

Restorative justice implementation towards narcotics abuser in East Java Police Jurisdiction Area

Rhea Mei Tjokro Sugijanto¹, Hartoyo², Ernu Widodo³, Vieta Imelda Cornelis⁴

^{1,2,3,4} Faculty of Law, Universitas Dr. Soetomo, Surabaya, Indonesia

Article Info

Article history:

Received : Dec 17, 2024

Revised : Jan 12, 2025

Accepted : Jan 28, 2025

Keywords:

Restorative Justice;
Drug Abuse;
East Java Regional Police;
Requirements;
Procedures.

ABSTRACT

This research is titled "Restorative justice implementation towards narcotics abuser in East Java Police Jurisdiction Area." The main objective of this study is to analyze the requirements and procedures for implementing restorative justice for drug abusers in the East Java Regional Police. The method used is descriptive juridical empirical research, which combines interviews with sources from the police and reviews relevant legal frameworks, including the Narcotics Law, the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP), and provisions regarding restorative justice. The findings indicate that there are specific requirements that must be met for the implementation of restorative justice, as well as clear procedures for its implementation. This implementation not only provides a more humane alternative solution but also enhances community participation in the law enforcement process.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-NC](#) license.



Corresponding Author:

Rhea Mei Tjokro The Sugiyanto

Faculty of Law, Universitas Dr. Soetomo

Jl. Semolowaru No.84, Menur Pumpungan , Sukolilo District , Surabaya , East Java 60118

Email: meirhea2905@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

Understanding narcotics based on Constitution Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics is substance or drugs derived from from plant or No plants, good synthetic and also semi-synthetic, which can cause decline or change consciousness, loss of feeling, reduced until relieve pain, and can cause dependency. Narcotics or "drug" which is " a type of a substance that when used will bring effects and influences certain on the body users, namely: influencing awareness, giving encouragement that can influential to behavior humans and influence in the form of tranquilizer , stimulant (not sexual stimulation) and give rise to hallucinations (users) No capable differentiate between fantasy and reality , loss awareness will time and place) (Darwis et al., 2017; Mintawati & Budiman, 2021; Priambada & MH, 2014) .

Narcotics as if sword double -edged, on one very much needed side in the world of medicine and science knowledge, and on the other hand its misuse is very dangerous for the future generation young, peace society and threaten existence resilience national a nation, so that needed rule in the form of the law that governs so that can press amount abuse and trafficking narcotics, especially in Indonesia.

Provision law about prohibition abuse, as well as circulation dark narcotics and precursors narcotics in Indonesia are regulated in Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2009. Related with existing developments moment This about perpetrator abuse narcotics show the occurrence

trend strong change in looking at the addicts narcotics that are not Again seen as perpetrator act criminal, However as a victim who must given empathy, deviant behavior from the norm usually will make a problem new in the field law and detrimental community. Users narcotics can differentiated among others as addict narcotics and victims of abuse narcotics. Addicts narcotics is a person who uses or abuse narcotics and in condition dependence on narcotics, either in a way physique and also psychological, while victims of abuse narcotics is somebody which no on purpose use narcotics, because persuaded, tricked, deceived, forced and/ or threatened for use narcotics. Law number 35 of 2009 about narcotics explain that a addict narcotics and victims of abuse narcotics mandatory rehabilitation, that 's it in accordance with sound Article 54 of the law number 35 2009 about narcotics. Rehabilitation is one of form justice restorative (Merta, 2021; Novitasari, 2017).

Efforts to overcome problem *Overcrowding* No only stop on business addition Power capacity of prisons and detention centers. However, at least Can started from beginning enforcement the law with implementation approach justice restorative or what is called *Restorative Justice* For case narcotics. Approach This especially those targeting to those who are addict, abuser or victims of abuse. Dropping sanctions criminal to addict , abuser or victims of abuse according to writer is not the right step (Sahala & Sinaga, 2021) .

