 2014, p 10.

According to Thomas Aquinas, when the state convict with the workings of treatment, attention should be paid to the general prevention and special prevention (*poenae praesentis magis sunt vitae quam medicinales retributive*).⁷

b. Effectiveness of Legal Theory

Research on the effectiveness of the law is the research that discusses how the law operates in society, this study is very relevant in developing countries such as Indonesia, this research requires research in addition to knowing the legal knowledge also know the social sciences, and have knowledge in social science research.⁸

According to the theory Soekanto Soerjono effectiveness of the law has five factors, among others:

- a) Factors own law, which in this paper will be limited to the statute.
- b) Law enforcement apparatus, namely the parties to form and apply the law.
- c) Factor means or facilities to support law enforcement.
- d) Community factors, yanki environment in which they may apply or applied.
- e) Cultural factors, namely as a result of the work, creativity, and a sense that is based on human initiative in social life.⁹

LITERATURE

A. A general view of Narcotics

Currently the development of drug use is increasing rapidly and not for medical purposes or the purpose of the development of science, but in order to gain a very big advantage, namely by trading in illegal narcotics to different countries.¹⁰

To prevent and combat abuse and illicit traffic of Narcotics Narcotics Precursor that the modus operandi of its increasingly sophisticated, the Act also regulates the expansion of investigative techniques interception (wiretapping), engineering procurement veiled (under cover buy), and techniques handover supervised (controlled delivery), and other investigative techniques to track and uncover abuse and illicit traffic of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursor.

⁷Eddy OS Hariej, *Principles of Criminal Law*, revised edition, Yogyakarta; Light Atma Library, 2014, p 43.

⁸Prof. Dr. H. Zainuddin Ali, MA, *Legal Research Methods*, Jakarta; beam Graphic, 2010, p 31.

⁹Prof. Dr. Soerjono Soekanto, *op.cit.*, P 8.

¹⁰Kusno Adi, *Diversi As Alternative Efforts Combating Narcotics Crime By Child*, Poor; umm Press, 2009, p 3.

B. Definition of Narcotics

Narcotics term that is known in Indonesia in terms of grammar comes from the English Narcotics which means the drug, which is synonymous with Narcosis in Greek means euthanize or dope. Generally Narcotics means a substance that can cause changes in feeling, the atmosphere observation / vision due to these substances affect the central nervous system.¹¹

Narcotics and psychotropic substances are two different substances. Narcotics are drugs that act selectively on the central nervous system (CNS) and has the "main effects" of a change in consciousness or make the occurrence of loss of consciousness, loss of taste, and reduce to eliminate pain, are used for analgesia (pleasure overload in humans) , antitussives (drugs that suppress the cough reflex, used in respiratory illness unproductive cough due to irritation, which is indicated to reduce the frequency of cough. Bekerjanya based emphasis cough center directly), antispasmodic (drugs that help reduce or stop muscle spasms in the gut .The used to lower high voltage smooth muscle tissue),¹²

Substances drug which was originally indicated for medical purposes but with the development of science and technology, especially the technology development of drugs that kind of kind of drugs could be treated so much as it is in today, and can also be misused functionality that is no longer for the interest in the field of medicine, even threaten the continued existence of a nation generation.¹³

The use of narcotics may only be used for the benefit of health care or the development of science pengetahuan.Untuk aforesaid purposes, the necessary arrangements On Procurement of narcotic regulated by law.¹⁴

Narcotics or drugs are all ingredients that have the effect of work, in general, are: 1) Anesthetize (lowered level of consciousness of a person), 2) Stimulate (spirit activity) or so-called doping, 3) Addiction (dependence, binding) to continue using it, 4) Potential delusional power (hallucinations).

This substance can be classified into two types namely narcotic drugs in the narrow sense and in the sense luas.Dalam narrow sense are all substances or materials that are natural such as opiaten, pieces of crack cocaine, and cannabis. In a broader sense is a natural and is processed (artificial) of narcotic substance, namely all kinds of drugs derived from:

¹¹ Kusno Adi, op.cit, p 12.

¹²Act No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics, pp 1-2.

¹³Drs. Suhasril, Crime Narcotics, Jakarta; Ghalia Indonesia, 2003, pp 16-19.

¹⁴Dr. H. Siswanto SSH, Politics, Law on Narcotics Act (legislation No. 35 of 2009), Jakarta; Rineka Copyright, 2012, pp 12-13.

- a) *Papaver somniferum* (Opium, opium, morpin, heroin, etc.)
- b) *Coca Roxylon Eryth* (cocaine)
- c) *Cannabis sativa* (marijuana)
- d) Class of sedative drugs
- e) Drug classes stimulants
- f) Imaginary trigger drug drug class

If the types of narcotic drugs misused for purposes outside of treatment, it will alter the operation of brain neurons, so that the wearer of thinking, feeling, and behaving abnormally. Addictive effects of addictive substances cause the wearer difficult to control. Once addicted to arrive at the most severe level that dependence.¹⁵

Formation of Law No. 35 Year 2009 aims to:

1. Ensure the availability of Narcotics for the sake of health services and or the development of science and technology,
2. Prevent, protect, and save the people of Indonesia on the abuse of narcotics,
3. Combating illicit traffic of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursor and
4. Guarantee arrangements of medical and social rehabilitation efforts for abusers and addicts Narcotics.

In Act No. 35 of 2009, which meant Narcotics Precursor is a substance or starting material or chemicals that could be used in the manufacture of narcotics were distinguished in the table attached in Law No. 35 of 2009.¹⁶

C. **Narcotics criminal offense**

The legal provisions essentially intended to be the basis of mutual interest and responsibility for the authority of government and the rights and obligations of citizens. Therefore the legal basis related to the eradication of drugs, among others, Act No. 22 Year 1997 on Narcotics which was later replaced by Law No. 35 Year 2009 on Narcotics.¹⁷

Narcotics criminal provisions (a form of criminal offense committed and the threat of criminal sanctions for the perpetrators) are regulated in Law No. 35 of 2009 contained in the more than 30 Articles, Article 111 through 142 of Law No. 35 Year 2009. The following is the sound of some of the provisions in question:

- a) The provisions of Article 111 of Law No. 35 of 2009 reads as follows:

¹⁵Drs. Ahmad Jazuli, Effort Keeping Yourself From the Dangers of Drugs, Semarang; PT Bengawan Science, 2007, pp 2-3.

¹⁶Dr. Aziz Shamsuddin, op.cit, p 90.

¹⁷H. Word Freaddy Busroh, SH, M. Hum, Combating Drug Abuse, Jakarta; Cintya Press, 2015, pp 18-19.