Justice restorative, or *restorative justice*, is A approach in system law that focuses on recovery connection between perpetrators , victims and society (Arief & Ambarsari, 2018). Draft This appear as alternative from approach more retributive emphasize on punishment for perpetrator . In justice restorative, purpose the main thing is for repair losses suffered by the victim and recover condition originally, not only punish perpetrator (Adinda et al., 2024; Maulana & Agusta, 2021). This process involving dialogue and mediation between all parties involved, so expected can achieved a fair and balanced agreement

In context perpetrator abuser narcotics, justice restorative can applied with different way compared to with act criminal others. Abuse narcotics often considered as a "victimless crime" because No there are direct victims who are harmed in a way physique (Waluyo, 2022). However, the approach This still relevant because perpetrator often also victims of the dependency that they have natural. Therefore that, rehabilitation be one of aspect important in justice restorative for perpetrator abuser narcotics. In case this, rehabilitation medical and social expected can help perpetrator For recover and return to public with a better way positive (Amri & Dewi, 2024).

The Indonesian National Police has accommodated this problem with the form of a restorative justice mechanism as a very important consideration in resolving drug abuse. This is stated in the Regulation of the Indonesian National Police Number 8 of 2021 concerning Handling of Criminal Acts Based on Restorative Justice. The background to the emergence of this regulation is because the criminal system does not seem to provide a deterrent effect on perpetrators, the capacity of correctional institutions is over capacity (mostly drug convicts).

2. METHOD

2.1 Research Type

Type the research that I do do that is study law empirical/descriptive juridical. Type Empirical/Juridical Legal Research Descriptive is implementation provision law normative (regulations) legislation) on each incident law certain things that happen in society. In research type this can use category *Non Judicial Case Study* which is studies case law without conflict so that no there is mix hand with court as well as done with method studies field. Character in study law empirical/legal descriptive, namely:

- a. Implementation Justice Restorative for abuser narcotics, then How somebody Can fall into abuse narcotics.
- b. Based on the law that is not written (customs) that occur and are carried out by society (Manarisip, 2012) .
- c. Implementation law in public in a number of case act criminal light, already Once applied justice restorative this. However How with act criminal narcotics, where the victims of drug abuse also classified as victims of illicit drug trafficking (Kristanto, 2022).

2.2 Research Approach

Approach study law empirical use Approach Sociology of Law, namely approach that uses approach empirical analysis or learn reciprocal relationship between law with and its practice in the jurisdiction

of the East Java Regional Police. Approach research that will be I use that is with do interview question and answer with party from Unit Investigation Drugs in the jurisdiction East Java Regional Police. Regarding implementation justice restorative for abusers narcotics.

2.3 Data source

Empirical / Juridical Legal Research Sociological use data terms, namely:

- a. Primary Data will writer get with method conduct an interview with party related .
- b. Secondary data is data obtained from literature studies: Laws Number 35 of 2009 about Narcotic; Regulations Republic of Indonesia Police No. 8 Year 20 21 about Completion Case Action Criminal Narcotics with Justice Restorative; Constitution Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Law (KUHAP); Circular of the Supreme Court No. 4 of 2010; And literature books, scientific journals that the author will include in the bibliography section.

2.4 Research Location

It is place For he did study use get data and answers in study thesis This is the research location that the author choose namely at the Office of Unit 4 Sub-Directorate III of the Directorate Drugs East Java Regional Police .

2.5 Data Collection Procedure

At the stage this, the procedure that will be writer do is read sources library from the experts law. And align with results interview with source person from East Java Regional Police which has cooperate with writer .