- 1) any person who unlawfully or against the law to plant, maintain, possess, store, control, or provide narcotics Group 1 in the form of plants, shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum 4 years and maximum 12 years and fined at least 800 million rupiah and most lot 8 billion.
 - 2) in terms of action to plant, maintain, possess, store, controlling or providing narcotics Group 1 in the form of plants referred to in paragraph 1 weighing more than 1 kg or more than 5 cigarettes a tree, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment for life or imprisonment of at least five years and a maximum of 20 years and a maximum penalty referred to in paragraph 1 plus one third.
- b) The provisions of Article 112 of Law No. 35 of 2009 reads as follows:
- 1) any person who unlawfully or unlawfully possess, store, control, or provide narcotics Group 1 not plant, shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum 4 years and maximum 12 years and fined at least 800 million and a maximum of 8 billion.
 - 2) in the case of acts possess, store, control, or provide narcotics Group 1 instead of the plants referred to in paragraph 1 weighs more than 5 grams offender shall be punished with imprisonment for life or imprisonment of minimum 5 years and maximum 20 years and fined a maximum referred in paragraph 1 plus one third.
- c) The provisions of Article 113 of Law No. 35 of 2009 reads as follows:
- 1) any person who unlawfully or unlawfully manufacture import export or distribute narcotics Group 1 shall be punished with imprisonment of minimum 5 years and maximum 15 years and fined at least one billion and at most 10 billion.
 - 2) in the case of acts producing import export or distribute narcotics class 1 as referred to in paragraph 1 in the form of plants weighing more than 1 kg or exceeding 5 tree trunks or in the form of non plant weighs more than 5 grams offender shall be sentenced to capital punishment life imprisonment or imprisonment of minimum 5 years and maximum 20 years and a maximum penalty referred to in paragraph one plus one third.
- d) Article 117 of Law No. 35 of 2009 reads as follows:
- 1) any person who unlawfully or unlawfully own store or provide the drug master class 2 shall be punished with imprisonment of minimum three years and maximum 10 years and fined at least 600 million and a maximum of 5 billion rupiah.
 - 2) in terms of action has mastered providing drug store group 2 as referred to in paragraph 1 weighs more than 5 grams offender shall be punished with imprisonment of minimum 5 years and maximum 15 years and a maximum penalty referred to paragraph one plus one third.
- e) The provisions of Article 118 of Law No. 35 of 2009 reads as follows:
- 1) any person who unlawfully or unlawfully manufacture import export or distribute narcotics group 2 shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum 4 years and maximum 12 years and fined at least Rp800 and at most 8 billion.
 - 2) in the case of acts producing import export or distribute narcotics group 2 as referred to in paragraph 1 weighs more than 5 grams offender shall be sentenced to capital punishment life imprisonment or imprisonment of minimum 5 years and maximum 20 years and fined the maximum referred to in paragraph 1 plus one-third.
- f) The provisions of Article 122 of Law No. 35 of 2009 reads as follows:

- 1) any person who unlawfully or unlawfully having mastered or provide drug store group 3 shall be punished with imprisonment of a minimum of 2 years and a maximum of seven years and fined at least 400 million rupiah and a maximum of 3 billion.
 - 2) in terms of action has mastered providing drug store group 3 as referred to in paragraph 1 weighs more than 5 grams offender is liable to a term of imprisonment of three years and maximum 10 years and a maximum penalty referred to in paragraph 1 plus one third.
- g) The provisions of Article 123 of Law No. 35 of 2009 reads as follows:
- 1) any person who unlawfully or unlawfully manufacture import export or distribute narcotics group 3 shall be punished with imprisonment of minimum three years and maximum 10 years and fined at least 600 million rupiah and a maximum of 5 billion rupiah.
 - 2) in the case of acts producing or delivering narcotics importing exporting group 3 as referred to in paragraph 1 weighs more than 5 grams offender shall be punished with imprisonment of minimum 5 years and maximum 15 years and a maximum penalty referred to in paragraph 1 plus one third.
- h) The provisions of Article 127 of Law No. 35 of 2009 reads as follows:
- 1) narcotics Group 1 for yourself in the criminal with a maximum imprisonment of four years
 - 2) class 2 narcotics for themselves liable to a maximum imprisonment of two years and
 - 3) narcotics group 3 for yourself liable to a maximum imprisonment of one year.

D. Rehabilitation effectiveness

Through Act No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics, Narcotics addicts who are victims of illicit traffic of narcotics can be cured through rehabilitation in accordance with article 54 of Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics. However, the process of rehabilitation in the addicts involving several specialty hospitals there are several factors that make maximal rehabilitation in curing drug addicts. So that drug addicts who have been out of rehab, tend to consume drugs back.

Individual factors such as drug addicts themselves, the social environment, lack of parental support, advice and inadequate infrastructure, he said law enforcement does not make drugs, deterrence can not work as expected. Therefore, efforts should be made by law enforcement and related agencies to try to prevent and combat the circulation of drugs.

Various efforts have been made by the government in combating narcotics, ranging from law enforcement process until the response policies. It is recognized that the problem of drug trafficking is now at an alarming stage, in which not only the adults who distribute illicit goods but also has spread to the children.

The coming of Narcotic Addicts in Indonesia could not be separated from the role of the Narcotics traffickers. If the view is more in about crimes related to abuse this, in fact it can be said that the root of the high number of drug addicts in Indonesia comes from illegal

drug dealers. Directly with feelings of guilt, they (dealers) have plunged each victim to be consuming narcotics into the abyss of death.

The phenomenon of drug abuse is now seen as a critical issue that never-ending story. Not only in Indonesia, in other countries the narcotic crime has also been on the stamp as a difficult problem to be eradicated on a world scale between the State of Indonesia, China and also America, the comparison of its in Indonesia between ordinary people and abusers of narcotics 70 versus 30 which was not using narcotics. Actually, the problems related to the drug was already regarded as one of the global crime very dangerous if left unchecked continuance.

In the framework of the prevention and eradication of narcotics, the Indonesian government has classified the types of narcotics into three groups. Translation of this drug classification can be found in the complete legislation and any further information, namely the Act No. 35 Year 2009 on Narcotics.¹⁸

The effectiveness of rehabilitation in fact, had reached a stage that is very effective, because based on the existing data that friends who have been rehabilitated basically be said to have been recovered yet, can no longer return to repeat his actions ie using contraband narcotics, can be said for return to the environment they previously were pushed to use narcotics.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

A. The effectiveness of rehabilitation for drug addicts to suppress narcotic crime in Loka Rehabilitation of the National Narcotics Agency of Riau Islands Province

1. Figures Drug Abuse

a. According Level Time

The prevalence of drug abuse with a downward trend in the last 10 years, both for life and a year never wear. The prevalence ever used by from 8.1% (2006) to 3.8% (2016). Or it could mean if in 2006 there were 8 of 100 students or students who used drugs so now there are only four people used drugs (2016). So in a decade, has been reduced half of the student or students who ever used drugs. The tendency of prevalence rate among students at first supported the decline in the other groups, especially in households.

Last year prevalence rates are also likely to fall from 5.2% (2006) to 1.9% (2016). Or it could be said in 2006 they were used drugs in the last year there were 5 100 students or

¹⁸ <http://jurnal.untan.ac.id/index.php/jmfh/article/view/5046>, Batam (02/01/2018), 13:40 pm.

students, but currently there are only two people (2016). Thus, more than half of those who used drugs in the last year can be reduced in the last decade. In 2016, of those who had used drugs (3.8%), about half of whom are still taking drugs in the last year (1.9%).

The prevalence ever used according to the study site at district or city, visible in year 2006 is not much different relative magnitude (8.1%). But from 2009 to 2016, the prevalence of ever use tends to be higher in cities than in the district. A relatively similar pattern is also seen in the prevalence of use a year. It draws on the prevalence of life in Regency of year tends to fall in 4 times the survey of 5.5% (2006) to 1.6% (2016), but not in the city.

Men are more at risk of drug use than women. The ratio of men to women who never used drugs about 4 to 1, meaning Among the four male drug users there is one woman who never used drugs, this pattern is relatively unchanged in the last decade. This fact is evident from the figure a year prevalence of ever use and wear, in which the male prevalence rate is much higher than for women.

The prevalence ever used in males 13.7% and females 3.3% (2006), while in 2016 males 6.4% and females 1.6%. Prevalence rates were never used in males tended to decrease from 13.7% (2006) to 6.4% (2016) in the last decade. Similarly to ever wear last year. However, women's groups declining trend in the prevalence of drug use ever and the year starts to look from 2009 to 2016.

There is a tendency the higher the education level, the higher the prevalence of drug abuse ever wear well and wear a year, except in 2016. Thus, the SMP has the lowest prevalence rate, and the highest is the college (PT). However, in 2016 the prevalence of drugs at the high school level is relatively not much different than college (PT). Those who had used drugs are relatively equal (4.3%) between high school and college (PT), but in those who used drugs in their last year in high school (2.4%) higher than in college (1.8 %) in 2016.¹⁹

b. According to Level of Addiction

Figures level of drug dependence refers to the use of drugs in the last year made terakhir. Angka year is divided into four categories of drug abuse, yes it is trying to wear, irregular wear, non-injecting addicts and junkies. In the group of students or students for the largest proportion is abuse to try to use, with a range between 54% to 85% in the last decade.