2.6 Data analysis

In analyzing the data, the author will analyze from results interviews conducted together resource person who will be there later will writer align with the legal norms that apply in Indonesia. The author will pack such that appearance to be clear and easy understood by the audience general. The results of processing study the can obtained from criticize, reject, support or can also provide a comments and suggestions, after that interesting a conclusions and suggestions.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Restorative Justice for Drug Abusers in the East Java Regional Police

The implementation of restorative justice for drug abusers in the East Java Regional Police is an effort to handle drug abusers without making arrests. Restorative justice is a trial outside the trial that aims to minimize trial costs or is commonly called cheap justice, in handling criminal cases involving victims, defendants, and other related parties. Which aims to restore the situation carried out by the team assessment integrated which is hereinafter referred to as TAT. In its implementation, it is carried out at BNNP (National Narcotics Agency of Province) and or at BNNK (National Narcotics Agency of City/District) which is attended by assessors from BNN investigators, police investigators, prosecutors and health services. Which aims to rehabilitate drug users who are found to have, store, control narcotics under the rules of SEMA (Supreme Court Circular) No. 4 of 2010 to determine the rehabilitation to be carried out based on the decision of TAT (Integrated Assessor Team) to the suspect.

In practice, the implementation of restorative justice is based on several regulations governing restorative justice:

3.1.1 Constitution Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

Constitution Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Law (KUHAP), is base laws governing the judicial process criminal law in Indonesia (Indonesia, 1981). In the law this, there is a number of article explaining how is the legal process should walk, start from investigation until implementation decision court.

The Criminal Procedure Code emphasizes importance principle presumption not guilty, which means everyone is considered No guilty until proven otherwise in court. This is principle the basis that protects right basic human beings and ensure that everyone gets fair treatment .

Constitution This arrange about investigation and inquiry. This process is at the beginning carried out by investigators, who are authorized for gather evidence and do inspection to witness. In the stage this, investigator must follow strict procedures for ensure that all evidence collected valid and invalid violate rights suspect.

After investigation finished, case the will delegated to prosecutor's office. The prosecutor 's duty for decide whether case the worthy for brought to court. If yes, the prosecutor will compile clear and complete charges. This is important so that the court can understand with Good what is accused of to suspect.

In court, the Criminal Procedure Code stipulates procedure the trial that must be followed. All parties, including prosecutors, lawyers, and judges, have roles and responsibilities answer each. The judge will listen argument from second split party before finally take decision. In this process, it is important for all party for honor rights suspects, including right for defend self.

After decision dropped, the Criminal Procedure Code also regulates about effort law that can done if one of them party feel No satisfied. For example, there is right for appeal to more courts high. This shows that system law We give chance For repair possibility error in verdict .

With all existing provisions, the Criminal Procedure Code aims to for create a transparent, fair and accountable judicial process. This important For guard trust public to system law and ensure that justice can enforced for everyone .

“The primary objective of this Joint Regulation is to eradicate illicit drug trafficking while reducing the number of drug addicts and victims of drug abuse through treatment, medication, and recovery programs, as well as handling those who are suspects, defendants, or prisoners. The secondary objective is as a technical guideline for the treatment of drug abuse victims and addicts in the context of criminal investigations, as well as for medical and social rehabilitation for individuals who are incarcerated. In addition, it is hoped that the social rehabilitation process can run in an integrated and synergistic manner at the levels of investigation, prosecution, trial, and sentencing” (Mintarum et al., 2024) .

3.1.2 Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia National Police (PERPOL) No. 8 of 2021 concerning the Restorative Justice-Based Criminal Justice System .

Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia National Police (PERPOL) No. 8 of 2021 concerning the Restorative Justice-Based Criminal Justice System is an important step in the reform of the justice system in Indonesia (Restoratif, 2021). This regulation is presented to provide clear guidelines regarding the application of restorative justice principles in handling criminal acts. Its main objective is to prioritize the restoration of relations between perpetrators, victims, and the community, rather than only emphasizing punishment for perpetrators.