¹⁹ BNN RI, Survey Abuse and Illicit Drugs On Student Group
and Student 2016, Jakarta; Research Center for Data and Information Agency
National Narcotics, 2017, pp 15-16.

In 2016, the proportion of the group try to use 85% of the highest of four times the survey, while the lowest was 54% in 2006.²⁰

2. History of Drug Abuse

a. Wear Drugs First

The average age of first drug use 16 years, the lowest age range 10 years old and 27-year highs in 2016. The two reasons most expressed are curious or try and have fun, both in men and women in two recent surveys.

Type most widely used drug was marijuana, either in groups or try to use regular or addict. Cannabis is widely used first because it is easy to obtain and relatively can dijangkau. Mereka use marijuana first time with friends who first became drug abuse, and usually tried marijuana owned by his friend. "Ngelem" is one of the most widely chosen for the first time use of drugs, due to the student or students group financial capability is still limited and goods that are easily obtainable because it is sold freely in shops or stores. The other type is a drug widely abused register G (prescription drugs) that can be purchased freely in pharmacies or drug stores, such as Tramadol, dextro, trihex, or pill koplo.

This indicates that financially is not enough to access the kind of synthetic drug or drugs list G, especially at the junior level. It should be wary, the type of methamphetamine is also widely consumed, That proportion is not much different with Tramadol, trihexyphenidyl and analgesics. Three types latter substance is a drug list of G that can be sold freely in pharmacies or drug stores that price is far below the price of shabu. Sabu widely consumed by students.

b. Injecting drugs

Injecting drug prevalence rate is 1.4% or 100 students or students there is one person who use injection drugs, especially in the group of students. The average age of first injecting drug use is 15 years, with the junction between 12-18 years. It used to be around the 2000's, the type of drug that is injected is putau or heroin, but the current price is expensive, the quality of goods in doubt, and difficult to obtain in the market, the type injected replaced (substitution). The types of substances that are widely used subutek, methadone, and drug-free. For those who are most enjoyable when the sensation of his ritual injecting (pumping time).

Dangers of injecting drug abuse is the practice of using used needles together, because the high risk of contracting blood-borne diseases such as hepatitis and HIV AIDS. In fact they

²⁰ *ibid*, pp 16-17.

found they still practice together needle exchange. There are about 1 From 12 abusers who have done syringe exchange at least once in his whole life.²¹

From the survey found that the highest presentation figure to place, every drug that is on the status of living with their parents amounted to 63.5%, while the highest percentage of others, namely the status of a rented house or dormitory of 15.6%. Nevertheless, every place is no less important drug that is in the apartment, the survey found that the numbers presentation where every drug in the apartment about 0.2%. Figures of this presentation a little impressed because in some provinces the survey locations rarely status unknown student or students who live in apartments.²²

a. Identification of Family Environment, School And Shelter

We identify who they are in the family who smoke, drink alcohol, and drugs. They could be the father, mother, brother or sister, brother, or anyone else who lived in the family environment. In fact, they are becoming more drug abuse found that his family members are smokers, drinkers of alcohol and drugs.

Furthermore, in a family environment where other siblings drinking alcohol behaved exactly what happened with drug abuse by 25.8%. Also on the behavior of drug use by other civil causes of drug abuse on students by 7.6%.

The findings in this survey not only the family, the neighborhood where live affects risk behaviors, including drug abuse. Residence environment have become two parts, the school environment and living environment of everyday responden. Kedua the environment is quite prone person is exposed to the risk of drugs. When explored further, drug abuse more living in an environment with a high level of vulnerability, whether they live in the school environment as well as a place to stay. This fact indicates that environmental factors contribute greatly to illicit drug trafficking.²³

However, according to Ali "that probably only about 10% of drug addicts rehabilitated directly related to narcotic crime. This means that these friends rehabilitated generally as the result of an integrated assessment, which committed a crime, but he was just a victim of abuse or drug addicts who must undergo rehabilitation ".²⁴ He also said that if effective rehabilitation for those who are directly related to the crime, but BNN there is no data associated with after their rehabilitation, they must undergo the legal process. After the proceedings, BNN has not been able data again, that what were then in prison, after being imprisoned will definitely will

²¹ *ibid*, pp 19-20.

²² *ibid*, pp 32-33.

²³ *ibid*, pp 33-36.

²⁴ Interviews, on Monday, dated January 22, 2018, at 11:00 pm

go to prison if they have received jail sentences. And there is no data after the BNN dilapas out, then do the narcotic crime again.²⁵

He also said that the rehabilitation efforts reached by two ways:

1. Volumteri : People who voluntarily come for rehabilitation
2. Kompluseri : People who are forced to undergo rehabilitation, especially for addicts who commit narcotic crime, with their compulsion to undergo rehabilitation after receiving recommendations for rehabilitation of an integrated assessment team. The rehabilitation process is generally carried rehabilitation stay for 3-6 months, with rehabilitation method *therapeutic community*,²⁶

B. Obstacles encountered in implementing rehabilitation for drug addicts to suppress narcotic crime in Loka Rehabilitation of the National Narcotics Agency of Riau Islands Province

Obstacles/obstacle in the implementation of the rehabilitation application no problem. It's just that sometimes the problem is the need to adjust the program often they must conform with the legal process, then they will have to be called to perform at the prosecutor's pemBAPan and certainly should leave Loka rehabilitation. And if they attend the trial, would have time to be eliminated because they had to attend the trial, and it does not run at all, and even can be used many times. Example: so the addicts are then taken to the Attorney Tanjungpinang and had several times back and forth to Tanjungpinang. So they do not undergo the program as a whole, he added.²⁷

Objectives and basic rehabilitation of one of them made a victim of abuse drug addicts do not use anymore or (abstinent) against drug abuse. However, if addicts who might be able to come back more than once, then "we continue rehab, but you need to know the state financing the rehabilitation of over 2 times Rehabilitation, the rest is borne by the private". (Augment) Rehabilitation of two types:

1. Outpatient located directly BNN
2. Hospitalization located below that in Loka rehabilitation.

When will can say that the addict is light or heavy? Based on the results of a brief interview to Mr. Ali, he asserted that "mild Junkies If Iya wear only one time in a week, that we consider medium and at 4 months which we consider to light it typically uses heavy

²⁵ Interviews, on Monday, dated January 22, 2018, at 11:00 pm

²⁶ Interviews, on Monday, dated January 22, 2018, at 11:00 pm

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jalan. Pecandu care if he could wear daily until three times week, that we think of as addicts are heavy and must be hospitalized ".²⁸

CONCLUSION

A. Conclusion

1. BNN survey itself that one could suppress narcotic crime is by way of rehabilitation. Rehabilitation itself is a right of a person to obtain redress in the ability to position and dignity and dignity given to the level of investigation prosecution or trial since arrested detained prosecuted or tried without reason based on law or in error about the person or the applicable law in a manner stipulated in this law. Rehabilitation itself there are two types, namely: Inpatient and Outpatient. So far the effectiveness of rehabilitation itself has improved graphics. So that means that the rehabilitation of one good choice that can help addicts to get back to normal.
2. the problem is that the program must adapt to their often must adjust to the legal process, then they will have to be called to perform at the prosecutor's pемBAPan and certainly should leave Loka rehabilitation. And if they attend the trial, would have time to be eliminated because they had to attend the trial, and it does not run at all, and even can be used many times.

B. SUGGESTION

1. To enhance the effectiveness of rehabilitation itself has increased. Should require rehabilitation for patients or treatment to those who really need it. And the government can better emphasize the important role of rehabilitation for the common interest.
2. Hope the Government of Riau Islands province could also support this program by building a rehabilitation center, because Outpatient located at BNN directly, ie in Loka rehabilitation, and the public, especially families of patients should be able to help fully so that patients recover quickly, in implementing the program should adjust to the frequency they must conform with the legal process, and possible future legal proceedings more wisely in addressing that people in rehabilitation means are no longer in prison.

²⁸ Interviews, on Monday, dated January 22, 2018, at 11:00 pm

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