One important aspect of this Perpol is the determination of criteria for cases that can be resolved through a restorative approach. Usually, this regulation applies to minor crimes that do not involve serious violence or serious harm to the victim. With this criterion, it is hoped that law enforcers can be wiser in deciding whether a case is worthy of being resolved through mediation or not. This aims to ease the burden on the justice system which is often filled with cases that should be resolved peacefully.

The mediation process is a key element in the implementation of restorative justice. This regulation regulates the mechanism of how mediation is carried out between the perpetrator and the victim, including the role of the mediator who can come from various groups. Through mediation, the parties are expected to reach a mutually beneficial agreement, thus providing a sense of justice for the victim and an opportunity for the perpetrator to correct their mistakes. This also creates a better social climate, where the community is involved in solving problems.

Not inferior important, Perpol No. 8 of 2021 also emphasizes role member police in the restorative justice process. The police did not just v act as enforcer law, but also as facilitator in mediation and supervision implementation the agreement that has been achieved. With thus, the role Indonesian National Police become more proactive in push a just and humane solution, at the same time reduce negative stigma to perpetrator act criminal. This regulation is expected to bring positive changes in the criminal justice system in Indonesia, by emphasizing the aspects of recovery and justice.

3.2 Considerations in Providing Restorative Justice for Drug Abusers in the East Java Regional Police

Consideration for apply justice restorative in case abuse narcotics are very important, especially for suspect found store, have, or control narcotics. Policy this, which is regulated in SEMA (Circular Letter) Supreme Court) issued by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, the National

Police of the Republic of Indonesia, and the Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia, aims to for give a more approach human in handle problem this. Focus the main thing is restore condition abuser drugs through maintenance proper medical, designed based on decision from TAT (Assessment Team) Integrated). This team on duty for evaluate every case individually, considering level dependence abusers, as well as need specific they.

With apply justice restorative, we No only try for help trapped individual in abuse narcotics, but also for overcome problem *over* - capacity in LAPAS (Correctional Institutions). When the prison full, no only condition the physical condition of the prisoners is affected, but also the quality services provided. Reduce amount Residents prison means reduce burden financial for government, which must emit budget big for maintenance facilities, foo, and health of the prisoners. With thus, justice restorative functioning as mutually beneficial solutions profitable for all party.

Based on Circular Letter of the Supreme Court No. 4 of 2010, rehabilitation considered as effective way for handle perpetrator abuser narcotics. In the context of There is a number of type narcotics that are often become focus disclosure by the East Java Regional Police. For example: Meth with limitation heavy maximum 1 gram; Ecstasy that is not may more from 8 grains or 2.4 grams; Marijuana with a maximum limit of 5 grams; As well as heroin and cocaine which are each limited up to 1.8 grams.

Determination limitation this aiming for create clarity and consistency in enforcement law, and ensure that those involved in cases this can given proper handling. Through restorative justice, drug abusers get the chance to undergo a better rehabilitation process. This not only helps them recover from addiction but also prepares them to return to society as more productive individuals. A good rehabilitation process includes medical and psychological support, so that drug abusers can feel supported in their journey to recovery.

In addition, the success justice Restorative also depends on awareness and support society. Education about importance rehabilitation and greater understanding wide to abuser narcotics need improved. When society more understand that abuser is a victim of conditions that need to be met restored, negative stigma can reduced. This is will create a more environment inclusive, where the abuser feel accepted and supported in the process of rehabilitation they.

With all effort this, justice restorative can functioning as bridge going to a better life Good for abuser narcotics, as well as help create a more society healthy and safe for everyone. This is step important For give hope new, no only for struggling individual oppose dependency, but also for community that wants see change positive and sustainable.

3.3 Procedures in the Implementation of Restorative Justice in the East Java Regional Police

Procedures for implementing restorative justice in the East Java Regional Police, begin with a report from the reporter, then continue with the preparation of an information report, then the issuance of a task order and an investigation order, if the report is proven after an investigation is carried out, the East Java Regional Police has the right to take coercive measures. for those who are not familiar with the term coercive measures, coercive measures are a series of actions taken by law enforcement officers to do or not do something. Such as restraint, limitation of rights, searches, arrests, confiscations and arrests.

At the time of the arrest of the abuser under the regulation of SEMA (Supreme Court Circular) No. 4 of 2010 with the provisions that the perpetrator is not a recidivist in a drug case, the perpetrator is not involved in a network, the evidence does not exceed the regulation of SEMA (Supreme Court Circular) No. 4 of 2010 as follows: Methamphetamine with a maximum weight limit of 1 (one) gram; Ecstasy with a maximum limit of 8 (eight) pills or 2.4 grams; Marijuana with a maximum weight limit of 5 (five) grams; Heroin with a maximum weight limit of 1.8 grams; Cocaine with a maximum weight limit of 1.8 grams.

The implementation of restorative justice is at the investigation stage, some people are still confused about the difference between the investigation and inquiry stages. The investigation is stage beginning in the process of enforcement law. At the stage this, the police on duty for gather information and evidence related beginning with suspicion abuse narcotics. Investigation done without the existence of official status suspect, which means police Still look for the facts for determine whether there is violation the law that occurs.

In context abuse narcotics, investigation can involving observationf, interview with witnesses, and data collection from various source. The purpose is for build description beginning about the

situation that occurred and to determine whether need done step law more continue. If in stage This found sufficient evidence, then case can to be continued to stage investigation.

After investigation, if enough proof found, case will enter to stage investigation. At the stage this, the police Already own strong foundation for set somebody as suspect. Investigation is a more formal and structured process, in which the police do collection more evidence in-depth and systematic.

In the case of abuse narcotics, investigation can involvin search, arrest suspects, and collection goods proof in a way directly. In the stage this, rights the suspect must also be noted, including giving chance for defend self. The purpose of investigation is for gather sufficient evidence for bring case to court.

In general short, difference main between investigation and inquiry lies in the purpose and level formalities. Investigation aiming for look for information beginning without set somebody as suspect, while investigation is a more process official where one or more people have set as suspects and evidence collected for prepare case in court. Both stage this important in enforcement law, especially in case abuse narcotics.

Because the implementation of restorative justice is indeed aimed at recovery and not leading to trial and detention of the perpetrator, the police then contacted the suspect's family. Through the attorney of the suspect's family, a letter of request was made for the implementation of restorative justice in the form of rehabilitation.

Based on the application, the police then make a letter of application to the BNN (National Narcotics Agency) of the Province / Regency / City to schedule an assessment of the perpetrator of abuse. Starting from the day and date of arrest, a maximum of 6 (six) days after, the police prepare the completeness of the administrative case files that will be assessed or TAT RJ (Integrated *Restorative Justice Assessment Team*) at least 2 (two) days before the assessment schedule is made, the administration of the case files has been received by the BNN (National Narcotics Agency) of the Province / Regency / City to be studied.

the day of the assessment, by bringing complete administrative case files, police investigators bring the abuser to undergo an integrated assessment. Among others: Police Investigator Assessor; Prosecutor 's Investigator Assessor; BNN (National Narcotics Agency) Investigator Assessor; Health Service Assessor

Based on the assessment examination by the assessors, it was decided to carry out a medical treatment decision, hospitalization hospitalization, care road. Depends level severity condition the abuser. So that Can get proper handling in a way psychic and also psychological with hope for speed up recovery and freedom from dependency.

3.4 The Purpose of Implementing Restorative Justice in the East Java Regional Police

One of the goals of implementing restorative justice for drug abusers is to reduce the negative stigma against drug abusers as an important step in their rehabilitation process. Detention carried out without considering this context has the potential to create new problems. When drug abusers are mixed with prisoners involved in more serious offenses, they can be affected and trapped in a larger criminal network. This is not only detrimental to drug abusers, but also to society as a whole.

By implementing restorative justice, we provide an opportunity for abusers to return to their families and communities in a better way. This approach allows them to receive appropriate medical care, both psychologically and psychologically. The right rehabilitation process will help abusers feel supported and valued, so they can recover more effectively.

More than that, restorative justice provides an opportunity for drug users to improve themselves and become more productive individuals. With the right support, they can explore their potential and, in turn, become motivators for young people around them. Through their experiences and positive changes, drug users who have been rehabilitated can share their stories, helping the younger generation to avoid the dangers of drugs. In this way, restorative justice not only benefits drug users, but also builds healthier and more hopeful communities.

3.5 The Position of the Perpetrator in the Eyes of the Law After Receiving Restorative Justice

In general, restorative justice is positioned as a means to resolve cases of minor crimes. This concept emphasizes recovery and reconciliation between the perpetrator, victim, and community, rather than focusing only on punishment. However, the application of restorative justice in drug abuse cases has a more specific goal: to restore the condition of drug abusers so that they can immediately receive

appropriate and fast medical treatment. In this case, restorative justice functions as a bridge to bring abusers from the legal path to a more constructive rehabilitation process.

In accordance with SEMA (Supreme Court Circular) No. 4 of 2010, the implementation of restorative justice involves various stakeholders, including the police, rehabilitation institutions, families, and the community. Approach collaborative this is very important for create supportive environment for abuser. With involving various parties, it is hoped that the rehabilitation process become more holistic and effective, as well as can give effect more deterrent in-depth. In addition, the approach This aiming for prevent the occurrence act the same crime in the future come, so reduce burden system justice criminal.

Someone who has accept justice restorative in the form of rehabilitation no will recorded own notes criminal good at level police, prosecutors, and court. This is become superiority alone from system justice restorative, because give chance second for abuser for repair self without the usual permanent stigma attached to those who have notes criminal. It is hoped that, with no existence notes criminal, good name abuser can return recover, of course with accompanied by change more behavior Good.

Change behavior this is very important for ensure that individuals who undergo rehabilitation can integrate return to in public with more good. Effective rehabilitation process no only leading to recovery physical, but also mental and social. Therefore that 's important for rehabilitation programs for no only provide maintenance medical, but also support psychology and training required skills for help abuser adapt with environment social they after rehabilitation. With method this, justice restorative no only produce free individual from dependence narcotics, but also individuals who are ready for give contribution positive to the community.

Next, success justice restorative in case narcotics also depend on support society and proper understanding about importance rehabilitation. Education about justice restorative and rehabilitation need disseminated so that the public can more accept abusers who have undergoing the rehabilitation process. With increase awareness and understanding society, it is hoped that the negative stigma to abuser narcotics can reduced, so that they can accepted back and given chance for start life new.

4. CONCLUSION

The conclusion that the author can draw from the research in the form of interviews with the East Java Regional Police regarding the requirements for the implementation of restorative justice for drug abusers at the East Java Regional Police is that the implementation of restorative justice for drug abusers at the East Java Regional Police is very much in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations regarding the implementation of *restorative justice*. The requirements for a drug abuser to be able to receive the implementation of restorative justice must go through several series of assessments as explained in the previous chapter, must be in accordance with the provisions written in the Circular of the Supreme Court No. 4 of 2010 which contains the limits of evidence found on the perpetrator of drug abuse. In accordance with SEMA (Supreme Court Circular) No. 4 of 2010, one of the One things that become highlight is criteria the perpetrator who can made into subject in implementation justice restorative. First, the perpetrator who fulfills condition is those who don't own notes as repeat offender in case drugs. This shows that system justice try for separate between possible abuser trapped in condition difficult from those involved in network more drugs large. In addition, the number of narcotics owned by the perpetrator must also be fulfil limitation certain, such as maximum 1 grams for crystal methamphetamine, 8 pills or 2.4 grams for ecstasy, marijuana with a maximum weight limit of 5 (five) grams, heroin with a maximum weight limit of 1.8 grams and cocaine with a maximum weight limit of 1.8 grams, this aiming for give clarity and consistency in enforcement law. The series of procedures that drug abusers must undergo are very long and thorough. The presence of justice restorative become very relevant as a better alternative humane, which is not only punish, but also give chance for recovery. It is hoped that providing restorative justice to drug abusers can provide a new opportunity for the perpetrators to be free from the shackles of drugs in order to face a brighter future, and restore their good name and that of their families.

REFERENCES

Adinda, D., Sari, M., Miftahurrahmah, M., Simeulu, A., & Julian, F. (2024). Konsep Restorative Justice Dalam

- Penyelesaian Kasus Pidana. *Jimmi: Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Multidisiplin*, 1(3), 225–239.
- Amri, S. R., & Dewi, S. R. (2024). *Perlindungan Hukum bagi Anak Pelaku Tindak Pidana Penyalahgunaan Narkotika*. Penerbit Widina.
- Arief, H., & Ambarsari, N. (2018). Penerapan Prinsip Restorative Justice Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Di Indonesia. *Al-Adl: Jurnal Hukum*, 10(2), 173–190.
- Darwis, A., Dalimunthe, G. I., & Riadi, S. (2017). Narkoba, Bahaya Dan Cara Mengantisipasinya. *Amaliah: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 1(1), 36–45.
- Indonesia, N. K. R. (1981). *UNDANG-UNDANG REPUBLIK INDONESIA NOMOR 8 TAHUN 1981 TENTANG HUKUM ACARA PIDANA*. 3(September), 675–687.
- Kristanto, A. (2022). Kajian Peraturan Jaksa Agung Nomor 15 Tahun 2020 Tentang Penghentian Penuntutan Berdasarkan Keadilan Restoratif. *Lex Renaissance*, 7(1), 180–193.
- Manarisip, M. (2012). Eksistensi Pidana Adat dalam Hukum Nasional. *Lex Crimen*, 1(4).
- Maulana, I., & Agusta, M. (2021). Konsep Dan Implementasi Restorative Justice Di Indonesia. *Datin Law Jurnal*, 2(11), 46–70.
- Merta, C. B. (2021). Konsep Rehabilitasi Sebagai Implementasi Keadilan Restoratif Tindak Pidana Narkotika. *Jurnal Hukum Media Justitia Nusantara*, 11(1), 150–176.
- Mintarum, A., Cornelis, V. I., & Marwiyah, S. (2024). Rehabilitasi Bagi Pecandu Narkotika Sebagai Fungsi Asesmen. *COURT REVIEW: Jurnal Penelitian Hukum (e-ISSN: 2776-1916)*, 4(03), 60–93.
- Mintawati, H., & Budiman, D. (2021). Bahaya narkoba dan strategi penanggulangannya. *Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Abdi Putra*, 1(2), 62–68.
- Novitasari, D. (2017). Rehabilitasi Terhadap Anak Korban Penyalahgunaan Narkoba. *Jurnal Hukum Khaira Ummah*, 12(4), 917–926.
- Priambada, S., & MH, B. S. (2014). Penyalahgunaan Narkoba di Kalangan Remaja. *Seminar Narkoba 2014*.
- Restoratif, P. K. N. R. I. N. 8 T. 2021 tentang P. T. P. B. K. (2021). Peraturan Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 8 Tahun 2021 tentang Penanganan Tindak Pidana Berdasarkan Keadilan Restoratif. *Peraturan Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 8 Tahun 2021 Tentang Penanganan Tindak Pidana Berdasarkan Keadilan*, 28.
- Sahala, H., & Sinaga, R. (2021). *Penerapan Restorative Justice dalam Perkara Narkotika di Indonesia*. 2(7), 528–541.
- Waluyo, B. (2022). *Vitikmologi: Perlindungan Korban dan Saksi*. Sinar Grafika.